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PREFACE TO VOL. XIV.

THERE will be found in this volume several papers of considerable interest, though not immediately connected with each other ; more particularly on the early camps and earthworks of “ Ancient Arwystli in Montgomeryshire,” on “ Berw and the Hollands of Anglesey,” the “ Index of Llyfr Coch Asaph,” and on the “ Original MS. of the *Liber Landavensis*.”

The series of papers on the “ Domestic Architecture of South Pembrokeshire ” is concluded in it ; but it is earnestly hoped that the author will undertake similar researches in the other counties of Wales, and will record them in the pages of the Journal.

The very valuable “ Contribution towards a Cartulary of Margam ” is also brought in it to a completion, serving as a model of the manner in which such researches should be carried on, and throwing great light on the history of Glamorganshire.

Particular attention is called to papers by the Hon. W. O. Stanley and Mr. Albert Way, on “ Ancient Inter-

ments and Sepulchral Urns found in Anglesey and North Wales," and also on the "Remains of Ancient Circular Habitations and the Relics associated with them in Holyhead Island." These papers, which are admirably illustrated by Mr. Blight, form two of the most distinctive features of the present volume.

The Editorial Committee desire to tender their thanks to all contributors for their hearty and effectual co-operation.

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ANCIENT ARWYSTLI.

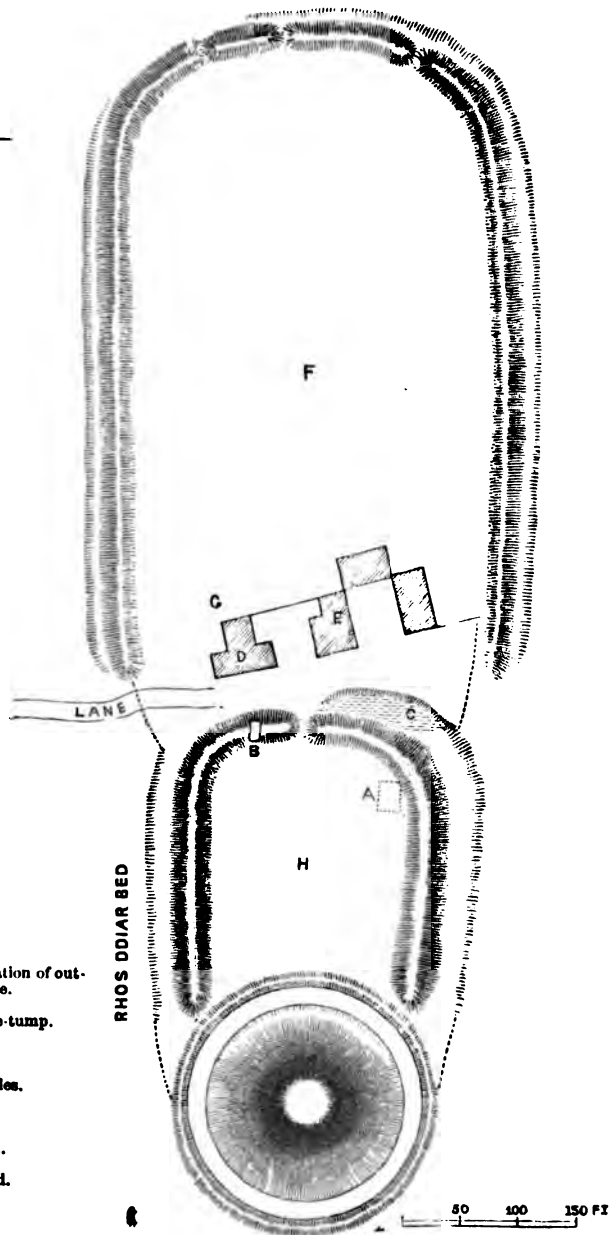
THE old historical cantref of Arwystli previous to the time of Henry VIII formed part of Meirionydd, and included the three commots of Uwch-coed, Is-coed, and Gwerthrynion, but by the statute passed in the twenty-seventh year of that monarch's reign, the latter commot, which included five extensive parishes, was to form part of the new county of Radnorshire, and the remaining portion of the cantref was taken from Meirionydd to constitute a part of Montgomeryshire. These two commots form the ecclesiastical deanery of Arwystli, and the modern hundred of Llanidloes, embracing within their limits the seven parishes of Llangurig, Llanidloes, Trefeglwys, Llandinam, Carno, Llanwnnog, and Pens-trowed. Some of the ancient remains in these parishes, forming the south-western portion of Montgomeryshire, are the subject of the present paper.

That portion of Arwystli lying to the north of the Severn was, in the time of the Britons, peopled by a portion of that nation or collection of tribes which went under the generic name of Ordovices. According to Camden they were so called because the River Dyfi ran through their territory — “Ar-Dyfi” — upon the Dyfi, but a later¹ writer is more happy in his conjecture, that the Ordovices were so denominated in allusion to their moun-

¹ The late Eliezer Williams.

tainous situation, and that the name was a general term applied to those clans or septs which inhabited the mountainous district of North Wales. Camden speaks of them as a "courageous and puissant nation, being inhabitants of a mountainous country, and, receiving vigour from their native soil, they continued the longest of any unconquered by the Romans." That the Britons of Arwystli deserved the high eulogium passed upon them by the old antiquary, may be gathered from the manner in which they resisted the advance of the Romans; the numerous remains scattered over the district, radiating from Caersws as their centre, bearing ample testimony to the nature of what ultimately proved to be a futile struggle maintained by them against the aggressors.

Caractacus, when pursued by the victorious Romans under Ostorius Scapula, took refuge in the mountainous country of the Ordovices, and there made his last stand in defence of his country. The attempt to identify the site of this battle will probably continue to afford a certain kind of fascination, which will prove too powerful a stimulant to allow archæologists to follow the excellent advice proffered by Mr. Wright at the Ludlow Meeting of 1852, viz., "that it was one of those fruitless discussions which they had better avoid." Since Penant and others pronounced so strongly against the possibility of Caer Caradoc being the place attacked by Ostorius, the claims of Coxwall-Knoll, advocated by Sir R. C. Hoare, Sir R. I. Murchison, and several others, seem, notwithstanding the strong case made out in favour of the Breidden Hill by Mr. Ffoulkes, to receive the largest share of public favour. But one of our first antiquaries, the learned author of *Salopia Antiqua*, after a thorough examination of the various sites suggested, states it as his opinion that *Cefn Carnedd*, near Llandinam, "presents very well founded claims to take pre-eminence of all the foregoing claimants." Mr. Harts-horne advocated the claims of Cefn Carnedd before the late Mr. Davies had conducted the excavations at



- A. Foundation of out-house.
- B. Potatoe-tump.
- C. Pond.
- D, E. Stables.
- F. Field.
- G. Garden.
- H. Orchard.

EARTHWORK AT THE MOAT FARM.

Caersws, and, as if anticipating the results (which have greatly strengthened its claims to pre-eminence), he writes, "What is more likely than that having gained a victory on the spot, they should choose the scene of their glory as the one of all others most agreeable as a habitation of the colonists?"

With this passing allusion to the claims of Cefn Carnedd to be the site of this battle, and referring the reader to Mr. Davies' paper¹ for an account of Caersws, I shall proceed to describe briefly the earthworks and some other ancient remains to be found in the cantref of Arwystli.

The Moat.—About a mile and a half to the south-east of the site of the Roman station at Caersws, and about half a mile to the south from the railway station at Moat-lane Junction, lies the earthwork, styled on the ordnance map, a moat. This, perhaps, after Cefn Carnedd, is the most interesting of the outlying works in the vicinity of Caersws. It contains three distinct parts: the first, at the southern end, consists of a very high conical mound, rising some fifteen or sixteen yards above its surrounding fosse, and measuring 190 yards in circumference. On its summit is a level space which measures about 16 yards by 13. This mound has given rise to much conjecture relative to its age and object. There appears to be no doubt that it is of more modern construction than the rest of the camp, being apparently the site upon which the Welsh, after the departure of the Romans, erected one of their wooden castles. At present the mound is covered with trees. It projects slightly on its northern side into an enclosure of rectangular form with its corners slightly rounded, which measured 70 yards from north to south, and 55 from east to west, and is surrounded by a strong rampart with an outer ditch. The space thus enclosed has been converted into an orchard, and to this fact we probably owe its preservation. The modern entrance was doubtless its ancient *porta*. The height of the agger above

¹ *Arch. Camb.* for 1857, pp. 151-172.

the surface of the orchard is 5 feet, its breadth at the top 12 feet, its height above the surrounding fosse 15 feet. Adjoining this second part of the work is a second rectangular enclosure which is of much larger dimensions than the first, measuring no less than 200 yards from north to south, and 110 from east to west, its boundaries being marked by a modern ditch and fence. The ancient vallum is still in places broad and high, bearing on its eastern side some fine old oaks, the growth of centuries. This enclosure commands a view of Cefn Carnedd, the vales of the Severn and the Carno, and the entrenchment on Gwynfynydd Common. The farm and outbuildings marked on the accompanying plan as occupying the southern extremity of the enclosure, are not alluded to by Pennant, who visited the spot about the year 1780. The writer was at a loss to account for this apparent oversight, until he saw upon a stone inserted in one of the pine ends of the house, the initials D. K. (David Kinsey), accompanied by the date 1796. This camp, in all likelihood, was the *Castra Æstiva* of Caersws, and not the work on Cefn Carnedd, as was conjectured upon the occasion of the visit of the Association to the latter in 1866.

Upon the western side of the first enclosure is the field known as *Rhos Ddiarbed*, the traditional scene of a sanguinary battle at which no quarter was given. The tradition related by the late Mr. Davies, in his paper on Caersws, bears a strong resemblance to the legend of Estrildis and Gwendolene, as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Mr. Morgan, in his *Venedotia* and *Cambrian History*, has, with the assistance of old Oliver Matthews, given this tradition a "local habitation," by establishing the palace of this primitive "Fair Rosamond" at Caersws! The same writer, without condescending to give us authorities for his facts, treats us to the following narrative in explanation of the appellation "field of no quarter."

"Here one hundred of the gens, or tribe of Conan of Meirionydd met by challenge to fight out a feud with the same

number of the gens of Gwion Benârŵ of Ceredigion, no quarter to be given or asked by either party. The agreement was as far as it could be, observed. The two hundred fell either dead or so wounded as to be incapable of inflicting further injury on each other. Gwion being slain, his side was pronounced vanquished, and such of his followers as survived, his son included, were surrendered as prisoners to Conan, who, himself grievously disabled, was borne back on a litter to his hall at Penllyn on Bala Mere."¹

Mr. Morgan then proceeds to give an account of the manner in which the feud was healed by Gloinè or Galena, the daughter of Conan, falling in love with and marrying the son of her father's hereditary foe!

About three quarters of a mile to the east of the Junction Railway Station, is another fortified post, also marked on the ordnance map as a moat. It is situated on the grounds of Bron-felen, the residence of J. P. Davies, Esq., and consists of a small conical mound situated at the extremity of an elevated ridge or tongue of land divided into two by a fosse. Immediately in the rear of it is the high hill called *Cefn Nith*. This is supposed to have been an exploratory station in connexion with Caersws, its situation being admirably suited for this purpose.

Gwynfynydd Earthwork.—Upon the left bank of the Severn, about a mile to the north-east of Caersws, on the summit of Gwynfynydd Common, in close proximity to the Roman trackway leading to the north, is an entrenchment bounded by a single fosse and vallum. It is nearly circular in form, measuring ninety yards in its longer diameter, and about eighty-five in its shorter. Its position commands a view of the vale of the Severn and the lower portion of the valley of the Carno. This also is supposed to have been an outpost of Caersws, for it has been ascertained that the Romans made camps of this form as well as square or rectangular ones.

Cefn Carnedd.—This work has already been described more than once,² so that it will only be necessary here

¹ *Venedotia*, p. 84.

² *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 63, and *Arch. Camb.* for 1866, p. 540.

to notice it very briefly. It occupies the whole summit of Cefn Carnedd, a hill of considerable height, which commands the entrance of the upper vale of the Severn on the right, and of the valley of the Carno on the left. It is equally distant from the villages Caersws and Llandinam, and may be ascended from either, the ascent from the Llandinam side being perhaps the easier of the two. It is one of the largest camps in the county, nearly oval in form, lying in the direction of south-west and north-east, and measuring 650 yards by an average breadth of 200. The enclosed space occupies an area of about 25 acres. About 150 yards from its western end a rampart runs at right angles to its longer diameter, dividing the camp into two unequal portions, the smaller, from the nature of the ground, being the stronger of the two. At the opposite end, where the hill slopes more gently towards the river, there are no less than three broad deep ditches, with their accompanying ramparts, evidently pointing out the direction whence its occupants expected the attack. Though no systematic excavation has been carried on within the limits of the camp, part of a sword and a fine quern have been dug up by some labourers. The site was well selected, the hill commanding a view of the approaches for a great distance on all sides, and embracing the villages of Caersws, Llanwnnog, Trefeglwys, and Llandinam, the distant Plinlimmon, together with the Van, Pen-y-gaer, and the post on Pen-clun.

Gaer Fechan.—Gaer Fechan (small fortress), a name given it probably in contradistinction to the larger camp on Cefn Carnedd, occupies the summit of a ridge of high ground on the left bank of the Severn, a mile and a quarter to the south of Cefn Carnedd, and about three quarters of a mile to the south-west of Llandinam Railway Station. It is, or rather was, a pentagonal camp of great strength, described by Pennant as a "British post surrounded by a number of fosses, from one to five, as the strength or weakness of the parts re-

quired." When the writer visited the spot, the old entrenchment was occupied by a farm-house and out-buildings erected in the year 1863. Portions of the ramparts and fosses could be traced in the rear and front of the house. This hill commands a most pleasant view of the vale of the Severn, and the Llandinam hills. Whether Pennant's conjecture of its being a British post is accurate or not, is a matter which cannot now be determined. Its position favours his opinion, and of its not forming one of the series of works which were probably constructed by Roman engineers on the high ground which lies between the Severn and the Taranon, for the double purpose of protecting their communications by means of the trackway passing through the vale of Trefeglwys, and of serving as posts of observation. Remains of two of these works still exist.

Clois-y-Bank Earthwork.—The first is on a field belonging to a small farm known as *Clois-y-bank*, about a mile to the south-west of Cefn Carnedd, and about a mile and a half to the north-west of Gaer-Fechan. Its position is marked on the little sketch map which illustrates Mr. Davies' paper on Caersws, and is there styled an entrenchment. Sufficient vestiges remain to pronounce it to have been originally a small rectangular work of considerable strength, requiring little artificial aid, the approaches being precipitous on all sides except the western, which is strengthened by a deep fosse and high vallum. The camp lies almost north-east and south-west, and measures about 90 yards by 45. When the present occupant of the farm first ploughed the site, he discovered an immense quantity of stones at the western end, which he removed for building purposes. In his opinion they formed a portion of an old wall, and he further stated that much stone still lies buried there beyond the reach of the plough. This work commands a view of the route of the Roman trackway, and of the south-western end of Cefn Carnedd.

Pen-y-Castell.—The second station lies about a mile

and a quarter to the south-west of the latter, and about three miles distant from the town of Llanidloes, on the farm of *Pen-y-Castell Fach*, occupying one of the summits which overlook *Llyn Ebyr*, a beautiful sheet of water covering from 50 to 60 acres. This earthwork consists of a circular mound, level on its top, with the exception of what appears to have been once a low agger round its edge. It is about 28 yards in diameter, surrounded by a ditch varying from 10 to 16 feet deep. In the rear of the mound may be traced the outline of a rectangular entrenchment, with two of its sides nearly obliterated by cultivation. Enough, however, of its third side remains to give an approximate idea of its form and extent. Like the work on Clois-y-Bank it lies in the direction of north-east and south-west, and measures about 110 yards by a breadth of about 90. From its elevated position it commands an extensive and pleasing view, the two earthworks next described being plainly visible from here. A few fields distant lies a piece of turbary known as *Rhos-y-beddau* (the moor of the graves), apparently an ancient burial-place.

Prof. Babington, in his notice of a similar work (*Arch. Camb.* for 1852, p. 25) at Penlan Castle, after discussing the question of the relative ages of the circular fort and the rectangular enclosure, without pronouncing decidedly, seems inclined to the belief that the former was the later construction. His arguments seem applicable to the mound and entrenchment at the moat near Caersws, but the regularity of the circular structure at Pen-y-Castell militates somewhat against his inference, and inclines the writer of these lines to the opinion that the mound and rectangle in the present instance are the work of the same people.

Pen-y-Castell (No. 2).—Two miles to the west of the last work, across the vale of the Cerist, lies another post bearing the same name on the summit of a small hill, which might be said to overhang the small farm of *Llywn-llys*, in the township of Manledd, in the parish of Llanidloes. This camp seems to have been an ex-

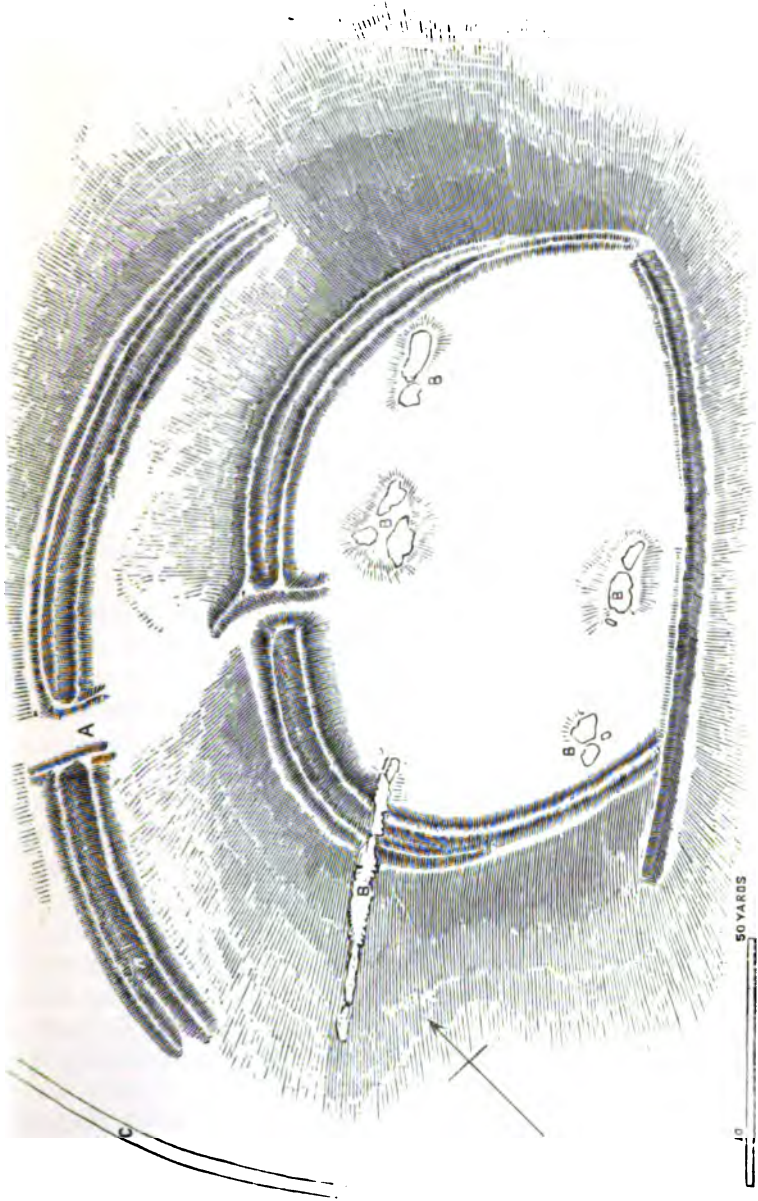
tensive one, pentagonal in form, pointing in the direction of the brook, which runs at the base of the hill. The northern portion has been under cultivation for at least thirty years, so that the limits of the work in this direction cannot very well be made out, but that portion which has not been ploughed up is in good preservation. As nearly as could be ascertained its measurements were in its longer direction about 200 yards by a breadth of about sixty. The sides which form the apex of the pentagon are very precipitous, and require no fortifications to secure the camp in this direction, but on the side nearest the Van the slope is more gradual, and the engineer constructed a line of works, consisting of an agger and fosse, at a distance of about 30 yards from the main line of defence, in a direction parallel to it. Like most of the earthworks noticed in this paper, this commands a view of a vast extent of country, embracing the beautiful vale of Trefeglwys as far as the neighbourhood of Caersws. One of the farms near the earthwork is known as *Lluest-wen* (fair encampment).

Although not of the usually accepted orthodox rectangular form, several reasons lead the writer to conjecture that this is a Roman work. The site, on a moderate eminence sufficiently elevated to protect it against a surprise, together with its proximity to the brook, is just the kind likely to be selected by a Roman engineer; while its inconsiderable height, as compared with the Van (which is 1576 feet), in its immediate vicinity, would lead the Britons to reject it. From its construction the occupants of the camps evidently expected the attack from the direction of the mountain, whither the Britons were likely to retreat, and it is hardly to be expected that they would have a post of these dimensions in the immediate neighbourhood of their camp on Pen-y-Clun. The regularity of the design and structure, the similarity of its form to the well ascertained Roman work at Caer Leb; the identity of its name with the undoubted Roman post near Llyn Ebyr; and lastly, it seems the last link of the chain of works connected

with Cefn Carnedd which was occupied by the Romans after the defeat of the Britons; all tend to point out its Roman origin. Should further proof be needed, it may be found in Godwin's *English Archæologist's Handbook*, at p. 23, where the following passage occurs:—

“The two former (the *Castra exploratoria* and *æstiva*) were constructed with more or less care according to the strength of the enemy, or the remoteness of the new camp from the general base of operations; and they assumed great irregularities of form, as induced by the necessity of circumstances or the nature of the ground. They were generally built on heights, and have left their traces, and frequently their generic name *Castra* (Anglicè ‘Castle,’ and it may be added Welsh *Castell*) on many of our principal hills.”

Pen-y-clun Camp.—The British post alluded to in the last paragraph is rather more than a mile to the westward, accommodating its form to the crest of a high isolated hill above *Pen-clun* farm. It is situated nearly three miles to the north-west of Llanidloes, on the right hand side of the old road leading to Machynlleth. The precipitous nature of the ground protects the entrenchment upon its northern and eastern sides, and that portion of the hill which faces the vale of the Cerist consists of a number of natural platforms ranging one above the other, and admirably adapted for the purposes of defence. Yet to make this part of the hill secure, a circular line of works, consisting of a fosse and agger, 140 yards in length, stretching from one slope to the other, has been constructed. Eighty yards to the north-west of this line another stronger rampart and fosse almost in the form of a horse shoe, forms the inner enclosure of the camp. The space thus enclosed is nearly level, sloping slightly to the west. On the latter side the hill slopes very gradually, and therefore required extra works; accordingly, at a distance of 40 yards from the last mentioned line is a similar strong agger and deep fosse, extending from the vicinity of the old Machynlleth-road in a semicircular sweep across the hill to a point where the nature of the ground needs no artificial as-



CAMP ON PEN CLUN HILL.

A Entrance. B B Rocks. c Old road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes.

sistance to render the approach inaccessible. The entrance is on the western side, and is strongly protected. A good view of the work may be obtained from the old road at a short distance in its rear. Near the base of the hill stands a small farm, now called the *Bit-fal*, which is evidently a corruption of the old Welsh word *Bud-wal*, which, according to Dr. O. Pugh, signifies an encampment. The beacon stations upon Rhydd-Howel and Plinlimmon can be seen from here.

A carn formerly existed on *Bryn-tail* hill, about half-a-mile to the west of the entrenchment, but no traces of it now exist.

Pen-y-Gaer.—On the summit of a high hill, called *Pen-y-Gaer*, situated behind the farmstead of Crywlwm, rather more than a mile to the south-west of Penclun, is an elliptical rampart of loose stones, connected by local tradition with Druidic rites. This wall or rampart is in some places several yards broad, and from two to three feet high. The stones which compose it are not large, few of them weighing more than two or three hundredweight. The enclosed space measures 75 yards in its longer diameter, and 55 in its shorter. An inner circle is said to have existed, but no traces of it are now to be seen. Immense quantities of the stones are being continually removed for the construction of "dry walls," which form the fences of these exposed hill tops. Stones are plentiful in the neighbourhood, so that there is no necessity for this wanton destruction of these hoary old records of the past. To this same cause we doubtless owe the disappearance of the Bryntail Carn.

In a plantation on the adjoining farm of Bryntail are large masses of detached rocks which lie in such fantastic forms, that it is not surprising that the country people of the vicinity ascribe their origin to those industrious manufacturers of antiquities—the Druids.

The Dinas.—On the left-hand side of the mountain roadway from Llanidloes to Machynlleth (a road conjectured to be identical with an old British trackway), near the fifth mile stone, stands the massy isolated

hill known as the *Dinas*. It rises precipitously to a great height on its southern and eastern sides where its base is washed by the river Clywedog, while it slopes more gently towards the turnpike-road. This side of the mountain is defended by two strong lines of works, which originally extended some 800 yards round the north-western slope of the mountain, being distant from each other from 100 to 150 yards, varying according to the nature of the ground. Nearly the whole of the two aggers of this extensive camp remain, their construction being precisely the same as those on Penclun-hill. The entrance was from the north-east, which is the most accessible part of the mountain. The space enclosed is between 800 and 900 yards long, and about 250 yards broad, covering an extent of more than 40 acres. Reference to the ordnance map will show the advantageous position occupied by this the largest camp in the county, which defended the approaches to the fastnesses of Plinlimmon, whither the Britons retired when driven from their positions in the low country. From the summit of the hill the spectator may enjoy one of the most extensive and varied panoramic views in the neighbourhood—where fine views are the rule, not the exception.

At the south-eastern foot of the Dinas on a small farm, called the *Merllyn*, there is a tumulus of circular form, with a radius of 50 feet, and an elevation of from 8 to 10 feet. It is composed of loose stones mixed with earth. Large quantities of stone have been removed and used for building a barn on the opposite bank of the Clywedog. This partial demolition did not bring any relics to light.

Group of Tumuli.—On a plateau washed by the upper waters of the Clywedog and its right-hand tributary the Afon Llwyd, about two miles to the north-west of the Dinas, there is a group of five tumuli. The first of these is situated between the farms of Dolydd-Llwydion and Nant-yr-hafod. In form it is similar to that on the Merllyn field, but its dimensions are smaller, its radius

being 36 feet, its height 10 feet. Upon making a small hole in its top it appeared to be composed of earth and stones mixed together.

The second tumulus, known as *Clap-Mawr*, lies about half-a-mile to the north-east, and occupies the summit of a gentle elevation. The rising ground which was chosen for its site has probably given it its name, for the artificial portion, both in form and dimensions, is similar to that near Nant-yr-hafod. This mound, to judge from its prominent position, was probably used as a beacon station. Traces of excavations are to be seen in this barrow. A passage, 16 or 18 feet long, and some 8 or 10 feet wide, has been made, with what results could not be learned. The writer heard that human bones, weapons, etc., had been discovered, but failed to trace the report to any reliable source, nor could he ascertain by whom, or at what time, the passage alluded to was made.

About 500 yards to the north-west of Clap-Mawr, on a field belonging to *Llwyn-y-góg* farm, is another tumulus which appears originally to have been a counterpart of the others, but having been cultivated like the rest of the field in which it stands, for a number of years, its elevation has become inconsiderable. When visited it was covered with a crop of oats.

On the grounds of *Dol-Gwyddyl*,¹ the Dol-Gwyddel (or

¹ In speaking with a gentleman of the neighbourhood about the derivation of this name and the probable history of which it is a memento (vide *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*), the writer received another explanation of the word which perhaps would not be out of place if inserted here in the form of a note. If pronounced as Mr. Jones spells it, Dôl-gwyddel, the people of the neighbourhood would scarcely recognise it, their pronunciation being *Dôl-gweidd-il* or *gwaudd-il*, which, in my informant's opinion, is a corruption of *Dol-gwaedd-mil*, which might be rendered literally "mead of the shout of the thousand." This conjectural meaning would appear rather too far-fetched to be the true one were it not supported by evidence derived from the names of places in its immediate vicinity, such as *Cefn-llê'r-gwydd*, a corruption of *Cefn-llê'r-gwaedd*, literally, "ridge of the place of the shout." *Maes-maen-trishol*, a corruption of *Maes-maen-tri-schol*, *Anglice*, the "field of the stone of three skulls." Upon the other side of the valley are two small farmsteads, called re-

Gael's Mead) of the *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*, about 300 yards to the north of the mound mentioned in the last paragraph, are two other tumuli, situated about 80 yards distant from each other, on a ridge overlooking the Clywedog. In form and size they are very similar to those already described.¹

Cefn-Cloddiau.—The Dinas was not the only work constructed to defend the approaches from the low grounds into the mountains, for at a distance of a mile and a-quarter to the north-west are the remains of another entrenched camp advantageously situated on a tongue of high ground which juts into the glen and commands the upper end of the Llawr-y-glyn valley. The best preserved portion of this work is in a field belonging to a tenement called *Cefn Cloddiau* (Ridge of the Ditches), the remainder is in an adjacent field belonging to the Pandy farm. The earthwork has been under cultivation from beyond the memory of the inhabitants of the vicinity, and so thoroughly has the plough done its work that it is impossible to trace accurately its design and extent. From its position it is natural to suppose it to have been constructed with a view to watching the Romans, whose trackway must have left the glen for the mountains at a point not far distant from here.

Remains on the Gribbin.—A little less than a mile to the north-west of Cefn-Cloddiau, upon the summit of a precipitous hill called the *Gribbin*, whose base is washed

spectively *Llest-duallt* (encampment on the dark ascent) and *Llest-fedw* (encampment of the birches). These names taken in conjunction, their being in the immediate vicinity of fortified posts and tumuli, seem to indicate that the spot was the scene of a struggle between contending thousands, whose shout gave the name to the meadow. It is quite possible that Mr. Jones's Gael were participants in the struggle.

¹ The plateau alluded to is not the only unconsecrated burial-ground on these spurs of Plinlimmon, for at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the Dôl-gwyddyl tumuli, on the left bank of the Clywedog, near the little mountain hamlet of *Staylitt*, is situated the "quaker's garden," or cemetery of that sect. They had formerly a place of worship at Llanidloes. The burial-place consists of a square piece of ground measuring about twelve yards each way, enclosed by a rude stone wall, the graves being arranged in three parallel rows.

by the Taranon, are traces of entrenchments, which, however, are not of sufficient strength to be of much service for defence; they are more probably remains of ancient mining operations. Tradition states that the Romans worked lead mines in the neighbourhood of Llawr-y-glyn, and upon the opposite side of this very hill a vein of lead ore was discovered, and, to some extent, worked within the last few years. This fact confirms, in some degree, the truthfulness of the above conjecture.

The Roman Trackway and the Remains connected with it.—Mr. Hancock, in his paper "On the Roman Roads of Montgomeryshire," which appeared in the volume published by the Association in 1848, p. 91, conjectured that the road leading from Caersws to *Maglona* went by Trefeglwys, but Mr. Longueville Jones, the late Mr. Davies, and others, have indicated its true course up the valley of the Carno, while that laid down on the Ordnance map, which trends in a westerly direction, passing the village of Trefeglwys a little to the north, appears to have been constructed for the purpose of connecting Caersws with the lead mines which were worked in the upper portion, and upon the borders of the parish of Trefeglwys. The roadway has been traced as far west as a field belonging to the Church House, situated about quarter of a mile to the north of Trefeglwys Church. This is the most westerly point at which the earth has been removed and the pavement which constitutes the upper layer of the road laid bare. Its breadth at this point is nearly six yards. It disappears in a boggy tract of land known as *Sarn-y-glyn* (Causeway of the glen) on the adjacent farm; and at a point a little further west its route is supposed to become identical with the present cartway leading from Trefeglwys to Llawr-y-glyn (Floor of the glen). Of the five erect stones which existed some thirty years ago in the vicinity of the village of Trefeglwys, and which are supposed to have some connection with the old causeway, two alone occupy their original position—those

described by Mr. Hancock, which are still to be found on the fields belonging to the Cyffiau and the Ffinant. Trefeglwys utilitarians have removed the one which formerly stood at the east end of the church, and have converted it into a post for the gate which opens into the churchyard. The stone upon Glangwden farm, described by Mr. Longueville Jones as a *Maen Col* (?), and that upon Talgarth farm have been removed and destroyed. The latter stone for some time resisted all efforts at its destruction, and only succumbed to powder. The attention of the energetic Secretary of the new club formed in Montgomeryshire has been called to the reckless destruction of these and similar historical relics, and it is to be hoped that the efforts made for their future preservation will prove successful.

Higher up the valley, about a mile and a-half to the west of Trefeglwys, on the grounds of *Cil-Haul*, are to be seen the remains of an old smelting-house similar to that mentioned by Mr. Davies as having been discovered at Caersws. Numerous small flakes of lead and large quantities of slag or dross were found among the cinders and *débris* scattered around the old furnace. One of Lewis Glyn Cothi's poems shows that the neighbouring hill, called the Forest, though now quite destitute of trees, was as late as the fifteenth century covered with wood. So that every facility existed here for the conversion of the ore, brought thither from the hills higher up the valley, into pigs for more convenient conveyance. That the Romans were stationed at this spot seems to be placed beyond a doubt by a most remarkable "find" of coins in close proximity to the old furnace. In the year 1835 one of the horses of the farm, while scampering over the ground and kicking up the earth with his heels, disinterred an earthen vessel (which was unfortunately broken to pieces by the operation), filled with silver coins. Mrs. Bennet, the mother of the present occupant of the farm, kept them in a jug somewhat larger than a pint, which they nearly filled. When any visitor expressed an interest in the coins she used to

empty them out upon a table, and invite him to help himself to those he liked best. By this means they soon became scattered over the district. Mr. Bennet, of Glan-yr-ayon, has in his possession what he conjectures to be a British coin, together with silver pieces of the following Cæsars: Julius, Vespasian, Domitian, Adrian, and Antoninus. These form a portion of the Cil-haul coins, and are, for the most part, in a good state of preservation. A bronze spear-head, about four and a-half inches long, has also been discovered on the Cil-haul grounds, which are only separated from the supposed route of the trackway by the small river Taranon, which presents no obstacles to its being crossed easily except when its bed is filled by a freshet.

The road quitted the glen about half-a-mile to the west of the little hamlet of Llawr-y-glyn. Its most direct route for Dylife, where remains of Roman mining operations have been discovered, would be along the modern cart-road which goes by the foot of the earth-work on Cefn-Cloddiau, but the line indicated by local tradition is identical with the cart-track on the left bank of the Taranon, which leads to the peat grounds on the neighbouring moor, and which is commanded by the Gribbin-hill mentioned previously.. There are indications of an ancient roadway—British or Roman—having at one time taken this latter route; for there is a house on the immediate left of the cart-track, called *Tyn-Sarn* (House in the Causeway), and further on upon the hill the names *Sarn-Fawr* and *Sarn-Bigog* occur. There also existed formerly two erect stones in the neighbourhood of the road; the one nearest the valley was called *Carreg-y-Sticcan* (from a mark upon it which is said to have resembled a spoon), and the other *Carreg-Hir*. The writer failed to find any traces of the former, and what was commonly called Carreg-Hir he found to be a small erect stone three or four feet high; but after a little searching, what appears to be the true Carreg-Hir was discovered partially embedded in the ground near the spot indicated on the Ordnance map. This stone mea-

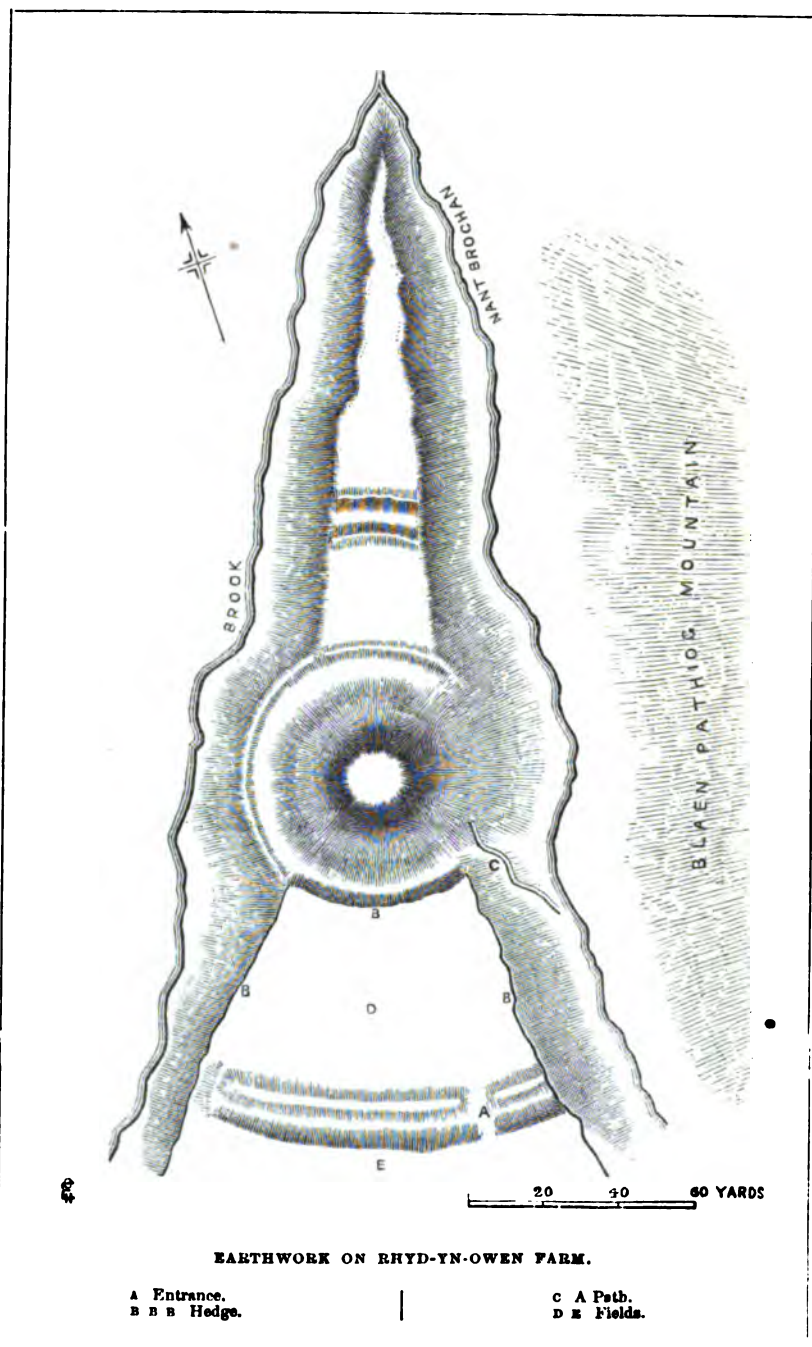
asures about thirteen feet in length, and four feet six inches in its greatest breadth. Beyond these indications the writer failed to discover further vestiges of the old roadway.

Carneddau.—The “Mountains of Carno” form part of a plateau which lies between the Taranon on the south and south-east and the Afon Carno on the north and north-west, stretching from west to east a distance of about six miles, by a breadth of between two and three. This plateau, compared by Pennant with Gilboa, is rich in historical associations connected with the early history of the principality; it seems to have been a chosen fighting and burial ground from the “primitive ages of antiquity.” In its western part are to be found what may now be fairly termed the ruins of several carns and circles, the most interesting being those of *Twr-Gwyn-Mawr*, which, in all probability, gives its name to the district. For in the *Life of Gruffydd ap Cynan* the following passage occurs, which seems to have escaped Messrs. Morgan and Davies, for they do not allude to it in their account of the Carnedd:—

“Now, the mountain on which the battle was fought is called by the people of the country the Carn Mountain, that is to say, the Mountain of the Carnedd; for in that place is an immense carnedd of stones, under which was buried a champion in the primitive ages of antiquity.”

This immense carnedd was *Twr-Gwyn-Mawr*, which was opened by the late Local Secretary for Montgomeryshire. The passage quoted above, and the remains discovered at the opening, clearly prove that this carn existed anterior to the time of the first of the two later battles on the Carno mountains. As Mr. Davies and his fellow-labourers left it with its inside turned out, so it remains at present. Would it not be well to place some memorial stone upon the site—one simply stating when it was opened, and by whom.

About 150 yards to the south-east are the remains of two small stone circles, each about 18 feet in diameter, and not more than two yards apart from each other;



and about 100 yards further in the same direction is a larger one, about 45 feet in diameter, with traces of a much smaller inner circle in its north-east part, plainly visible. A quarter of a mile to the south-west of this circle lies what remains of *Twr-Gwyn-Bach*, which has been opened at a time which dates back beyond the memory of the oldest frequenter of the mountain. The epithet "gwyn," (white) applied to these carns, seems to be derived from a white lichen which covers the stones. A short distance from *Twr-Gwyn-Bach* is the site of another carn, the name of which, *Twyn-gosod*, has been preserved, though the stones which formerly composed it have been entirely removed.

The nature of the remains for which this plateau is famous is preserved in the name of the small river *Cerniog* (a corruption of the word *Carneddog*, which signifies abounding with carns) which rises in their midst, and flows by two farms, to which it imparts its name, into the Carno river.

The remains connected with the northern slope of the plateau have already been described by Mr. Morgan in his paper "On Carno" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1853, p. 1). The writer did not visit its eastern and south-eastern sides, which are not destitute of vestiges which plainly indicate it to be worthy of investigation.

The Earthwork on Rhyd-yr-Onen.—One of the most interesting and best preserved earthworks of Arwystli remains yet to be described. It is situated upon a small farm called *Rhyd-yr-Onen*, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Llanidloes, in the upper part of "Cwm-glyn Brochan." It occupies a small triangular plateau elevated some sixty feet above two deep rapid brooks which flank it upon either side, and which unite at its apex. These brooks form a natural moat on two of its sides, and if dammed up near their junction would materially aid in defending the position. The third side is defended by a broad deep ditch, and very strong rampart of earth, which stretch from one edge of the plateau in the direction of the opposite

brook for a distance of about 240 feet. The rampart is covered with oak trees. At a distance of 150 feet from the outer ditch is another deep broad fosse, which surrounds a large circular mound measuring 520 feet in circumference, and between 40 and 50 higher than the ditch. There is a flat space on its summit which covers about 200 square yards. The space situated between the mound and the junction of the brooks is occupied by two platforms separated from each other by a deep broad fosse; the platform nearest the mound is some three or four feet higher than the other. That portion of the work lying between the outer agger and the mound is cultivated. An entrance—to all appearance modern—broad enough for carts, being made at this end.

Local tradition states the work to be a great barrow, but the conductors of the Ordnance Survey held another opinion, and in all probability the correct one, when they pronounced it to be a moat. It is probably the site of one of those wooden castles which figure so prominently in the early history of the Principality. There is much in its form and position that is similar to the site of Owen Cyfeiliog's castle at Tafolwern.

The farm upon which it is situated is now the property of the North and South Wales Bank; it is, however, advertised for sale. We hope that its purchaser will carefully preserve this interesting relic.

Domen-y-Giw.—A mile to the south-west by west of Rhyd-yr-Onen, and rather more than a mile to the north of the village of Llangurig, on the crest of a high tract of moorland which here forms the line of watershed between the tributaries of the Wye and the Severn, is a tumulus known locally as *Domen-y-Giw*. It is a low flat mound about 60 yards in circumference and about three yards in elevation. From the vast extent of country which it commands it was most probably used as a beacon station. The view from it embraces the Plinlimmon Carneddau, with Cader Idris in the dim distance on the north-west; to the north may be seen

the Arran; the horizon on the east being bounded by a belt of mountain masses stretching from the Arran to the Breidden Hill and Long Mynd; while the Kerry hills and Rhydd-Howel limit the view on the south-east. In front, the town of Llanidloes nestling at the foot of Pen-rhiw, with the sinuous Severn winding through the valley, forms a pleasant picture. To the south-west are the Llangurig Esgairs, with their carns, and the beautiful Wye winding pleasantly through the wooded farms at their feet until it is lost among the hills of Radnorshire.

Llangurig Carns.—Rather more than three miles to the west of the village of Llangurig, on the summit of Esgair-Ychion, formerly stood a carn, denominated on the ordnance map, *Caerau*. The stones which formed it have been removed for the purpose of building an adjacent outhouse.

Another carnedd, known as *Carn-Bwlch-y-Cloddiau*, lies half a mile to the south by west from the site of the first. It is a circular heap of stones about 35 yards in circumference, the stones in the centre of the mass being piled up to the height of about six feet. It is situated upon one of the summits of the Esgair, and commands a most magnificent and extended prospect.

A mile and a quarter to the south-east of the second carn, and about three miles and a half to the south-west of Llangurig, is an artificial ridge several hundreds yards long and between 30 and 40 broad, lying in the direction of north and south, apparently composed of stones which are in part covered with grass, a portion of its borders being protected by stones regularly placed upon their edges. Upon its crest are two carns, the smaller one about 5 feet in elevation and about 37 yards in circumference. Eighteen yards to the north of this is a larger carn some 8 feet high and 57 yards in circumference. A little further in the same direction are a great number of loose stones scattered about, some of them very large, and are to all appearance the remains of another carn. Were it not for the carns on

its summit, the ridge might be taken for an entrenchment. It is styled a *Cist-faen* on the ordnance map.

Carn-y-Groes is situated a little more than a mile to the south-east of the *Cist-faen* on one of the hills which overlook the picturesque little vale of the Dernel. The greater part of the carn is low and covered with grass, but the stones in the centre are piled up in a heap 7 feet high and about 6 yards in circumference. All the before mentioned carns, *Plinlimmon* and *Cader Idris*, can be seen from here.

Remains near the line of road on the Llandinam Hills.— This line of road leads from *Llandrindod* by *Abbey-Cwm-Hir*, through *Bwlch-y-Sarnau* (Pass of the Causeways), over the mountains by *Polin-Groes-Du* and the Giant's grave to *Caersws*. The route is almost identical with that of an old British trackway. Within the limits of the parish of *St. Harmon* are several tumuli which have been noticed in *Williams's History of Radnorshire*. Three quarters of a mile to the north-west of the carn known as *Crugyn-Terfyn* (situated on the boundary line between *Montgomeryshire* and *Radnorshire*) is a tumulus known as *Pegwns-Fach*. The mound is covered with grass and moss, nearly circular in form, being about 70 yards in circumference and 7 feet in elevation. The carns on *Esgair-Ychion* are visible from here.

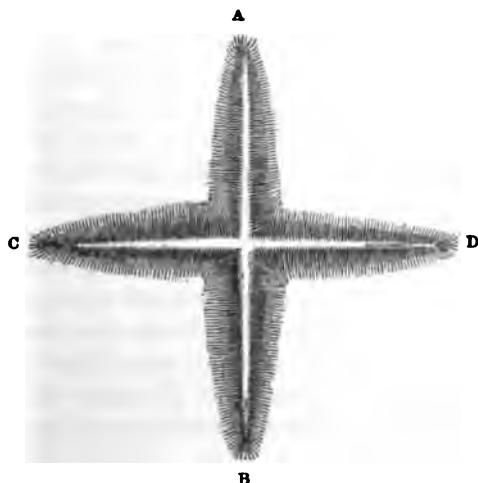
Rather more than half a mile to the north-east by north, on the highest peak of *Rhydd-Howel*, at an elevation of 1919 feet, is a tumulus known as *Pegwns-Fawr*. It consists of a low mound some 56 yards in circumference and 3 feet in elevation, upon which was erected some twenty-five or thirty years ago, for the purposes of triangulation, a second mound of conical shape, upon a stone foundation. This has, within the past years, been reduced from its original height of 16 feet to an elevation of 9 feet. In its centre is a pole some 6 yards long, which has been used for signalling purposes; this beacon station commands a most extensive view.

About a mile to the north, is another circular mound about 52 yards in circumference and five feet in height, known as *Domen Du*. It is overgrown with grass.

Near the finger post marked on the ordnance map as *Polin-groes-Du*, which is only a few yards from the road, is a mound of small stones and earth, 36 yards in circumference and 4 feet in elevation.

A mile to the west of Polin-groes-Du, on the summit of a high hill called the *Foel*, is a strongly fortified British post. It adapts its form to the shape of the hill, which is exceedingly precipitous on all its sides, little artificial aid being necessary to make the camp inaccessible. Near it is a farm called *Cae-Llust* (field of encampment).

A short distance to the north of Polin-groes-Du the roadway bifurcates; one branch leading in the direction of Llandinam village by an oblong mound measuring 13 yards by 5, and about 3 feet in elevation, marked on the ordnance map as a *carn*; the other branch leads by a curious work called the *Giant's grave* and the Moat to Caersws. The Giant's grave consists of two elongated mounds or entrenchments, which cross each other at right angles in the form of a star. It is composed



A to B, 21 yards. C to D, 21 yards. B to D, 15 yards.

of soft earth and is about five feet high at the centre, gradually declining towards each point (see cut).

E. H.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CARTULARY OF MARGAM.

(Continued from p. 334, vol. xiii.)

CHARTERS.

I.—*Carta Willielmi Comitis de Dono S. Palmiferi.*
[*Mus. Brit. Cart. Harl.*, 75, A. 8.]

Willielmus Comes Glocestrie vicecomiti suo omnibusque baronibus suis et probis hominibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse monachis Sancte Marie de Margan Siwardum palmiferum cum domo suo et curtillagio ad hospicium per manum Roberti filii mei liberum et quietum ab omni seculari servicio. Testibus H. Comitissa Glocestrie. Hamone filio Geuffridi, Constabulario. Huberto Dapifero. Roberto de Almeri, Dapifero. Adam de Eli. Alano de Warnesteda. Elia Clerico. Apud Bristou. [A.D. 1166-1173.]

William, Earl of Gloucester, son of Robert the Consul, founder of the abbey, succeeded in 1147 and died *s. p. m.* in 1173. He married Hawisia, daughter of Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, who is the countess witnessing this charter, and 75 A 9. This is probably the earliest extant charter relating to Margam, the foundation deed being lost.

Robert, through whom Siward was presented, was Earl William's only son, at whose death-bed request the earl founded the Priory of Keynsham, where Robert was buried. The date of the foundation is uncertain, but the charter mentions the Countess Hawisia, Robert's mother, and among the witnesses occur, C., abbot of Margan; R., abbot of Neath; Richard de Cardiff, then dapifer; Hamo de Valoniis, constable; William de Caril and Simon his brother. The date of the Margam charter lies between Robert's death in 1166, and the earl's death in 1173.

II.—*Comes Glocestrie de concessione terre Rogeri Sturmi petitione G. fratris sui.*

[*M.B. Cart. Harl.*, 75, A. 9.] [*Circa 1170.*]

Willielmus Comes Glocestrie Vicecomiti suo de Glamorgan et baronibus suis et omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et Walensibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse monachis Sancte Marie de Margan donacionem terre quam Galfridus Sturmi et Rogerus filius suus et heres dederunt eis sicut carte eorum testantur. Preterea concedo conventionem factam inter predictos monachos et Rogerum Sturmi de toto residuo terre ipsius Rogeri quam tenet de feudo meo in Margan. Scilicet quod ipsi monachi teneant totam terram illam de Rogero ad perpetuam firmam pro dimidia marca argenti annuatim reddenda pro omni servicio Rogero Sturmi et post decessum Rogeri heredibus suis ita quod Rogerus Sturmi faciat mihi servicium quod facere debet ipse et ante ipsum pater ejus de terra illa. Hanc conventionem concessi et attestacione sigilli mei confirmavi assensu et petitione Galfridi fratris Rogeri cui Abbas dedit marcam argenti et unum pullum pro assensu illius Galfridi et si Rogerus defecerit de servicio quod debet mihi de terra facere in nullo alio me capiam ad monachos nisi de illa dimidia marca quam ipsi monachi debent dare annuatim Rogero pro firma. Testibus, Hawisia Comitissa. Hamone de Valoniis tunc Constabulario. Odone de Tichesia. Symone de Cardif. Roberto filio Gregorii. Gileberto Almari. Roberto Bibois. Widone de Rupe. Gileberto Capellano. Willielmo de Ludwic. Eglin de prb (?)

Sturmi and Esturmi were forms of a name widely spread over England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and especially known in Wilts, Hants, and the Honour of Gloucester. We here have Galfrid Sturmi and Roger his son contemporary with William, Earl of Gloucester, and his tenants in the earl's fee of Margam, no doubt for what is now called "Stormy." Galfrid, the brother of Roger, is also assenting to his brother's donation. Countess Hawisia occurs as first witness as in 75, A. 8.

Hamo de Valoniis is mentioned by Meyric as Vicecomes in 1188. The title of constable refers of course to Cardiff Castle, which was for centuries governed by such an officer. He is the Hamo who witnessed the

Keynsham foundation charter, and probably the "Hamo filius Geuffredi, constabularius" of 75, A. 8. "Gilbertus Almar" may be brother of the dapifer "Robertus de Almar."

The above Roger Sturmi also tests a Margam charter 75, B. 27, of about 1200. The transaction recorded here seems to point to the retirement of the family from the country, where they are again but once heard of. "Ecclesia de terra Sturmi occurs in a Margam charter 75, A. 34 of about 1220.

III.—*Testimonium N. Landavensis episcopi de controversia canonice terminatu inter nos et Ricardum de Kaerdif super terra de Blackescerre.*

[*Hart. Chart.* 75, A. 15.]

N. dei gratia Landavensis Episcopus presentibus et futuris salutem.

De his que in nostra facta sunt diocesi verum ut decet testimonium perhibemus. Mota erat aliquando controversia inter Abbatem de Margan et Ricardum de Kardif super terra quadam de Blackescerre que in nostre diocesis canonice determinata capitulo litteris et cartis domini Regis et Comitum et insuper apostolice sedis privilegiis Abbacie de Margan adjudicata ut pura elemosina et ecclesiastici juris possessio: conprobavit preterea idem Abbas in eodem capitulo qui terram illam in elemosinam possideat x annis et eo amplius antequam Ricardus terram in illa provincia accessisset: Quia ergo hec omnia veridicorum testium inductione, presbiterorum, clericorum, militum, discussa et probata sunt; ea et nostre humilitatis et testimonio quieti posteritatis et paci utile duximus vestre intimare universitati. Valete.

It does not appear what was the precise nature of the claim made by Richard de Kardif upon the lands of Blackescerre, and canonically decided against him. Bishop N. was Nicholas ap Gwrgant, who presided over Llandaff from 1153 to 1183.

Blacksker, now called "Sker," is a farm on Kenfig parish, on its southern boundary, a few yards from the sea, and so called from an adjacent "sker," or reef of rocks on the shore. The house, a view of which is given in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1863, p. 273, was a grange attached to Neath at the dissolution, and is now the pro-

perty of Mr. Talbot. King John's confirmation charter to Neath, in 1208, mentions the gift by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Earl William his son, of land in Blacksker to that abbey, and the gift of Thomas de Sanford of a quittance of two shillings per annum on fifty acres of land, and one acre and a half upon the sea at Blakeschen.

Richard de Kardif was a member of a well-known family in the counties of Gloucester and Glamorgan. The *Golden Grove Book* makes him son of Robert, and nephew of Simon de Kardif, who witnessed charter 75, A. 9. Mr. Knight cites Richard as witnessing a deed by Richard de Lucy to William Earl of Gloucester as "senescallus," 23 March 1159, and he witnessed the foundation charter of Keynsham Priory by the same earl as "Ricardus de Card. tunc dapifer (comitis);" it further appears, from a general confirmation, 11 Edw. II, that he gave land in Mapledurham to the canons of that house [*New Mon.*, v, 452]. He also gave to Eweny a rent charge on certain lands in England [*Arch. Camb.*, 1853, p. 168].

A fine of 24th January, 1197, taken after his death, shews him to have left two daughters, coheirs, of whom Amabel, the elder, claimed the half of three parts of a knight's fee in Toppesfeld, and half a quarter fee in Grancenden, and half a knight's fee in Hameledenn, and half a quarter fee "in Nova-villa" (Newcastle) in Glamorgan, and half a fee in St. Hilary, and half of three hydes and of a virgate of land in Haiston. She was allowed all Nova-villa, Hameleden, and the service of Grancenden, and the hydes and virgate in Haiston, to her and her husband, Thomas de Sanford, and their heirs for ever.

Hadwise, the younger coheir, married Thomas de Bavis. They had all Toppesfeld and all St. Hilary-Nova-villa and St. Hilary were in Glamorgan; the other places were in Essex and Surrey [*Fines temp. R. 1*].

In his capacity of dapifer to the Earl of Gloucester, the charter conceding to the burgesses of Neath the privileges enjoyed by those of Cardiff, was addressed to

and witnessed by Sir Richard, as appears from its recital in the confirmation charter of 20 R. II.

Meyric, quoting the now lost register of Neath Abbey, says that Sir Richard de Cardiff had thirty librates of land in Newton Nottage from Earl William, and held them as the fourth part of a knight's fee [by the tenure of castle guard at Cardiff], and the *Liber Niger* mentions him as holding of the earl half a fee in Wales and a whole fee in England.

It is not necessary here to pursue the pedigree of the de Cardiff family. They were of Queenhull and Walton-Cardiff in Gloucestershire, and were represented in 1369 by Edward de Kerdif and Paulinus his son, who died *s. p.*; and in the female line by the Bawdripps and Bassetts of Beauprè, from Joanna, heiress of Wm. de Kerdif of Walton, who died 5 Ed. III. Walton was afterwards Walton-Bassett. St. Hilary no doubt came from the Kerdifs to Bassett of Beauprè, though through what channel is not ascertained.

The date of the above document may be about 1160. It appears from it that Richard was the first of his family who settled in Glamorgan.

IV.—*Donatio Wrunu filii Bleth' Ecclesie de Margan.*

[*M. B. Cart. Harl.*, '75, B. 10.]

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris. Wrunu filius Bleth' salutem. Sciatis me consilio et consensu heredum et amicorum meorum concessisse et dedisse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servantibus totam meam partem terre de Killeculin scilicet quartam partem terre illius cum omnibus aisiamentis et pertinentiis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ut habeant et teneant eam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione seculari sicut ulla elemosina liberius haberi et teneri potest. Et sciendum quod si aliquod servitium vel redditus ad coquinam Comitis vel ad aliud aliquod requiratur de predicta terra ego et heredes mei illud faciemus de hereditate nostra de Traikic ita ut predicta terra libera penitus et quieta prefatis monachis remaneat inperpetuum. Notandum etiam quod super sanctuaria ecclesie prescripte juravimus ad warrantandum hanc cartam predictis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Waltero de Sul' tunc Vicecomite de Glamorg'. Er-

naldo constabulario de Kenef'. Stephano clerico. Ricardo de Dunest'. Osmundo Cuman. David filio Hely. Alaythu filio Ythen. Reso Coh, et multis aliis. [Circa 1190.]

This charter is certainly earlier than 1205, although its donation does not appear to be included in King John's confirmation. Wrunu or Grono ap Bleth is elsewhere unknown, and Killeculin and Trakic with the tenure "ad coquinam comitis," cannot now be discovered. Walter de Sully, the vicecomes, was a member of a well known family of Devonshire origin, whose memory is preserved in the parish, manor, and ruined castle of Sully, upon the coast a few miles west of Cardiff.

Meyric makes their founder Raymond de Sully, a follower of Fitzhamon, and mentions Walter, Raymond, and Meyric de Sully as occurring in the register of Neath Abbey.

Walter occurs in the fine rolls in 1199 for Gloucestershire as paying ten bezants to have recognizance of half a virgate of land at Winchecumb [*Rot. de obl. et fin.*, p. 25]. Also in the same year he gave to King John twenty marcs and a horse of equal value to have justice concerning a knight's fee in Coyty against Payn de Turberville, and that the cause may be called on in the great court, and be not hindered by the King [*Ibid.* p. 70]. The bribe was partially effectual, for in 1200-1 Payn gave four marcs for the saving of a day fixed for him at Westminster, when he was not present in his suit before the king against Walter de Sully concerning a knight's fee in Coyty [p. 138].

Six years later, 1207, the same record mentions Walter as giving twenty marks for a quit-claim from the king for the deterioration and ruin of the king's mill at Leckwith, and for damage of the king's rents and multure whilst the mill was in Walter's custody, probably as sheriff, and he has the royal letters patent allowing him the quit-claim sought.

"GLANMORGAN.—Walterus de Sully dat viginti marcas ut Dominus Rex eum quictum clamet [de] deterioramento et

ruina molendini Domini Regis de Lequid et de jactura redditus Domini Regis et molture sue dum molendinum illud fuit in custodia ipsius Walteri, et quod non distringatur ad capiendum de cetero molend' illud ad firmam, ita scilicet quod idem Walterus reperiet predictum molendinum de eo quod deterioratum fuit. Et etc literas d. R. patentes quod dominus Rex de predictis eum quietum clamavit sicut predictum." [*R. de fin.* p. 391.]

Walter also tested a charter by Isabel Countess of Gloucester and Essex, between 1199 and 1210. He seems to have been succeeded by a Raymond de Sully who tested charters 75 D. 14 of 1217; 75 B. 14 of about 1230; 75 B. 9 of about 1234; and 75 B. 19 of about 1250.

There was also another Walter who tested 75 B. 17 of about 1260; and another Raymond, party to a deed 75 B. 22, in 1302.

Local traditions tell of a Sir John de Sully, a crusader of renown, who brought home a very large sum in gold, in which it was his fancy to roll, and of which he gave one part to his wife, one to the poor, and one to his officers and tenants.

The Sullys were also of Edesleigh, Devon, and of Esse-Reigny, by the names of Walter, Raymond, John, and Henry. [Pole, *Devon*, pp. 20. 83, 274, 380.] Their arms are differently given, "*Ermine*, three chevrons *gules*," no doubt as de Clare retainers, also "*Argent*, a chevron *gules*, an annulet *or*."

They were allied to Umfravill, of Penmark, and their heiress in Glamorgan married Avene.

Rees Coh was probably father of Rees Coh, junior, of the charter 75 B. 40, where Owen ap Alaythen appears among the witnesses, 1234-40.

V.—*Donacio Reueri filii Gileberti Burdini.*
[75 B. 27.]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Reuerus filius Gileberti Burdini et ego Gaufridus et Willielmus frater meus filii ejusdem Burdini concedimus donationem quam dedit pater noster ecclesie de Margan in perpetuam elemosinam pro anima sua scilicet terram que vocatur montan' de laholemedwe

videlicet decem acras cum prato sibi adjacente et quia cartam eis super hac donatione voluerit sigillare sed preventus morte non potuit ejus donationem nos filii ejus sigillo ejus firmavimus et concedimus eis imperpetuum terram illam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et seculari exactione. Testibus Rogero Cellarario et fratre Jordano et Glou presbitero Nove ville. Johanne filio Chenetwini. Michaelo de Cheinessam. Rogero Sturmi. Qui omnes audierunt divisam Gileberti dum adhuc viveret. Waltero Lunello. Toma de Corneli. Willielmo Dona natura qui audierunt nos concedere patris nostri donationem hanc. [Circa 1200.]

Seal of red wax, chipped at bottom—an oval about three inches long. In the centre a man habited in a dress girded at the waist and open at the neck, on his head a peaked cap. His left hand extended, and in it a small tree. Legend "Sigillum . . . i Bordini."

VI.—*Carta Hugonis de Lancarvan.*
[*Coll. Topog. et Genealog.* v. 19.]

Dilecto Patri suo W. Dei gratia Landavensi Episcopo et omnibus sancte Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem. Notum facio universitate vestre me dedisse et prefata carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et Monachis de Margan in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam consilio et consensu amicorum meorum et conjugis et domini Henrici de Humfravill unam acram terre ad auxilium fabricande capelle in honorem Sancti Meuthini apud grangiam eorum quod vocatur Lantmeuthin. Que videlicet acra jacet juxta terram quam eis preter dederam in xxx acras ad australem partem ut ipsi videlicet Monachi habeant predictam acram libere et quiete ab omni servitio et seculari exactione in perpetuum pro salute anime mee et uxoris et domini mei et antecessorum et successorum. Testibus Rogero Cellarario et Godefrido Monacho de Margan Auel Sacerdote de Sancto Hilario Waltero Capellano de Lantcarvan Fratre Witsare et Ricardo Terre [et] Waltero Rufo Conversis de Margan Margeria conjugue mea Rogero Cole.

It is evident from John's confirmation of 1205 that the grantor of this charter was Hugh of Lllancarvan. The handwriting is of the thirteenth century, but William was a common name with the Bishops of Llandaff. William de Salso Marisco, consecrated 1185, died about 1191. William, Prior of Goldcliffe, Consec. Oct. 1219, died 1299. William de Burgh, King's Chaplain,

Cons. 1244, died 1253. William de Radnor, elected 30 July, 1256, died 1265. William de Braose, Prebendary of Llandaff, elected March 1266, died 19 March, 1287.

Llanmeuthin, now Llanveithen, is an extra parochial place topographically in Lllancarvan.

Mr. Traherne cites a deed in Mr. Talbot's possession, from "Hugo Roberti de Lancarvan filius," by which he gives to the monks of Margam—

"xxx acras terre sue de Landoyeuthin cum crosta que adjacet veteri cemeterio consensu domini mei Henrici de Umfravill. Testibus P. de Marecross. W. Flamenge. Joh. le Sor. P. de Turbill. Odo de Novo Burgo. W. Prior de Goldclive."

This charter and 75 B. 27 are connected by the occurrence of Roger the Cellarer in both. Probably he immediately preceded the William of 75 D. 15.

Godfrid the Monk occurs here, in D. 15, and in C. 48.

Gilbert Burdin and his sons, Reuer, Gaufrid, and William, do not occur again here, but Walter Burdin gave four acres in the fee of Newton to Neath before John [*N. Mon.* v. 58] and Richard de B. appears in the Gloucestershire close roll in 1216.

VII.—*Carta Henrici de Humfranville.*
[*Brit. Mus. Harl. Chart.* 75, D. 15.]

Universis Sancti Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens carta pervernerit H. de Humfranville salutem. Notum facimus universitati vestre nos concessisse et presenti karta nostra confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et monachis de Margan in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam quietam et immunem ab omni servitio et seculari exactione illam totam terram quam pater meus Gillebertus dedit Urbano de Penducaet apud Lantmeuthen pro anima Neste uxoris sue ut videlicet prefati monachi de Margan habeant et possideant predictam terram libere et quiete et integre in perpetuum pro salute anime mee et patris mei et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et antecessorum et successorum. Hiis testibus Willielmo de Sancto Johanne, Engelranno filio Odonis, Johanne de Boneville, Sibilla uxore Henrici de Humfranville, Odone Bothan, Henrico Walensi, Luca de Budicam', Willielmo Cellarario de Margan, Willielmo de Bedint', Henrico monacho de Margan, Godefrido monacho, Jordano converso et Ricardo magistro de Lanmeuthin, et aliis pluribus.

(*Endorsed*) Henr' de Umfranville. [1196-1205.]

VIII.—*Carta Gereberti filii Roberti.*
 [Cart. Harl. 75, C. 48.]

Reverendo patri suo Henrico divinâ gratiâ Land. episcopo, et universis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Gerebertus filius Roberti salutem. Noverit Universitas vestra me concessisse et presenti cartâ confirmasse consilio et consensu Domini mei Henrici de Humframvill, et fratrum meorum Adæ et Jord., et amicorum meorum, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Margan in perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et seculari exactione pro salute animæ meæ et antecessorum et successorum meorum, omnes donationes quas frater meus Hugo illis fecit in terris etcroftis per omnia et in omnibus rebus sicut cartæ ipsius testantur: scilicet, xxx acras terræ meæ quæ proximiores sunt terræ eorum de Lamasenthin cumcroftâ quæ proximo adjacet vetere cimiterio ex occidentali parte, necnon et quatuor alias adhuccroftas, quarum una jacet subtus vetus cimeterium, et tres reliquas a magnâ viâ versus fontem descendunt de Lanmeuthin et tres acras terræ quarum duæ jacent ad occidentalem partem rivuli qui descendit per Curtem grangiæ a fonte et tendunt sursum a prato monachorum, versus aquilonem, et una jacet super montem ad occidentem viæ magnæ quæ venit a Lantcarvan ad grangiam de Lâmeuthin et unam acram terræ ad ausilium fabricandæ capellæ in honorem Sancti Meuthin, quæ videlicet acra jacet juxta xxx prædictas acras ad australem partem illarum. Ut ipsi eas habeant liberè et pacificè et integre in omnibus sine vexatione aliquâ et molestiâ in perpetuum. Et si aliquod servitium de prefatis donationibus fuerit aliquando requisitum sive Domini Regis sive aliud; ego et heredes mei illud adquietabimus, ita quod monachi in perpetuum quieti erunt, et nemini de aliquo respondebunt. Et quando præfatis monachis hanc confirmationem feci, ipsi necessitati præfatis compatiens xx solidos argenti mihi dederunt, et fratribus meis unum bissantium. Hiis testibus, Henrico Land. episcopo, Urbano archidiacono, Rogero abbate de Margan, Henrico de Humframvill, Sibillâ uxore ejusdem, Willielmo de Beditun monacho de Margan, Godefrido monacho, Henrico Walensi, Galfrido capellano, et Adam fratre meo. [1196-1205.]

(Seal in red wax, of the size of a penny. Legend, "Sigillum Gerberti fil. Rodberti." In the centre is a cinquefoil, well preserved, adopted evidently from the Umfranvilles. Henry, bishop of Llandaff, consecrated before 1196; died Nov. 1218.)

IX.—*Confirmatio Henrici Episcopi.*
 [Cart. Harl. 75, A. 19.]

Henricus Dei gratia Landavensis episcopus universis Sancte Ecclesie fidelibus in episcopatu Landavensis constitutis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Noverit universitas vestra dilectos filios nostros Henricum de Hunframville et Gerebertum filium Roberti terras quasdam ecclesie de Margan in perpetuam contulisse elemosinam liberas ab omni seculari servitio exactione et consuetudine. Et quia fidelium elemosine locis religiosis collate ut debitam optineant libertatem episcopali sunt auctoritate confirmande, nos ad petitionem predictorum Henrici et Gereberti terras quas prenominate ecclesie de Margan in nostra presentia concesserunt scilicet ex donacione Henrici de Hunframville totam terram de Lanmeuthi et ex concessione Gereberti filii Roberti xxx acras proximiores terre de Lanmeuthi cum crosta que proxima adjacet veteri cimeterio ex occidentali parte necnon et alias adhuc quatuor crostas quarum una jacet subtus vetus cimiterium et tres relique a magna via versus fontem descendunt de Lanmeuthi et tres acre terre quarum due jacent ad occidentalem partem rivuli qui descendit per Curtem grangie a fonte et tendunt sursum a prato monachorum versus aquilonem et una jacet super montem ad occidentalem vie magne que venit a Lantcarvan ad grangiam de Lanmeuthi et unam acram ad ausilium fabricande capelle in honorem Sancti Meuthini que jacet juxta predictas xxx acras ad australem partem illarum. Has omnes predictas terras presentis scripti serie testium inscriptione et sigilli nostri appositione confirmamus ecclesie de Margan. Habendas et tenendas ita libere et quiete sicut predicti Henricus et Gerebertus cartis suis confirmaverunt auctoritate qua fungimur inhibentes ne quis predictis monachis de Margan de predictis terris que ab omni seculari servitio exactione et consuetudine exempte sunt contra tenorem cartarum quas monachi habent vexacionem molestiam aut gravamen inferre presumat. Hiis testibus Waltero abbate de Neth., Urbano archidiacono, Urbano de Pendmelin et Willielmo de Langtwit decanis, Gereberto filio Roberto, Nicholao Gobion, Henrico monacho de Margan.

In dorso.—Confirmatio H. Episcopi de donationibus H. de Hunframville et Gereberti filii Roberti. [1196-1205.]

These three charters relate to donations by the Hunframville, Umfranville, Umfreville, or Umfraville family and their tenants of land in Llanveithen to Margam. Mention is made of Gilbert de Umfraville

and Nest his wife, Henry his son and Sibilla his wife; also we have Gerebert son of Robert, an Umfraville tenant, and his brothers Adam and Jordan, and Hugh, probably a deceased elder brother, and no doubt the Hugh de Llancarvan, whose donation of thirty acres is mentioned in King John's charter of 1205. Also as Henry, Bishop of Llandaff, who confirms the donations, was promoted from the priory of Abergavenny, and consecrated before 1196, this gives about 1196-1205 as the date of these charters.

The Humfranvilles were lords of Penmark, where the ruins of their castle, described in a former volume of this Journal, still remain.

GILBERT de Humfranville gave land at Aisse, now Nash, co. Somerset, worth 31s. per annum, to Tewkesbury Abbey for the soul of his wife, and in 1104 he was a witness to an apportionment of the abbey revenues. [N. Monast. II, 66, 81.]

He was, it is believed, succeeded by ROBERT, who, about 1131, witnessed a charter to Neath Abbey, by Richard de Granville, and who was probably the Robert who witnessed a charter by William E. of Gloucester, to that church. [N. Mon., V, 269. Floyd.]

His successor seems to have been GILBERT, who, in 1166, held nine knight's fees of William, Earl of Gloucester. [L. Niger, 161], and who must have died before 1189-90, as in that year Henry paid £4 for the relief of his land. [Pipe Roll 1, R. 1.] This is the Gilbert mentioned in the Harleian charter, 75, D. 15, which names also Nest, but whether as his wife, or as is more probable, the wife of Urban de Penducaet, is uncertain.

HENRY de Humfranville, his son and successor, was the grantor of the cited charter. Between 1183 and 1193 he witnessed a charter by Pagan de Turberville to Margam, and in 1186-7 he was rated at £45 for the relief of nine knights' fees held of the Earl of Gloucester, on which there were due £32, and in the treasury £13. [Pipe Roll 33 H. II.]

3 John, 1201, he fined ten marcs on five knights'

fees, for licence "non transfretare." [Obl. et fin. 134. Pipe Roll 2 John.]

Besides the donation recorded in the charter 75, D. 15, he, as chief lord, advised and consented to a gift and confirmation to Margam by Gerebert, son of Robert [74, C. 48], originally granted by Hugh de Lancarvan, elder brother of Gerebert, [Col. Top. v, 19], and confirmed by Henry, Bishop of Llandaff, in another charter [75, A. 19]. It appears from two of these charters that Henry's wife was Sibilla. He probably died about 1203, for in the accounts of the Honour of Gloucester in 1203-4, William de Braose had a quittance from a fourth scutage of the five fees held by Henry de Humfraville; also in 1208-9, Gulfrid Whiting accounted for 100 marcs, and a palfry, for having custody of the land and heir of Henry de Humfraville. [Pipe Roll 5 and 10 John.]

This heir was another HENRY, who witnessed a grant by Leisan ap Morgan after 1213, and one by Raymond de Sully. He was in rebellion against John, but on the accession of Henry III, and his return to his allegiance, 1 H. III, 1217, a writ was issued to the sheriff of Devon to give him seizin of his land. [Close Roll I, 313; Fine Roll I, 258.]

Next in succession was probably another Gilbert, who in 1233 did homage to H. III for the land he had as one of the heirs of his cousin Matthew de Torrington [Fine Roll, I, 238], and in 1249 witnessed the cyrograph of the sons of Morgan ap Cadwalathan. In 1253 he sued Walter de Pembroke, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, for impleading him in the ecclesiastical court. [Prynn records III, 109, and plea rolls of Justices Itinerary, M. 14, Devon.]

A Gilbert, possibly the same, in 1257, was witness to the charter of William de Clare, granting Lequid [Leckwith] to the Sandfords, and from the "Extent" of the de Clare lands in the record office it appears that he held four knights' fees in Penmark of the value of £60. [I. P. M., 41-2, H. III, No. 20.] Mr. Floyd concludes

his death to have occurred about this time, and his successor to have been Henry.

Henry de Humfranville, with others, in 1262, paid a marc for a writ of attachment that the Sheriff of Devon was directed to issue. He died 55-6 H. III, 1271-2, seized of one-fifth of the manor of Torriton and one-fifth of Kilmington and of the manors of Layford and Dun, or Down-Umfraville and of Langrue, all in Devon, and John, his brother, then aged 30, was his next heir. [Escaet. 56 H. III, No. 2. Fine Rolls, ii, 559.]

In 1272, 15 Feb., John did homage for his brother's land. [Hundred rolls; 70 and 82], one-fifth of Torriton and Kilmington, etc., in Devon. [Exc. Rot. Fin. II, 559.] In 1274 he held half a fee in Devon of Gilbert de Clare, occupied by undertenants. [Plac. de Q. W., 170-3.] In 1280 he was summoned with Walter de Sully to answer respecting his rights in Torrington [Ibid. 169], and as to certain rights in Lyw and Kilmington which he disclaimed.

In 1229 he witnessed an agreement between Gilbert de Clare and the Abbot of Neath [Francis's *Neath*, 34.] In 1291 Ralph de Arundel sought to recover from John and his wife Alicia, seizin of a messuage, etc., at Bishop's Morchard, 15th Oct., 1294. [Abb. Orig. Rot. i, 69.] 15 Oct., 1224, being then a knight, he was summoned to serve against the Welsh [Writs M. Sum. i, 265], and at the death of Gilbert de Clare he held, as heir of Gilbert de Humfranville, one quarter fee in Northover and five fees in Lakeford, co. Devon. (Escaet. 24 Ed. I, No. 107.)

In 1289 John was member for Devon [Parl. Writs 67], and 12 March, 1301, had summons to serve against the Scots [Writs M. Sum. 351]. In 305 he witnessed a Bonville Charter [75, B 22] "to Margam, and at the death of Johanna in 1307 he held (four fees) one messuage and four carucates of land, paying therefore per annum 26s. 8d. By Abb. Rot. Orig. i, 200, it appears that he granted a part of his maner of Torrington to a Gilbert de Humfranville, who 6 Ed. II, 1313, was fined

forty marks for having acquired it without the king's leave. John also witnessed a charter by William de Braose, of doubtful date. [*N. Mon.* vi, 491.]

Mr. Floyd is uncertain as to the period of John's death, but at the death of the last Earl Gilbert de Clare in 1314 John had been succeeded by Henry de Humfraville, who held four fees in Pennard [Penmark], worth £60 per annum. [*Escaet* 8 Ed. II, 68, and 1 Ed. III, No. 9, 2 Nov.]

Henry, the successor, before 1314, at the partition of the de Clare estates, held four fees in Penmark, and is so set down in the Spenser survey of 1329. In 1327 he was on the inquisition held at the petition of Gilbert Turberville, and was then a knight. In 1333 he is stated by Mr. Traherne to have been on the court which decided on a claim of wreck made by the Abbot of Margan, and in 1340 he witnessed a Despencer charter to Cardiff, and in 1341 one to Neath Abbey. [*Francis, Neath*, 38.] In 1349, on the death of Hugh le Despencer, he held the four fees in Penmark, value £70. His wife's name was Isabella [*N. Mon.* ii, 403] and Alice was his heiress.

Alice de Humfraville married, 12 Ed. II, Sir Simon, son and heir of Matthew de Furneaux of Stringston. He died 24 Ed. III, leaving issue by her one child, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth de Furneaux, heiress of Furneaux and Humfraville, married, says Collinson [iii, 213], during her father's lifetime, Sir John Blount, who died before 1362.

Lady Blount survived her husband, and 8 R. II, founded a chantry in Athelney Abbey for the good estate of William Aungier? and Henry Rodham, and also of herself Elizabeth, of Lady Alice Stafford, Lady Maud Stafford, Robert Wrench, and all other friends and benefactors of the said Elizabeth. Also for the souls of Sir John Blount, Sir Simon de Furneaux and Alice his wife, Sir Henry de Humfraville and Isabel his wife, Sir Wm. Blount and Maud his wife, the Lady

Julian Talbot, Lady Elizabeth Cornwall, Sir Brian Cornwall her son, Sir Richard Stafford and Sir Richard Stafford the younger his son, Robert Flito and Robert Stockton, and for the souls of all her departed friends. [Coll. I, 262.]

Among the St. John evidence [Lansdown MS. 860a. fol. 348] is a charter by which "Elizabeth le Blount, wife of the Lord John le Blount, Kt., in her widowhood, grants to John Purvill, perpetual vicar of Lankarvan, and to John Tokiker, son of William Tokiker, all the pasture between my wood in the castle of Penmark, and the brook there, etc. Dated 13 May, 36 Ed. III."

Sir John and Lady Elizabeth had one daughter, Alice le Blount, heiress of the Humfraville and Furneaux estates. She married first Sir Richard Stafford, who was dead 8 R. II, and afterwards Sir Richard Storey, who survived. She died childless, 1414-5. [Inq. p.m., 2 H. IV, No. 27.]

Upon Lady Storey's death the Furneaux estates seem to have gone to the descendants of the sisters of her grandfather, Sir Simon, but the descent of those of Humfraville, and the manner in which they eventually reached St. John is not so clear. On the death of Ed. le Despenser in 1375 (1345-6) [Escaet. 19, Ed. III] three of the Penmark fees were held conjointly by Elizabeth Blount, John de Arundel, and John de Hath, and Thomas Michell, and John Andrews, so that St. John did not succeed at once to a share of the Humfraville property, even if, as is generally stated, he married one co-heir of Humfraville, while Blount married the other.

44, Ed. III, 1370-1, was a deed of partition between John St. John, chivaler, and Elizabeth Blount, Lady of Calme, running thus:—

"Know all men present and to come that we, Nichol Denis, parson of the Church of Coytif, Thomas Michel, parson of the Church of Pourkerrye [Porthkerry], William Bachelor, parson of the Church of *Pconstew*? give, grant, and by this our present charter, confirm to Oliver St. John, John Arundel, Robert

Willis, and John de Hach, a moiety of the manor of Penmark, and of the advowson of the Church pertaining to that manor, with all their appurtenances, which lately were given to Oliver St. John and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John de la Bere. Witness Laurence de Berkerolles, Edward de Estradlyne, Thomas Turberville," etc.

Charter 75, c. 48, bears the seal of Gerbert, son of Robert, the device of which is a cinquefoil. This evidently was derived from the coat of his chief, Lord Henry de Humfranville. All of the name, including the Northern Earls of Angus, bore the cinquefoil as a part of their arms.

The pedigree of Humfranville or Umfreville, given in Pole's *Devon*, commences with Henry, who bore "oruly a rose or" [no doubt a five-foiled rose], and was of Lapford, a member of the Honour of Torinton, probably by his marriage with one of the five co-heirs of Matthew de Thoreton. His son John was father of Sir Henry s.p. and John, father of Sir Henry, who left two daughters, coheirs, Alice, who md. Sir Simon Furneaux and had Lapford, and Elizabeth, who married Oliver St. John of Penmark. To their heirs, according to this version, Lapford reverted on the death of Alice Storey s.p., and while St. John of Fonmon, ancestor of Lord St. John, had Penmark, Lapford was settled upon Edward St. John, a cadet, whose daughter and heir married Nicholas Arundel of Trerice, in whose descendants Lapford remained.

There was another family of Umfreville of Comb Pyne and Down Umfreville, in Devon, probably cousins, who bore "*gules*, three roses and a chief *or*."

William the Cellarer is probably the "*Frater Willielmus ap Lutegar Cellarius*," who visited King John at Bradenstoke Abbey in September, 1207, and succeeded in obtaining a respite for the payments due from Margam to the king for the Welsh lands at Kenfig.

The earliest William in the St. John Pedigree was son of Roger, and grandson of Sir John St. John of Fonmon, Fitzhamon's retainer, who appears in the *Liber Ruber* of the Exchequer. His rank would place him at

the head of the witnesses. His mother Cicely was daughter and heiress of Robert de Haia of co. Sussex, but who probably had property in Monmouthshire, where the family were benefactors to the church of Basalleg. According to Dugdale, Sir John had no children, and the Fonmon estate went to the descendants of his sister's child, who married Adam de Port of Basing, their descendants taking the name of St. John.

The male St. Johns were of Devon. William, the first Port who took the St. John name, was great nephew of William, and great great grandsire of Sir John St. John of Fonmon, reputed to have married Elizabeth Umfreville, by which match Penmark was eventually brought into the St. John family.

X.—*Charta Ruathlan . . . et Fynani filii Roberti filii Enyani de terra de Rossowlin.*

[*Coll. Topog. et Gen.* v. 20.]

Canaythen primo dedit terram de Rosowlin domui de Margan consensu domini sui et postea factus ei conversus vir . . . et tutissime vixit omnibus diebus vite sue.

Morgan ab Cradoc tradidit Canaythen filium Roberti ab Eynon obsidem pro se domino suo Willielmo comiti Glovernie [et] per modicum tempus rebellavit contra dominum suum.

Hoc audito comes precessit erruere oculos obsidis et remittere ad . . . In recompensatione oculorum Morgan dedit ei terram de Rossowlin et ille ex consensu domini sui dedit ecclesie beate Marie de Margan.

The original is endorsed in red ink upon one of the cartulary rolls of Margam, and is supposed by Mr. Traherne to have been taken from the register of Neath, extant at St. Donats in 1574, but now lost.

Rossowlin, now Resolven, lies in the vale of Neath. Bryn Kynhaythwydd occurs in an old survey of it. A rude cross, on which the words "proparavit hanc" are alone legible, is attributed to Canaythen.

XI.—*Carta Morgani fil. Caradoci.*

[*Harl. Chart.* 75, B. 31.]

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Morganus filius Caradoci salutem.

Noverit Universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse monachis de Margan communem pasturam et aisiamenta terre mee in bosco

et in plano tempore Conani abbatis fere triginta annis transactis postea vero tempore Gilberti abbatis pluribus jam annis transactis eandem donationem eis expressius incartavi sicut carta quam inde habent testatur eum monachi de Neth eo tempore nichil omnino haberent de terra mea in montanis ex est parte de Neth anno autem ab incarnatione domini millesimo ducentesimo quinto cupiditate victus propter penuriam quandam partem ejusdem pasture monachis de Neth incartavi. Hoc testimonium veritatis ideo scripto mandavi ut nota sit omnibus veritas et controversia inter duas domos de eadem pastura facilius et justius terminatur.

(*Endorsed*) Morgan pro domo de Margan de communi pastura sua ex est parte de Neth. Appended is a fragment of an oval seal of red wax, on which a figure of a knight riding to the right is partly seen. Legend, ✠ SIGILLUM MAR

XII.—*Carta Moredach de Husbote et Heybote.*
[*Harl. Chart.* 75, B. 28.]

Omnibus Sancte Ecclesie filiis Moraduth filius Karadoci salutem. Sciatis quod quoniam receptus sum in plenam fraternitatem domus de Margan tunc recepi et ego domum ipsam et omnia que ad ipsam spectant et maxime grangiam illorum de Lantmeuthin cum omnibus catallis et pertinentibus suis in custodia et protectione mea sicut propria catalla mea. Et tunc concessi et dedi assensu uxoris mee Nest et heredum meorum pro salute anime mee et Karadoci patris mei et uxoris mee Nest et omnium antecessorum meorum eidem domui in perpetuam elemosiniam aisiamenta in bosco meo in usus grangie sue de Lantmeuthin quantumcunque opus habuerit ad merimum et ad focalia et communem pasturam terre mee quantumcunque opus habuerit in usus ejusdem grangie ad boves et equos et porcos et animalia pascualia. Et hoc totum warentizabimus eis et acquietabimus ego et heredes mei ut habeant et teneant hoc totum libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et consuetudine et omni exactione sicut ulla elemosina liberus teneri potest. Et quoniam eis hanc donationem feci dederunt michi monachi predicti domus de Margan c solidos karitatis intuitu. Hiis testibus Henea sacerdote, Willielmo sacerdote de Sancto Juleta, domina Nest uxore predicti Moraduth, Kanewrec filio Madoc, Madoc filio Kadugan, Isac Sedan, Rogero filio Wiawan, Evelin portario.

(A large circular seal of brown wax remains attached, bearing the device of a branch curled like the head of a pastoral staff; and the legend, ✠ SIGILLUM MOREDV FILII CARADOCI).

XIII.—*Carta Confirmationis Regis Johannis.*
 [Cart. Joh. 8, N. 5. N. Mon. v, 741.]

Johannes Dei gratia etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes subscriptas donationes eis rationabiliter factas scilicet ex dono R. Comitis Gloucestrie et Willielmi filii ejus terras inter Avene et Kenefeg cum pertinentiis et unum burgagium in Kenefeg et unum burgagium in Lan . . . et unum burgagium in Novoburgo et unum burgagium in Bristoll, ex dono eorundem. Et ex dono Hugonis de Hereford c acras. Ex dono Rethereth et heredum ejus centum acras. Ex dono Gilberti Germus et heredum ejus l acras. Ex dono Willielmi Gille et heredum ejus xl acras. Ex dono Warini filii Kadigan xx acras. Ex dono burgensium et liberorum hominum de Kenefeg quicquid habent in villa de Kenefeg vel extra. Ex dono Morgani filii Oeni et Havedhaloch quicquid continetur inter Kenefeg et Baytham. Ex dono Willielmi Scurlagge et heredum ejus, feodum de Langwy. Ex dono Nicolai Puniz et concessione David Scurlagg totum feodum illud de Langwy. Ex dono Thome de Laghell c acras. Ex dono Morgani filii Cradoci et hominum ejus quicquid habent in territorio Novi castelli. Ex dono Henrici de Hunfravill apud Landmanti c et lx acras. Ex dono Johannis de Bonevill l. acras. Ex dono Templariorum xl acras. Ex dono Morgani filii Cradocy Puntlimor. Ex dono Hugonis de Langkarnan et heredum ejus xxx acras. Ex dono Urbani sacerdotis de Pondewelin xii acras. Ex dono burgensium sive liberorum hominum de Kaerdif quicquid habent in villa de Kaerdif vel extra. Ex dono Morgani filii Cradocy quicquid habet in Marisco de Aven et Rossamerin et communem pasturam in montanis inter Taf et Nethe. Ex dono Gistelard et heredum ejus terram quam idem Gistelard tenuit extra Kenefeg. Habenda et tenenda imperpetuum sicut carte donatorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Concessimus etiam et confirmamus eis omnes alias donationes venditiones et invadiationes eis rationabiliter factas vel faciendas sicut carte donatorum venditorum et invadiatorum quas inde habent vel habituri sunt testantur vel testabuntur. Quare volo etc. T. Domino H. Cantuarensi archiepiscopo. Domino E. Eliensi episcopo. G. filii Petri etc. Saero de Quency. Symone de Pateshull. Petro de Stoks. Reginaldo de Cornhill. Fulcone de Kantilupo. Datum per manum J. de Well. apud Westmonasterium xv die Maii Anno regni etc. vi. [15 Maii 1205.]

XIV.—*Carta Henrici Episcopi Landavensis.*
 [Hart. Chart. 75, A. 22.]

H. dei gratia Landavensis ecclesie Minister humilis universis Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem in domino.

Universitate vestre notum facimus nos dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse monachis de Margan ad firmam in perpetuum totam terram usque in T. magna Bercheriam domini episcopi walda in waldam. Habendum et tenendum de nobis et successoribus reddendo annuatim iiij^{or} solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio consuetudine et exaccione. Et habebunt ipsi et animalia eorum liberum ingressum et regressum ad usus predictae terre quantum opus habuerunt sine impedimento aliquorum sz et waldam manutenebunt quantum terre eorum durat. Et nos et successores nostri warentizabimus eis predictam firmam in perpetuum. Et ut hec nostra concessio perpetuo firma consistat eam prefatis scripti serie et sigilli nostri confirmavimus appositione. Hiis testibus Urban Landavensis archidiacono. Nicholao thesaurario. Magistro Rogero. Magistro Waltero clerico. Huberte vicario. Waltero capellano. Abraham vicario. Thoma serviente.

This donation cannot be identified with anything in John's charter of 1205, and may therefore be later, as Bishop Henry lived to 1218. That the date is not far distant from 75, C. 48, and A. 19, is clear from the occurrence of both the Bishop and Archdeacon Urban in the three.

XV.—[*Rotuli de Finibus. 6 Joh. 1205.*]

Abbas et monachi de Morgan dant xx^u marcas et ij palfredos pro habenda carta domini Regis de protectione et quod quieti sint de theloneo et omni alia consuetudine per omnes terras domini Regis de blado et de omnibus aliis rebus qui ad opus suum proprium emerint vel de suo proprio vendiderint et pro confirmanda carta sua de possessionibus suis. Abbas de Ford est plegium. *Q. pacaverunt in camera apud Stok.*

XVI.—[*Cal. Rotuli Chartarum. 7 Joh. in dorso. Memb. 8.*]

Margam Monasterium in Wallia. Morgan terre Ricardi Sturmy. Kanesfeg terre. [1205-6.]

XVII.—[*Rotuli de Finibus. 9 John, 1207.*]

GLANMORGAN. Abbas de Margan dat centum marcas et ij equos bonos pro habendis terris Walensium in tritorio de Kaenefega in perpetuam elimosinam, uñ ipsi solebant reddere domino Regi per annum xxx solidos per manus ballivorum domini Regis de Glanmorgan, et pro habenda inde carta domini regis et pro habenda confirmatione domini Regis de aliis terris et tenementis que tenent in ballia de Glanmorgan, sicut carte donatorum rationabiliter testantur. Et mandatum est Faukes tunc vicecomiti quod, accepta ab eo securitate de illis c marcis reddendis ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis ix^o 4 marcis et duos equos infra predictum festum Sancti Michaelis, et ad Pascham proximo sequens 4 marcis tunc ei sine dilacione habere faciat plenariam saisinam de predictis terris: et si eum de aliquo tenentium suorum dissaisivit contra libertates cartarum et confirmationum quas de domino Rege habent, eum sine dilacione resaisiet et in bona pace tenere permittat.

XVIII.—[*Rot. Litt. Claus. 9 Joh. 1207, memb. 14.*]

Rex Baronibus etc. Sciatis quod Monachi de Morgania pacaverunt nobis in camera nostra per manum Willielmi Cellarii sui apud Bradenestok Dominici proxima post festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli anno regni nostri ix^o quinquaginta marcis de fine quem nobiscum fecerunt pro terris Walensium in Kenefega, et dedimus eis respectum de duobus palfredis quos nobis inde debent usque a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod illos de l. marcis quietos esse faciatis, et de duobus palefredis predictum respectum eis habere permittatis. Teste me ipso apud Bradenestok xxiiij die Septembris.

XIX.—[*Rot. Litter. Claus. 9 Joh. 1207, memb. 13*]

Rex Baronibus de Scaccario etc. Sciatis quod Abbas et Monachi de Morgania pacaverunt nobis per manum Celarii sui fratris Willielmi ap' Lutegar' die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Luce, anno regni nostri ix^o duos equos quos nobis deberunt de fine quo nobiscum fecerunt pro terra Walensium de Kenefec, et ideo vobis mandamus quod illos in quietos esse faciatis. Teste me ipso apud Westm. xxviiij die Octobris per ipsum Regem.

XX.—[*Rotuli de Finibus. 9 John, 1208.*]

Abbas de Morgan dat centum marcas pro habenda in liberam elemosinam tota mora de la Wareth de Honodhaloc cum per-

tinenciis suis, et similiter terra Peitevin cum omnibus pertineneciis suis sicut continetur in carta domini Regis quam inde habuit.

It appears from the Mise and Prestite Rolls that King John was at Cardiff in 1210 on the Tuesday before Ascension Day [25 May], and at Margam on the Thursday following, when he went to Swansea, was there Saturday, and on Monday was at Haverford on his way to Ireland. The record that fixes his presence at Margam is as follows:—

“Die Veneris in crastino Ascensionis Domini apud Margan. Johanni filio Cardonis de Fresenevilla de prestito super terram patris sui x marcas pro Rege liberatas eidem Johanni.” [*Rot. de Prest. Memb. 8, 12 Joh.*]

In the same year another entry shews the king to have visited Margam on his return to England. On Tuesday, the Feast of St. Bartholomew, he was at Dublin; on the following Thursday at Fishguard; next day at Haverford; on the Saturday at Margam, and on Monday at Newport on his way to Bristol. The Margam entry is brief.

“Die Sabbati proxima [29 Aug.] apud Margan Ricardo de Samford militi ij marcas liberatas Stefano de Bayusa.” [*Ibid. Memb. 3, 12 Joh.*]

It is recorded that John was so satisfied with his reception, that he excepted Margam from his extortions on the Cistercian foundations; the only other exception being Beaulieu, his own foundation. If the royal visits were on the scale of that paid by John to Bury Abbey, Margam must have been a flourishing corporation.

Leland says Margam had privilege of sanctuary, which the Welsh seldom or ever used. He also mentions its four daughter houses in Ireland—Kyrieleyson, Sancta Crux, Maio, and Chorus Benedictus. It will be seen that the children were very far from partaking of the prosperity of their parent.

XXI.—*Carta Henrici Episcopi Landavensis.*
 [Harl. Chart. 75 A. 21.]

H. dei gratia Landavensis ecclesie minister humilis universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem et benedictionem.

Universitati vestre significamus quod cum quedam contencio inter dilectos filios nostros monachos de Margan et Johannem Kairus et heredes illius super pastura totius terre sue preter segetes et prata que dudum prefatis monachis pro quodam magno excessu suo concesserat verteretur tandem predictus Johannes et Milo filius ejus prenominator monachos nolentes injuste molestari memoratam pasturam monachis de Margan imperpetuum libere et quiete reddiderunt. Et predictus Milo coram nobis tactis sacrosanctis juramento firmabit se predictis monachis de Margan et omnibus rebus suis semper fore fidelem et obedientem et predictam pasturam contra omnes pro posse suo warentizaturum. His testibus Urban decano de Landavia Nicholas capellano Magistro Mauricio Rudolpho de Wincestria clerico W. de Sancto Donato Roberto de Berchele et multis aliis.

The family, afterwards called Wilkins, and recently De Winton, were anciently De Wintonia, and have been settled in the Vale of Glamorgan from a very early period, and, in one branch, still are found there. Ralph may have been of that family, or he may have come himself from Winchester. De Wincestria and de Wintonia would at that time be only two forms of the same name.

W. de Sancto Donato was probably an ecclesiastic from that village, and Robert de Berchele from that of Berkeley. It is not probable that he was of the Berkeley family, who never had an interest in Glamorgan.

XXII.—[Cotton MS. Cleop. A. vii, 85. N. Mon. II, 77.]

Carta H. Landavensis episcopi concedentis domui de Morgan ecclesiam de Kenefet cum capellis, terris et omnibus pertinentiis suis assensu et petitione W. Abbatis et conventus Theok. solvendo domui Theok. annuatim x marcas; quinque infra octavam Paschæ, et quinque infra octavam sancti Michaelis.

As King John's charter is silent as to this acquisition, it probably came between 1205 and 1218.

Kenefet is Kenfig in Pyle, the parish next south of Margam, and which reaches to the sea-shore. Much of it has long been covered up with drift sand, but under the Normans the village was a borough town, and the parish part of the demesne of the chief lord. A slender remain of its ancient castle rises through the sand, and it is celebrated for its pool. It is also a contributory parliamentary borough to Swansea, but this is solely in compliment to its former prosperity.

XXIII.—[*Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum* 1 H. III, 1216, *Memb.* 25.]

Rex Majori et probis hominibus Bristolli salutem. Mandamus vobis quod sine dilacione plenam saisinam habere faciatis Magistro Michaeli de Londonia de domibus suis in Bristolli quas emit de Abbate de Morgan unde injuste dissaisitus est ut dicitur. Catalla etiam sua quæ in iisdem domibus capta fuerunt eidem Magistro Michaelo sine dilacione reddi faciatis. Et quam etc. Teste apud Bristollum, xx die Novembris.

Per Comitem W. Mar.

This, no doubt, relates to the Burgage given by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and confirmed by King John. It is one of the royal documents issued by the Earl Mareschal as "Rector Regis et regni."

XXIV.—*Conventio indentata inter H. de Umframville et Monachos de Margan.*

[*Harl. Cart.* 75 D. 14.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ita convenit inter Henricum de Umframville et monachos de Margan anno incarnationis domini m^occ^oxvij^o quod scilicet idem Henricus remisit totam calumpniam quam habuit adversus eos de terra de Bedington cum pertinentiis suis, et idem Henricus recepit pre manibus totam firmam suam viginti annorum de eadem terra. De quibus xx annis octo anni tunc fuerunt elapsi, et duodecim anni adhuc erant venturi, unde predicti monachi quiti sunt usque ad terminum duodecim annorum futurorum perimpletum, nec reddent predicto Henrico aliquam firmam pro eadem terra ante passca anni supradicti incarnationis m^occ^oxxx^o et si forte aliquis dirationaverit illam terram de predictis monachis infra predictos xij annos prenomatus Henricus vel heredes sui, redditum cujuslibet Anni de predictis xij annis reddet eis quamdiu

illam non poterunt warantizare. Hiis testibus Deno [Oeno] decano, Magistro Radulpho Mayloch Willielmo de K[R]enny, Raimundo de Sull', David de Brehull' tunc vicecomite de Kaerdif, Roberto Sampsonis, Willielmo de Lichefeld, Nicholao et Waltero monachis de Margan, Gaufrido monacho de V[N]eht et multis aliis.

(*Endorsed*).—Cirografum H : de Umfravilla.

A small circular seal of green wax remains attached, bearing the device of an open flower. Legend—SECRETVM HENRICI. [A.D. 1215.]

MAELOG OF LLYSTALYBONT.

The Welsh genealogists, with their usual neglect of dates or evidences, contain the following notices of this family ;—

Sir RALPH Maelog or Mayloc, Lord of Llystalybont, a manor by Cardiff in Cibwr Hundred, was father of MAUD, who married Einon ap Cadogan.

Sir WILLIAM Maelog, temp. H. III, Lord of Llystalybont, Wysam and Maelog's fee, married his cousin, a daughter of Rhys ap Griffith ap Ivor Bach, and had 1, a DAUGHTER, married Llewelyn ap Cynvrig ; 2, a DAUGHTER, married Howell ap Cynvrig Madoc ; 3, ANN or ENVIN, married Sir Gwrgi le Grand or Grant.

RALPH Maelog, 17 Ed. II, married Gwirvil, daughter of Llewelyn, and had 1, WILLIAM Maylog, Lord of Littlebone [Llystalybont] temp. E. III ; and 2, Roger Maylog.

—— Maeloc, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas le Eyre, by Margaret, daughter of David Cantelupe. They had 1, Richard ; 2, WILLIAM ; 3, GILBERT.

RICHARD Maeloc, married Alson, daughter of —— Berkerolles, and had ROGER Maeloc, married Margaret, daughter of John Dawbeny, and had

JOAN Maeloc, daughter and heiress, married William Chicheley.

There was a PHILIP Maelog, temp. H. VI. The following particulars are supported by evidence.

Magister Radulphus Maylock, or Maelog, was an ec-

clesiastic and a member of a family who appear in the early records of the county, and were extant as late as the reign of Henry VI. As Magister Rafe Mailoc, he tested a charter by Isabel, Countess of Gloucester and Essex [*N. Mon.* iv, 634], and an Umfraville charter of 1217 [75 D. 14]. His name also appears in the *Annals of Tewkesbury* as holding the church of Llanblethian apparently in farm. He died 2nd June, 1231, and about the 15th September following the Bishop of Llandaff; Thomas, Dean of Hereford; Peter, Abbot of Tewkesbury; Maurice, Archdeacon of Llandaff; the Rector of Thornbury, and others, met at Striguil to dispose of the church of Llanblethian. The result was the sending of Eustace, a Tewkesbury monk, to take seizin of the church. On his arrival the keys were removed to the hills, and he could only take seizin of the porch, and protest against those who opposed the rights of his convent, confirmed by the Bishop of Llandaff.

So little effect had this in his favour that the people stopped him on the highway and held him three days in the hills. Upon which Bishop Elias excommunicated all and sundry in full chapter, and presented his sentence to the Justiciar Hubert de Burgh. Further, the Abbot of Tewkesbury excommunicated J. Grant with his accomplices, who did the deed.

How the matter was then settled does not appear. Probably by the continuance of the Mayloc interest, for 25 July, 1242, during a Welsh riot in the county, the Abbot of Tewkesbury went to Llanblethian to receive the "mission" of that church, under the mandate of the Prior of Winchcombe, sub-delegate from the Pope, on account of the deprivation of Roger Mayloc, upon his non-payment for the farm of the church. But the Archdeacon of Llandaff, *sede vacante*, had put in Thomas Pennarth, which could not be allowed. On this Thomas resigned the vicarage, and was again presented by the Abbot, with all the emoluments save tythe sheaves, and did homage. Mayloc then petitioned to hold the church to farm, as he had held it, but the Abbot refused this,

and in the court at Cardiff declared that if he or his suffered injury he should impute it to Mayloc.

Finally, however, on the petition of Rhys, Roger's uncle, and of others, Roger was allowed five marks per annum. He was dissatisfied with this, and an extra mark added to it, at the instance of Richard de Clare, who gave him letters of defence to the Sheriff.

The contumacious Roger Mayloc entered the benefice, seized the wheat, ground it, and carried it off, adding divers threats against the Tewkesbury monks, and, in short, made himself so obnoxious that the Abbot had to buy him off with twelve marcs per annum until he should obtain a benefice. The proceedings must have been rapid, for the Abbot's first visit was made 25 July, and 8 Sept. Thomas, vicar of Llanblethian, had his papers sealed, and did homage.

Little else is certainly known of the Mayloc family beyond Ralph, who tested a Bonville Charter about 1260 [75 B. 17], and appears to have been an ecclesiastic, and Rhys in one generation, and Roger in another. William Maylocke, no doubt of the same family, appears in the *Extent* of 1264 as holding half-a-fee "in capella valet xx solidos," and is, therefore, probably the ancestor of William Maylocke, who at the survey of 1320 held half a fee as Lord of Llys-tal-y-bont by Cardiff. There is also a mountain called Garth-Mayloc near Llantrissant.

XXV.—*Carta Wilhelmi Episcopi Landavensis.*
[*Harl. Cart. 75 A. 16.*]

W. Dei gratia Landavensis Episcopus Archidiaconis Decanis personis vicariis totius diocesis sue ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Et si omnibus in nostra constitutis ditione nostram pro juribus nostris debeamus defensionem domum tamen de Margan intuitu religionis qui in ea domino cooperante florere dinoscitur speciali ampleximus dilectione et servis dei in ea domino militantibus et possessionibus eorum quas intra nostram habent diocesim quatenus possumus ubique per nos et nostros protectionis et custodie specialem volumus exhibere gratiam. Inde est quod universitatem vestram in solum attentius rogamus sed etiam preci-

piendo in vi obediencie vobis injungimur ut si qui ex vestris parrochiis monachis de Margan injurias vel dampna aliqua inferre presumpserint singuli vestrum in malefactores vobis nominatos nostra auctoritate ecclesiasticam exerceatis justiciam ipsaque sententia firmiter per vestras parrochias faciatis observari donec predictis monachis de injuriis et dampnis illatis congrue satisfecerint nostre similiter jure reservato. Vale. (Circa 1220.)

Seal of white wax, broken. Figure of a bishop standing in act of blessing, feet gone. Legend, "igill . . . ns Epi" On reverse in oval centre (not entire) two profiles of men, perhaps Roman soldiers, gazing at each other, separated by a staff, crossed at head. Legend, "In . . . tat omne verbum."

William, Prior of Goldcliff co. Mon. was consecrated to Llandaff Oct. 1219, and died 1229.

XXVI.—*Compositio inter Abbatem de Margan et Heliam Clericum de Novo-Castro.* [*Hart. Cart. A. 34.*].

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod hec compositio facta est inter Abbatem monachosque de Margan et Heliam clericum Novi Castelli super questione quarundam decimarum terre Sturmi. Quod scilicet ipse Helias inspecta et audita conscriptione W. Decani de Wrenit et J. Prioris de Owein necnon et carta testimonii bone recordationis N. Landavensis Episcopi de ecclesia terre Sturmi et priori querela que Gillebertus predecessor ipsius Helie moverat aliquando adversus prefatos monachos temporibus pie memorie Abbatis Conani conventionem illam quam pro bono pacis factam constat per omnia sponte concessit et sacramento firmavit se cunctis diebus vite sue sine dolo et malo ingenio et omni retractatione servaturam recipiendo annuatim tres solidos prius prefator Gilleberto antecessor suo a prefatis monachis concessos. Salve si quas decimas dederit vel vendiderit predictis monachis de Margan in territorio Novi Castelli ecclesia de Novo Castello nullum prejudicium vel juris sui dampnum pacietur. Testibus R. Abbate de Margan. J. Priore. Godefrido monacho. Henrico Hospitali. Roberto Sacrista. Phillippo de Marecros seniore et Philippo juniore. Hamone clerico. Waltero filio Marchere et aliis pluribus.

(*In dorso.*)—*Compositio inter monachos de Margan et Heliam clericum.*

Probably in the Abbey of Roger, 1196—1203. Novum-Castellum is Newcastle by Bridgend. Wrenit, is the rural deanery of Groneth.

Philip de Marcross, the earliest of the name on record, is mentioned by Giraldus as attending on Henry II about 1189. Mr. Traherne records an agreement between W. de Barri and John de la Mare, witnessed by this Philip in 1201, as is a Barri Charter to Neath before 1207 [75 B. 5 b.], and a charter to Margam, granted by W. de Londres about 1210 [H. C. 75 C. 30]. Philip also witnessed a final concord between Gilbert de Turberville and Margam about the same time.

This Philip seems to have lived to see his son Philip of mature age, since Philip senior and junior witness together the above composition between Margam and Helias, clerk of Newcastle, without date, but early in the thirteenth century. Mr. Traherne mentions a Walter de Marcross, who witnessed a grant by Thomas Lawilis, of uncertain date.

According to Meyrick, the daughter of Sir Philip de Marcross married William Pincerna, son of Simon de Halweia; and thus Marcross passed into the family of Pincerna or Butler.

WILLIAM Pincerna was son of SIMON de Halweia, and of kin to Sampson de Halweia, who exchanged Gelligarn for Little Ham, co. Devon, with the Abbot of Neath, though about this is some obscurity, since Sir Richard Pincerna is said to have inherited Gelligarn from the Le Sores. William was father of RICHARD, and JOHN, and a DAUGHTER called le Butiler; Butler, or Cupbearer, in Latin Pincerna, being their hereditary office under the Lords of Glamorgan. Richard, called Lord Richard le Butiler, died before 1262, childless, leaving JOAN his heir, a minor, who was a ward to Earl Richard de Clare at his death 1262-3. John, brother of Richard, had a son, WILLIAM Pincerna, and two daughters. William left one child, Joan la Butiliere, who died under age.

The three ladies, sisters, the one of Richard, and two of William, contested the heirship of the Marcross and Butiler estate, How this was settled is not recorded, but one of them probably married a de la Bere, and John de la Bere held the Marcross half-fee in 1320.

Margery, daughter and heiress of this John, is generally reputed to have married Sir Elias Bassett, son of Thomas Bassett, of St. Hilary, and ancestor of the Bassetts, of Beaupre.

Marcross, however, before and after the Bassett match, was the residence of a family of Van. John Van, or de Ann, said to be of Cornish descent, held at his death, of the heirs of Hugh le Despenser, the manor of Marcross by the service of one knight's fee, annual value 37*s.* 6*d.*, when his son and heir was John. The Welsh pedigrees state that the elder John obtained the manor by marriage with Cecil, daughter and coheir of Lewis Marcross, Thomas Bassett marrying the other sister, for which statement there seems not even a probability.

The Vans held Marcross till towards 1700. They were ancestors of those of Marshfield and Llanwern, and of several cadet branches.

XXVII.—*Epistola fratris G. Abbatis Cisterciensis.*
[Harl. Cart. 75 A. 5.]

Venerabilibus et in Christo dilectis abbati et conventui de Margan frater G. dictus abbas Cisterciensis totusque conventus abbatium capituli generalis eternam in Christo salutem.

Clamor exordinacionis miserabilium abbatiarum Hibernie ordinis nostre sepe delatus ad nos nuper manifeste nobis innotuit per visitatores in auctoritate et potestate nostra specialiter ad hoc destinatos ut viderent et scirent si clamorem opere complevisset qui etiam firmiter asserebant, quod prefate abbacie non possent in ordine reformari et relevari a paupertate nimia qua laborant nisi ad munus aliquo majores abbacie substracte suis inordinatis matribus que pro tanta culpa merente jure suo privari et aliis ordinatis abbatibus perpetuo jure supponantur. Et quia ordinis zelo accensi pro salute animarum et ordine reformando vultis recipere in filiam abbatiam de Sancta Cruce que hucusque fuit filia de magis eandem abbatiam nobis et ecclesie nostre ex certa scientia et plenitudine potestatis damus in filiam perpetuo possidendam vobis qui districte precipimus quatinus decetero ad reformandam predictam abbatiam filiam nostram in spiritualibus et temporalibus taliter sollicitè intendatis ut anime salventur. Et nos non cogamur predictam adoptionem aliquando immutare. Datum anno gratie m^{cc}o viscesimo octavo. Tempore capituli generalis.

(*Endorsed*).—Donacio Abbatis Cisterciensis Abbacie de Sancto Cruce.

Appended is a fragment of a circular seal of brown wax bearing a part of the figure of an abbot, with the legend, + SIGILLVM ABBATIS IS.

75 A. 4 is a duplicate of this letter in all but the date, which is there 1227.

XXVIII.—*Protectio Henrici Regis.*
[*Mus. Brit. Cart. Harl. 75 A. 10.*]

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem Sciatis nos suscepisse in protectionem et defensionem nostram homines terras redditus possessiones et omnes res Abbatis et monachorum de Margan in mari et terra. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod homines terras redditus possessiones et omnes res predictorum Abbatis et monachorum in mari et in terra manuteneatis protegatis et defendatis nullam eis inferrentes vel inferri permittentes molestiam injuriam dampnum aut et si quid eis forisfactum fuerit id eis sine dilacione faciatis emendari. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras patentes eis fieri fecimus. Teste me ipso apud Merewell xxviii die Maii anno regni nostri duodecimo [1228].

XXIX.—*Quietaclamatio Mabilie de Bona villa dotis sue in Bonevillestun.* [*Harl. Chart. 75, B. 14.*]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Mabila de Bona villa consilio amicorum meorum quietam clamavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam dotem meam in terra de Bonevillestun pro octo libris sterlingorum. Et ego warantizabo istud contra omnes homines quamdiu vixero. Hiis testibus Reimundo de Sulia. Roberto Samson. Galfrido de Bonavilla. Henrico de Bonavilla. Simone de Bonavilla. Radulpho portario. Willielmo de Kerd' monachis de Margan et multis aliis. [*Circa 1230.*]

Oblong seal of dark green wax, twelve inches in diameter. In the centre is a gem inscribed in Arabic [translated] " son of Mafhoud." Legend, " S' Mabilie de Bonavilla."

There is no pedigree of the Glamorgan Bonvilles, who are said to have come in with the early Norman settlers, and certainly gave name to Bonvileston, called by the Welsh Tre-Simwn, from Sir Simon de Bonville, the reputed founder. The parish church is dedicated to St. Mary, but no pure Welsh name for the parish has been preserved, in which it resembles Sully, Cogan, Barry, and some others.

The "Tre," or stronghold, was placed in a field south of the church, in the low ground, where the circum-scribing fosse and part of the *enceinte* wall still remain.

The main stock of the Bonvilles settled in Somerset and Devon, and were of Wescomb and Shute in the latter county. . Pole says that John de Bonville was of Bonvileston in Plymlegh, co. Devon, 27 H. III and 50 Ed. III. They also gave their name to a village in Pembrokeshire. The estate of the Glamorgan Bonvilles seems to have been gradually absorbed by Margam. John de Boneville tested an Humfranville charter to that abbey before 1205 [75, D. 15], and himself gave fifty acres, included in King John's confirmation. Mabel de Bonavilla, as recorded above, gave up her dower in Bonvileston for £8 sterling, and Geoffrey, Henry, and Simon, no doubt near kinsmen of her husband, test the document. Robert de Bonville and Juliana his wife gave lands in Craumere to Tewkesbury. [*N. M.* iv, 73.]

The *Close Roll* of 1297 [25 Ed. I, M. 18, 9 May] mentions James de Bonevill and Amabilia his wife, as co-complainants with Simon de Ralee and Johanna his wife; the subject being no doubt the heritage of the two wives, who were probably coheirs of de Reigny. It is probable that Amabilia died childless.

Some time after Mabel's charter, perhaps about 1250, Robert de Bonevilla and Aliza his wife, conveyed to Margam his whole fee of Bonevileston, to be held of him and his heirs at 3 marcs sterling annually, saving the service of half a knight, for which the monks were to answer to the Lords of Wunfull or Wenvoe, whom we thus learn to have been the lords superior of Bonvileston. [75, B. 19.]

Next, probably about 1260, occurs William de Bonavilla, son of John, who gives to the monks of Margam forty acres of arable land which they held of the Templars in the time of his father, paying to them forty pence annually. This seems to be a gift on condition that the land should be his and not the Templars, and was probably taken by the monks as a measure of pre-

caution. [75, B. 17.] It may be observed that King John's charter enumerates, next after the Bonneville donation, forty acres given by the Templars. The extent of Glamorgan in 1264 [Wallia. Bag. 1, N. 15] is signed by Simon de Bonvile as a juror.

Soon afterwards Abbot Gilbert is found executing agreements with John le Norreys, also a juror on the above extent, who holds lands and tenements in Bonevileston of the abbot and convent, by which John admits that he does so hold them at the service of 12*d.* per annum, and doing monthly suit to the abbot's court at Bonvileston, paying such foreign service as pertains to the tenement, and reasonable relief to the abbot when due, and custody of the lands and heir when a minor, and fealty. For these considerations, and at the instance of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, the abbot warrants to le Norreys and his heirs the tenement of the fee of Bonevileston should he be impleaded in the earl's court; but should Le Norreys be so impleaded, and lose, he can only come upon Margam for a pair of gilt spurs of 6*d.* value, as value for the land so lost. And Norreys covenants under a forfeiture of £100 sterling not to sell more than the gilt spurs. [75, A. 36.]

In 1291, 1 Feb., the abbot, as lord of the fee of Bonvileston, is party to an agreement with Thomas le Spodur of that place, by which Thomas gives up, in perpetuity, an acre of land and a house and curtilage in the vill of Tudekistowe, which Thomas, son of Robert Acus, formerly held of Margam, and which lies between the Margam lands and the main road towards the common called Newton's Down.

In return the abbot grants to Thomas, in perpetuity, two acres in the fee of Bonevileston, one in Redelond field, and one near the vill, which Roger, son of Cady, formerly held, paying 14*d.* per annum, and doing suit of court. At Thomas's death a heriot of 5*s.* to be paid. [75, A. 42.]

In 1302, on the Nativity of John the Baptist, 24 June, John, son and heir of Henry de Bonvyle de Bonevyleston, in Glamorgan, informs the faithful that

he has demised and acquitted to Margam, for himself and his heirs, 14*s.* sterling of a certain 40*s.* annual rent due to him from the abbey, and this in exchange for 14*s.* annual rent upon the tenement which Philip Le Especer formerly held of Margam in Bristol, and which is now assigned to his lord, Reymund de Sullye, who in return enfeoffs John and his heirs of 14*s.* rent in exchange for 20*s.*, which Matthew Everrard, Joan his wife, and Hugo their son, used to pay to Reymund for a tenement held by them at Holeyton, in the lordship of Dinas Powys. A somewhat complex arrangement, shewing de Sully to have been Bonevilles lord, and pointing, to the retirement of the Bonvilles from the county. [75, B. 22.]

It does not here appear how De Sully came to be the superior lord of De Boneville; perhaps this may be connected with the superiority of Wenvoe over Bonevileston, mentioned above, and the fact that in 1262, as appears by the county extent, Walter, the then lord of Sully held also two fees in Wenvoe.

A deed of 25 July, 1378, records an exchange by the abbot and convent of two acres of arable land in Redelond, and five acres next the old castle on the northern side of Bonvileston,¹ with Will. Wronou [Grono] de Bonevileston, against his seven acres next Helligogy on the west side. [75, A. 43.] The *Spencer Survey* of 1320 mentions Ma: Bonville, ij plough lands. This may be Maurice Bonville.

26 Nov., 1330, occurred a plea before the Sheriff of Glamorgan between the Abbot of Margam and John de Woledon, who held a free tenement under Margam in Bonevileston, for which John le Flemyng of St. George's claimed service. Woledon absconded, leaving nothing behind, upon which the abbot became responsible to John le Flemyng. [Francis MS.]

30 Nov., 1377, an indenture was agreed to between the abbot and convent and John Denys of Waterton, by which they granted him in farm eighty-nine acres of

¹ This may refer to the castrum or military earthwork north of the church.

land in the fee of Bonvileston, during the minority of John, son and heir of John Norreis of Leche Castel, at 13s. 4d. per annum. [75, A. 45.] The abbot held the Norreis lands as lord of the fee.

The *Golden Grove Book* mentions Elias de Bonville as contemporary with William Earl of Gloucester, Simon as the person who gave name to the parish and manor, William as named in a dateless deed, Maurice, and John, and adds that an heiress of Bonville married Lewis Raglan. Bonvileston probably remained in the crown from the dissolution until 18 Feb., 32 H. VIII [*Orig.*, p. 90, part i, m. 62], when the manor and rectory were granted to Sir John St. John, Kt., in exchange for other lands.

Sir John did not long retain his acquisition. 33 H. VIII he fined £4 13s. 4d. for licence to alienate to John Bassett the manor and rectory of Bonevileston, and John Bassett did homage and fealty to the crown for the manor and rectory of Bonevileston, and messuages in Brandiston, Monewydon, Hoo, Kilylboro', Some-Count, and Cretyngham. [*Ibid.*, p. 93, m. 126, and p. 90, m. 69.] Further, 8 Eliz., is a memorandum concerning the exonerating William Bassett and Edward Maxwell from the annual rent of five marks from the manor of Bonwyshton. The Bassetts thus acquired Bonvileston, which they still retain in the person of Richard Bassett.

Allusion has been made to the Templar lands in or near Bonvileston, of which they gave forty acres to Margam before 1205. The residue no doubt descended to the Knights of St. John, for in the Lansdown MS. [No. 200, p. 6] is a charter by John Kendall, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, dated 20 June, 1492, by which he lets to Roger Vaughan, and Roger his son, all their demesne lands in the Lordship of Milton, Glamorgan, with a water mill newly built there, for forty-one years from the Assumption of the Virgin, at a rent of 44s., payable to the Preceptor of Dynmor.

This property was acquired by John Bassett, who did homage 35 H. VIII for the manor of Milton. [*Orig.*, p. 77, part i, m. 91.] It has descended with Bonvileston.

(To be continued.)

EWYAS-HAROLD.

THE first thing that occurs to me is an inquiry into the etymology of the name. With respect to the first part of it, Ewyas, I only know of two other combinations in which it occurs—1, Ewyas-Lacy, the hundred in which Ewyas-Harold is situated; and 2, Teffont-Ewyas, a small parish in Wiltshire. I have sought in vain from Welsh scholars for any reliable explanation of the name. It occurs as *Ewas* in a Welsh life of St. Beino, edited by the late Rev. Mr. Rees, of Cascob. By Leland it is spelt *Ewis*, which is the present pronunciation of the name in the district. Can it have any connection with the Welsh *glas*, which, in composition, seems sometimes to have reference to streams? There is, in the immediate neighbourhood, *Dulas* and *Pontrilas*; or can it be of Saxon origin, like its affix of Harold? Its occurring in a part of England so remote from Wales as Wiltshire, may favour its derivation from the Saxon *Ea*, water.

The name of Harold occurs in several other combinations. In Bedfordshire there is Harrold, simply; in Leicestershire, Stanton-Harold; in Pembrokeshire, Harroldstone. Though there is no doubt that King Harold, the last of the Saxon line, before the conquest, laid his hands upon a good deal of property in Herefordshire, which, according to the survey in *Domesday Book*, was restored to the owners by William the Conqueror, yet the connection of Ewyas-Harold with him and his family is an unsupported suggestion of Leland's. It seems to have derived this name from a Harold, lord of the castle here, of whom we have clear notices as being in possession of it very soon after the conquest,—at all events, in the first years of the twelfth century. From Camden it would seem as though there had been a castle here *at* the period of the Conquest; and, as appears from the Conqueror's survey, refortified by Alured de Marleberg. Dugdale, however, says that this fortress

was originally built by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, after the Conquest. He was father of Harold, in whose possession it is, any how, certain the lordship and castle were within half-a-century from the Conquest. In old maps of Herefordshire the place is marked as Harold's Ewyas, and in other old descriptions it is put down as Mapharald. *Mab* being Welsh for *son*, can this have reference to Harold's son and successor, *filius Haraldi*, as we find him described in documents to which I shall presently refer, and so be equivalent to the *Fitz* which enters into the composition of some English names of places?

The first Harold was the founder of a priory of Benedictines here, removed, it is supposed, from Dulas a mile higher up the brook. This monastery was a cell or dependence of the Abbey at Gloucester, and lasted at Ewyas-Harold for about two and half centuries, being reunited to Gloucester in 1358.¹ During this period it was, we read, a common burying-place for the nobility of the county; so that excavations might produce results of interest. But the very site cannot now be identified. By the kindness of the truly venerable father of archæology in this county, the Rev. John Webb, I have been favoured with a copy of the cartulary of this priory, extending through the whole of its existence. This document, amidst the formal legal phraseology, of which, of course, it mainly consists, gives us curious and valuable glimpses of the period. It is all in Latin, with the exception of the deed which recites the dissolution of the priory, which is in the Norman French of that date (the middle of the fourteenth century).

The names of localities in the neighbourhood occur in these deeds so as to be easily recognised. Thus Dulas, both the brook and the parish, appears as

¹ The connexion of Ewyas-Harold with Gloucestershire is still retained by the great tithes of Ewyas-Harold forming part of the endowment of the see of Gloucester (only just lapsed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), and the presentation to the vicarage being in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester.

Duneleis; Dore Abbey as Dora; Pistlebrook as Pistel; the Maescoeds (a hamlet of Clodock of which the Welsh origin is clear) as Maischoit; Clodock as St. Cladack (the name of a Welsh Saint). The neighbouring parish of *Llangua* appears as *Languen*; and *the Bradleys*, a farm in the parish of Kentchurch, as *Braddelee*. There are also interesting local notices of Ewyas-Harold itself, of the limits of the churchyard, for example. There are two peculiar names of lands at Ewyas-Harold, which, though not occurring in the Cartulary, as far as I have observed, are curious. 1, *King Street*, the name by which one of the farms in the parish is now known, and which I have seen in a copy of an old paper as *Kyge Street*; and 2, *Temple Bar*, the name of a field. Can this latter have belonged to the Templars at Earway? To return to the Cartulary, amongst the witnesses to the several deeds, in addition to the frequent mention of the Chaplain, and the Seneschall or Constable of the Castle, and of brothers of the Priory, occur the names of the neighbouring lords of castles; in three instances, names still connected with the neighbourhood, William and Walter de Scudemor, Simon de Pateshull, and William le Miners. We find also Roger de Marcle, and Hugo de Kilpec or Culpec. The first of this series of documents is a grant from Haraldus de Ewyas, the first known possessor of the Castle, of certain lands and immunities to the Benedictine monastery of Gloucester for the founding of a religious house of Ewyas-Harold. After this, come no less than five grants, or exchanges of tithes or lands, to the monks at Ewyas, from Robertus de Ewyas, his son and successor, *filius Harald*, as he styles himself.¹ This Robert seems to have been a great benefactor to the church. He is said to have founded the Cistercian Abbey at Dore, and it is probably a cor-

¹ He grants a piece of land for the building of a church at Ewyas-Harold, in addition to the monastery, and also "totam fossam quæ claudit terram illam cum piscibus illius aquæ." We have thus the date of the interesting tower of Ewyas Harold church,—an instance of the transition from Norman to Early English.

rect tradition which assigns to him a statue of a knight in armour still to be seen in Abbey-Dore Church. Next in the Cartulary comes a grant from a Robert de Ewyas, son of the Robert first mentioned, dated 1195. Next a grant from a John de Ewyas, whose connection with the others mentioned we have no means of ascertaining. Then follows another grant from Robert, second of that name, previously referred to. With him the male line of this family seems to have ended. His daughter, *Sibilla*, is mentioned in this, his last grant, as his heiress. She married Robert de Tregoz, who, probably then on a visit to the castle as her suitor, appears as a witness to one of the grants. This was a distinguished Norman family, traces of whom remain in the affix of Tregoz to the parish of Lydiard-Tregoz in Wiltshire (connected with the Bolingbroke title). This was their property, and is referred to in subsequent documents in the Cartulary; exchanges, and other transactions being recorded between the Abbot of Gloucester and the Rector of Lydeard-Tregoz. We find Robert de Tregoz executing various deeds in his own name,—and his wife Sibilla one in her own. He is followed by his son Robert de Tregoz, second of the name, who was killed in the Battle of Evesham (1265) fighting on the side of the Barons, and acting as a Standard-bearer. To him succeeded John de Tregoz, who died 1290. There are deeds executed by him in the Cartulary, as well as by his father Robert. With this John, third in succession, the male line of this family became extinct, as far as Ewyas-Harold is concerned, and an heiress carried the lordship again into another family. John de Tregoz had married Juliana, the daughter of Lord Cantilupe, and sister of St. Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford. By her he had two daughters, the elder of whom, Clarice, married Roger Delawarre. (It is interesting here to call to mind that the titles of Cantilupe and Delawarre have been united since, Cantilupe being the second title of the Earls Delawarre.) The second daughter of this John

de Tregoz was named Sibilla; the name of the Saxon heiress, daughter of Robert de Ewyas, who first brought the castle and lordship into the Tregoz family, being thus kept up. This Sibilla married William de Grandison. Through the elder of these two daughters, Clarice, the castle and domain of Ewyas-Harold passed to the family of Delawarre. It is conjectured, from the date of the dress, that an interesting effigy under a carved canopy in the chancel of Ewyas-Harold church is that of this Clarice. It is probable that she died away from her birth-place, perhaps in Sussex, to which her husband's family belonged, and that this is one of those cases of heart-interment which have of late years been brought to light; the heart alone being sent, in those days of difficult transport, for interment under the effigy, in the church to which the person had some especial ties. This effigy is well executed, of life-size, and in good preservation. She holds in her hands, which repose on the breast, such a vessel as might be supposed to contain a heart. On raising the effigy, some years since, I found just under the place occupied by the hands, a stone in which was a cavity about five inches in diameter. In this cavity were fragments of a metal vessel that had been lined with a woven fabric, forming a bag in which, no doubt, the heart had been deposited. A thin slate, like stone, covering this cavity, was painted on the under side, in white, with the form of the vessel.

But to return to the Cartulary. Between the grants made by the Tregoz and the Delawarre families are grants made by various members of the De Lacy family, lords paramount of the whole district, probably,—the hundred of Ewyas-Lacy being so-called after them. Following one of these grants we have a very interesting document. It is a confirmation of a grant by King Henry III, the witness to the king's sign-manual being St. Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, and Lord High Chancellor, brother-in-law, as we have already seen, of John de Tregoz, last of the name. The con-

cluding series of deeds in the Cartulary are from the Delawarre family. The first of these is the solitary one in French, to which I have already referred. It is an indenture executed between Roger Delawarre and the Abbot of Gloucester, and gives as its date "May 7, l'an de regne le roy Edward tierce puis la conquete trentisme secunde," *i.e.* 1358. (It is probable, from this date, that this was a Roger Delawarre, second of the name.) The purpose of the indenture is the recall of the monks of Ewyas-Harold to the parent monastery at Gloucester. It appears there were at this time only a prior and two monks left at Ewyas-Harold, besides a chaplain to officiate in the chapel of St. Nicholas within the castle, which had been a condition made in the original grant of land for the founding of the Priory here. The next deed is entitled a license from the same Roger Delawarre for recalling the above-mentioned monks to Gloucester and maintaining them there. It recites that his predecessors in the lordship of Ewyas, Harold of Ewyas and Robert his son, had intended to found and endow sufficiently, at Ewyas-Harold, a Priory, and the church of St. Michael; that now the property belonging to the Priory was not sufficient to support them suitably, considering the immoderate concourse of people flocking to partake of their hospitality, and that the monks of Gloucester had for some years been obliged to furnish them with food and clothing, lest they should be reduced to mendicancy; that the zeal in the country for religion, which existed at the time of the first establishment of the monks at Ewyas-Harold, had now become lukewarm. Next follows the episcopal confirmation of this document, dwelling also, with much expression of grief, upon the degeneracy of the age in respect of religious fervour. This document closes the Cartulary.

From the Delawarre family the castle passed to the Grandisons (a family of Burgundian origin, into which we have seen the other co-heiress of the Tregoz family, Sibilla, had married).

A William de Grandison was Bishop of Exeter from 1327 to 1369. From the Grandisons the lordship of Ewyas-Harold is said by Leland to have passed by purchase to Johanna Beauchamp, Lady of Abergavenny, who, there is some reason to believe, was by birth a Cantilupe, and so connected through the Tregoz family with those of Delawarre and Grandison. We read that in the year 1403, in the reign of Henry IV, during his contest with Owen Glendower, the king was at Hereford giving orders to William Beauchamp,—probably one of the family to whom the castle of Ewyas-Harold had now fallen, to “take his rebels about Abergavenny, (the Beauchamps, we have seen, were Lords of Abergavenny), and Ewyas-Harold, into the grace.” From this date, the beginning of the fifteenth century, we seem to lose sight of the Castle of Ewyas-Harold. Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII, speaks of it as a ruin. He says: “Great part of Map harald Castle yet standeth, and a chapel of St. Nicholas in it.” Now nothing remains but the marks of the foundations,—the fosse, and the artificial mound on which the keep seems to have been built, with loose building stones scattered over the whole area.

Coming down from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Charles I, we have interesting notices of Ewyas-Harold. 1. An extract from Symonds' MS. Diary, kept by a follower of Charles I, and now in the British Museum. Under date of 1645 he notes that on the 11th September the king, attended by his guards, rode from Hereford to Abergavenny. Their direct road would be through Ewyas-Harold, which is just half-way between the two towns. They seem to have made their midday halt there, for the writer makes the following entry:—“Ewyas-Harold Church—under an arch against the north wall of the chancel lies a statue of a woman very old, holding between her hands either a peare or a heart. (This is the effigy, supposed to be that of Clarice, daughter of John de Tregoz). He goes on: Upon an altar tomb in the church-yard, very faire, an inscription

and this coate, for Thomas Cardiffe, buried 1638. (He has a drawing of this coate of arms which consists of an Indian bow.) He adds: Upon a hill near this church was a castle, now ruined and gone."

Later in the autumn of the same year in which the king paid this peaceful visit to Ewyas-Harold, it became the scene of an engagement between the two hostile parties in the civil war, the first that took place in Herefordshire. I proceed to give a short account of it, for which I am indebted again to the Rev. John Webb's memoirs of the civil war in Herefordshire, not destined, I trust, to continue as at present only in MS. He writes: "Late on the evening of November 12th, the Earl of Stamford called a council of war upon advice that three hundred and fifty foot of the enemy (the king's men) were posted within five miles of Hereford, and it was resolved that a party, commanded by Kirle, should be sent to surprise them. After this he sat down and wrote a despatch in which he hinted at his design, and enclosed Lord Herbert's letter. He magnified his services in having, with so small a force, kept possession of so important a city, and silenced a host of malignants so effectually that the wavering had turned to his side, and the obstinate been forced to hide their heads. He had called a county meeting for the following Tuesday to try the affections of the gentry and freeholders, and ascertain what assistance might be expected from them. He promised to report their proceedings; and, as if he had not already more men than he could provide for, he announced a project for raising five hundred dragoons, by which he hoped to render himself more useful, and, personally, to be more secure.

The expedition, having gone out further than had been intended, returned without the loss of a man, but also without bringing in a single prisoner. The Royalists intended as near an approach as had been reported, but the information proved merely a lure to draw Kirle and his party to a greater distance. When they reached the place that had been pointed out, and

where they thought to have surprised these new-raised soldiers in the negligence or habitual repose of a Sabbath morning—they found that they had been deceived; but, learning that they were at Harold's Ewyas, and being keen from their late success, they were unwilling to return without an attempt to dislodge them. If the cavaliers had not been thoroughly prepared to receive them, it would not have been the fault of the country people, who showed great good will and alacrity in giving warning of their approach. Arrived at the scene of action, the commander, with his lieutenant and three privates, advancing before the rest, found six Raglan soldiers at the entrance of the village. The challenge and reply usual at such meetings was sharply given and returned. "Who are you for?" they cried. "For the king, and plague take the parliament." Both sides then fired; and, as we are told, all the Welshmen were killed, while not one of their assailants was wounded. This was succeeded by a rush of the whole party into the place, where they killed fifteen men, the rest escaping to the nearest hilly ground. As Kirle and his officers might reasonably expect some ambush, they checked all pursuit; and contenting themselves with sending a defiance to them to come down, and hanging upon a tree the body of one of the slain, who had rendered himself odious to the villagers by violence and robbery, they marched back to their city quarters."

This account is taken from a report made to the parliament by the Earl of Stamford, commanding the forces in the district. Since this, I know of no event of interest connected with Ewyas-Harold. I may, however, in conclusion, mention that it was only in the year 1849 that Ewyas-Harold, with eleven other parishes, was transferred from the Diocese of St. David's to that of Hereford. This district was part of the debateable land between England and Wales. Up to the reign of Henry VIII, it seems to have been considered as Welsh but was then (in that rearrangement of boundaries by which Monmouthshire became an English county),

placed, for civil purposes, in Herefordshire, while left ecclesiastically in the Welsh diocese of St. David's. The Welsh character of the district is shewn by the names of the great mass of the inhabitants being Welsh, as well as the names of the farms, hills, and separate fields. The old British usage, a most pleasing and poetical one,—of decking the graves with flowers on Palm Sunday or Easter Day, still continues; in connection with which I may mention the great reverence shewn, by the custom of all attendants at funerals kneeling on the bare ground, during the service.

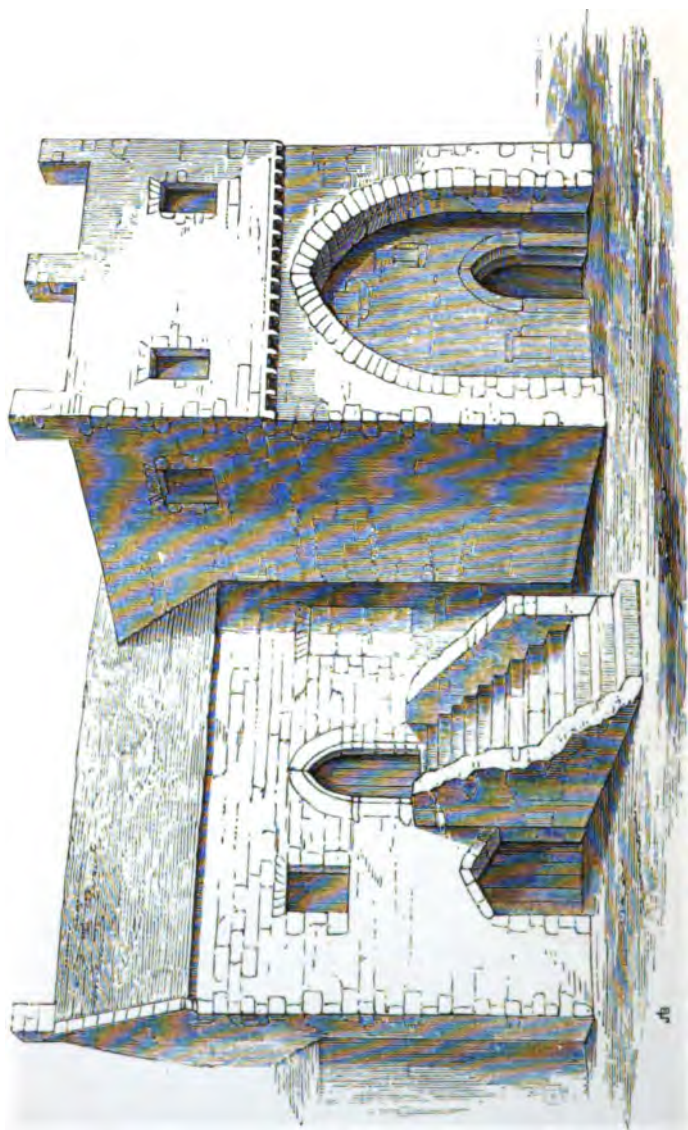
The Welsh mode, or rather Celtic generally, of calling one's father's or mother's first-cousin, uncle or aunt, is still common. To this I may add that traces of English being an acquired language, are to be found in the Welsh accent which still lingers among the older people, and the purity of their English, both as to grammar and pronunciation, as compared with Herefordshire generally. Under the influence of railways and the influx of strangers, these peculiarities are fast disappearing.

W. C. FOWLE.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Continued from p. 374, vol. *iii.*)

WE now come to a more important class of houses, some of which approach the purely defensive structure, and may almost be called the castle proper. One of these, however, the so-called Priory House of Moncton, a suburb of Pembroke, although built on vaulted basements, does not present any decided defensive features, as, indeed, might be expected from its situation close to the great Castle of Pembroke. Even in its present neglected condition it is a very picturesque edifice, and of particular interest as being probably the only remaining example of an Abbot's or Prior's house throughout Wales, for such it appears to be. In Fenton's time it was occupied by a farmer—but is also stated to have been used as the parish workhouse—a statement not consistent with what Fenton says. It is now principally used as a workshop. A view of it, slightly differing from the one here given, will be found in the *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages* (fourteenth century), where it is called, not the Prior's house, but the *Great Hall*, or the Charity Hall, which last appellation may be connected with the story of its having been used as the poor-house. The assumption, however, that the building was the Prior's residence creates a slight difficulty, as it is of earlier date, according to the author of the work mentioned above, than the foundation of the Priory itself, which, as Leland states, was founded for Blackfriars by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. This difficulty may be partly explained by the fact that Arnulf de Montgomery gave the original church of St. Nicholas within the castle walls, together with twenty carucates of land to the abbey of Sayes, in Normandy, and according to the same authority, William Marshall subsequently founded, and liberally endowed, a priory



МОНСТОН. NO. 1.

for monks of the Benedictine order, and made it a cell to the same abbey. It was afterwards seized by Edward III into his own hands; restored by Henry IV; again seized by the crown, 19 Hen. VI, and granted to the Duke of Gloucester, who made his new foundation a cell to St. Alban's (Fenton, p. 373). If, then, it is a prior's house, and correctly assigned to the fourteenth century, it must have been the house of the Benedictine prior.

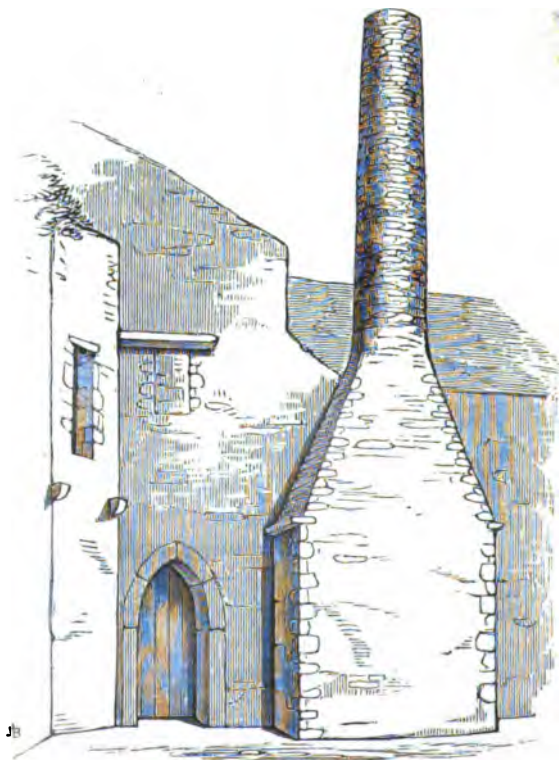
The house consists of two portions at right angles to each other; that portion which runs parallel with the street consisting of only one story, while the other has an additional one, reached by an internal newel stair. In neither of the two portions, however, is there any direct communication with the basements, which are vaulted in the usual manner, except that the western basement is groined, as at Carew, Manorbier, Stackpole, Elidur, and Gumfrestone, as well as in the central crypt at Stackpole Court. There are no signs of tracery in any of the windows, but, as suggested by the author of the *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, wood tracery, as at Tenby, may have been used. Some alterations appear to have been made since the view given in that work was taken, as there are at present no small dormer windows in the eastern portion of the house. The room to which the exterior staircase leads would in an ordinary house be the common hall, which in the present instance communicated with the other apartments, the arrangement of which cannot be clearly made out owing to partition walls apparently of later date.

The rear of the building is difficult of access, and is only approached through a stable. On this side is the doorway, probably used by the prior and his attendants, as leading direct through the park or paddock to the church, so as to avoid going by the public road. In Fenton's time this park was well walled round, and contained a dove-cot, the customary appendage to a house of importance.

In the upper part of the building, projecting at right angles, is an opening, which is evidently a doorway, but

where it led to it is difficult to conjecture. It is reached by a newel stair, which starts from an upper room resting on a vaulted basement. From the remains of corbels beneath it is evident that there was some small stage or gallery, which must have been of wood, as there is not the least indication of any external stone structure. It could not have been intended for hoisting heavy articles to the upper chamber, as it would not have opened on such narrow stairs, but on the level of the apartment. Unless by means of a ladder, or something of the kind, access to the apartment was intended, the use of this opening is not easily explained.

The chimney stack, already alluded to (p. 196) is one of the best, if not the best, existing specimen of the



Monkton, Pembroke.

slender elongated shaft as distinguished from the shorter and more massive ones so common in parts of this district, and which have been the subject of so many theories as to their origin and builders. Very few examples of the Moncton class are known to exist. Perhaps they were never so much in fashion as their more sturdy brothers, and probably only used in more important houses. The one at Moncton is certainly creditable to the prior's taste. Another example may be seen at the back of the house in Pembroke already alluded to (p. 197). It is considerably out of the perpendicular, and is so closely surrounded by various mean buildings that a good view of it is not to be easily obtained. The small shafts surmounting portions of the opposite castle may be, perhaps, ranked with this division of Pembrokeshire chimneys.

Nearly opposite St. Mary's Church in the town of Haverfordwest is a transition-Norman substructure of a house, which was visited by the members during the Haverfordwest meeting.

The ancient vicarage of Castle Martin, now used as a cottage, has a pier of the thirteenth century, with two arcades; but further notice of them is adjourned for the present, as illustrations of them and the adjoining church will probably appear in an early number of this Journal.

In the neighbouring parish of Nangle, too frequently of late called Angle, still exist evidences of the former importance of this district, so much greater than it possesses at present. At a time when the ordinary and most easy communication to this part of the country was by Milford Haven, a secure occupation of its entrance must have been of considerable importance, as it is at this day, when strong works are being erected along the shores, one of which has been built on the site of a primitive earthwork.

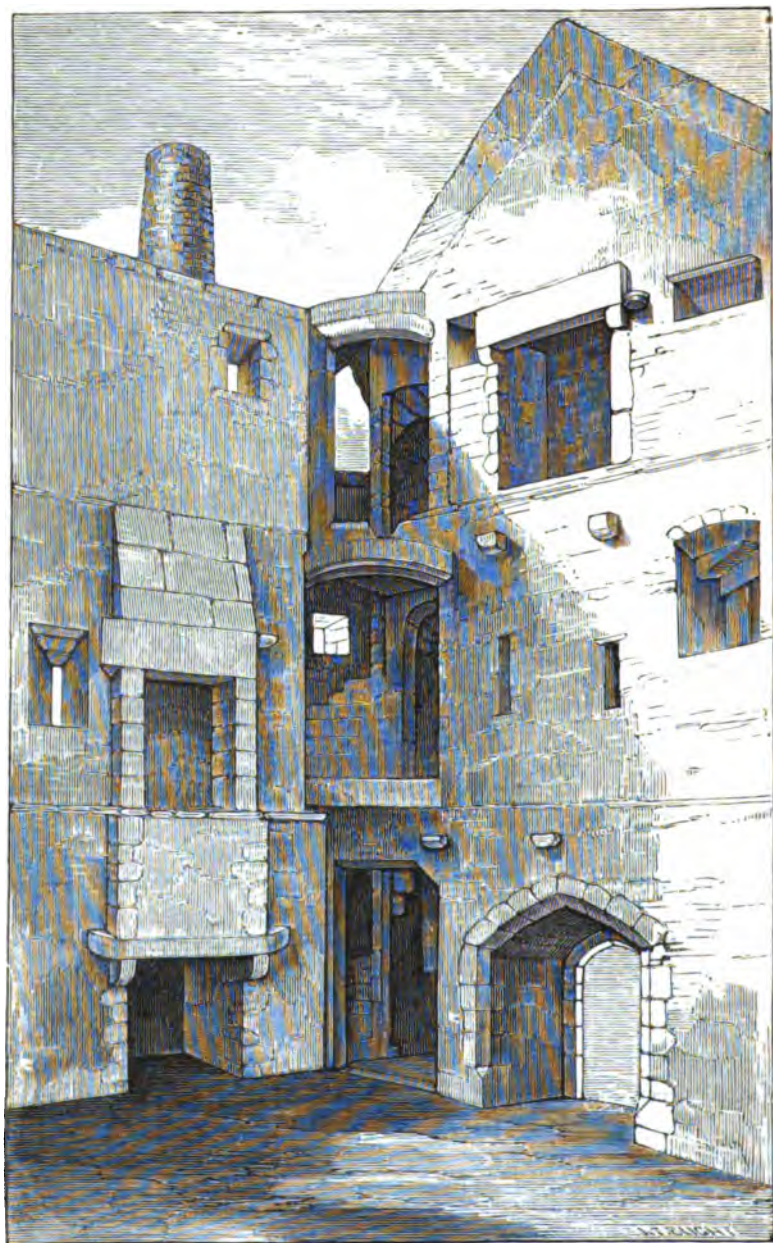
The most remarkable of the structures in Nangle village is a square defensive tower, which, from its internal arrangements, however, may be placed among domestic edifices. Fenton, p. 401, seems to allude to it,

and states it to have been the principal residence of the Sherburnes, the lords of the place.

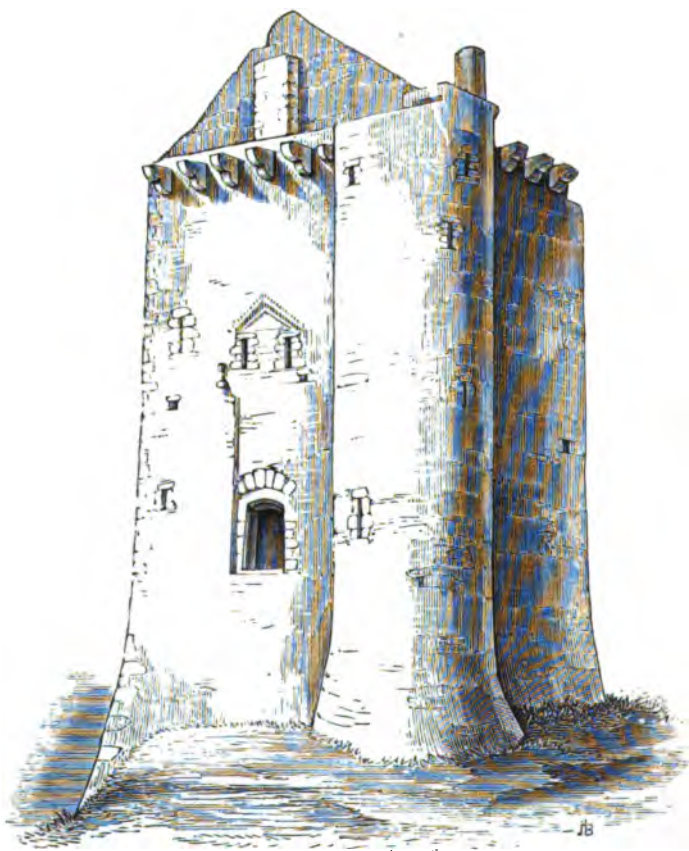
It appears from *The Golden Grove Book* that Robert Sherburne, in the reign of Edward the Third, married Isabel, daughter and heir of Stephen, son of Philip de Nangle ; but, if Fenton is correct, the property thus acquired could have remained but a very short time in the Sherburne family, for, according to the same historian of Pembrokeshire, Robert Cradock, of Newton in Rhos, married the coheirss of the Sherburnes ; and, as he was an ancestor of Sir Richard Cradock, more usually known as Richard Newton, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1444, it is clear that Robert Cradock must have been nearly cotemporary with the Sherburne who married the heiress of Nangle. Fenton, however, may be as incorrect in this statement as he undoubtedly is in the very next sentence, when he calls the wife of Richard the Chief Justice the heiress of Jestington or Eastington, which she certainly was not (*Arch. Camb.*, 1865, p. 25). The estate, including the whole of the parish of Nangle, with the exception of the church property and one small farm, was purchased early in the present century by Mr. Mirehouse, the great grandfather of the present owner.

Fenton has also given a wrong account of this building when he states that in his time it was an inn. The inn was the present farm-house near the tower. Although this house is of comparatively modern date, yet the adjuncts of a moat, and the mediæval detached out-buildings still retaining those curious triangular apertures, so numerous in Manorbier Castle, indicate that the present house is the successor of an earlier and more important one. A little in the rear is the ancient dove-house, which is very similar to the one near Manorbier Castle. It is singular, therefore, that two houses of such importance should have been built so close to one another, unless the singularity may be explained as suggested by a gentleman residing near Nangle, and who has always taken the greatest interest in the preservation of the square tower, that both buildings form, in

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INTERIOR OF OLD RECTORY, NANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.



OLD RECTORY, NANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

reality, only one large mansion or homestead, more or less fortified, the square tower being, as it were, the keep of the whole. This may probably be the correct explanation, unless another suggestion be worth consideration; namely, that when in course of time the square tower was not considered so convenient a residence, another one better suited to the requirements of the time was built near it, and protected by a moat, and, perhaps, other works which have now disappeared, for the tower appears to have been so strong as not to require any additional defences.

The tower is also said to have been the ancient rectory, and the dove-cot, farm-house, and appurtenances, with a considerable farm-house adjoining, are the property of the sinecure rector of this benefice, which Giraldus Cambrensis thought worthy of acceptance. How this account is to be reconciled with the property being in the hands of the Sherburnes after his time, and how it subsequently came back to the church, remains yet to be explained.

In the tower is the usual vaulted basement, which could never have been used for other purposes than cellarage or storage. The first floor (see cut 3) is reached by a staircase, partly internal and partly external, afterwards continued by a newel stair, which leads to the second and third stories. There are no other evidences of vaulting employed except in a narrow passage between the walls on the level of the second story, lighted by small windows on each side. This passage leads to a latrina. Each of the stories is provided with a fire-place, and the whole arrangement of rooms is on a more ample scale than in houses of the same time and locality. The large opening opposite the fire-place in the first story will be alluded to in the notice of the exterior of the building.

The cut No. 4 gives a faithful representation of the exterior. The entrance is not visible from the point whence the view was taken, but is above the level ground, and approached by stone steps, which conduct

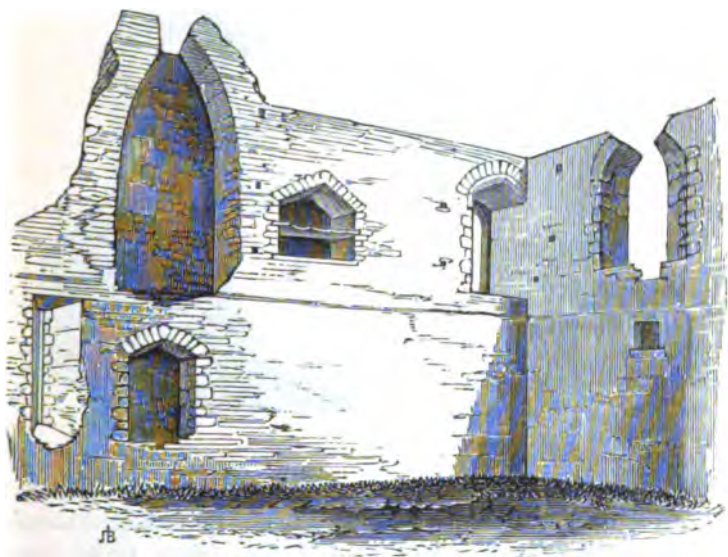
to the first floor and the foot of the newel stair leading to the upper stories. Close to it is the large opening opposite the fire-place (see cut No. 3), and which, reaching to the ground, is not a mere window of large size. Its use may have been two-fold, either to furnish access to the exterior by a ladder or any moveable steps, or, as it seems more likely, for hoisting bulky and heavy articles not easily introduced by the small staircase in the turret. Exactly over it, and in the story above, are two small openings, which have at one time been covered with a small projecting roof; and, as there are two small corbels remaining at the base, it would appear that a small gallery masked this part of the building, and was intended for additional protection to the larger opening below, or for working the machinery employed in hoisting up heavy goods to the story beneath.

Above are also well-developed corbels, continued round the other sides of the building, and which once supported a gallery, probably of wood, access to it being had by a doorway at the summit of the stairs in the tower. By means of the intervals between the corbels, the bottom of the walls was protected against sapping or undermining, while from the gallery would be discharged missiles, preventing too close an approach to the walls.

It would be a matter of deep regret if this interesting relic of mediæval Pembrokeshire were permitted to fall to ruin from neglect, or by conversion into a quarry of hewn stone. The walls at present seem substantial and in fair condition, and very trifling repairs from time to time would preserve in its present condition for many years.

At the back of some cottages lining the principal street of the village exist the ruins of a large square building, which has little in common with the majority of Pembrokeshire remains. The present building appears to be tolerably complete in itself with the exception of the entrance, which was probably fortified, if

such an inference can be drawn from the deeply splayed opening, half-window and half loophole, a part of which appears to the left of the cut (No. 5) representing the

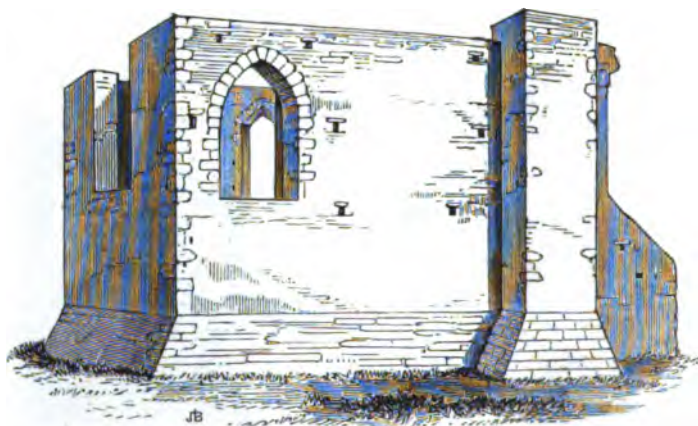


Nangle. No. 5.

interior. It is questionable whether the building consisted of one or two stories ; if the former, the arrangements must have been confined to the basement, and a large hall above. The basement must have been ill-provided with light, while the hall, from the size of its windows, must have been unusually well lit. No traces of the usual vaulting exist. The floor of the hall was supported by a huge beam running the length of the hall, the joists also resting on ledges carried along each side of the room. In the angle is a small doorway, apparently leading to nothing, unless access to the upper story was obtained through this entrance by wooden steps capable of being removed at pleasure. This may have been the case, as there are no traces of any interior or exterior stairs.

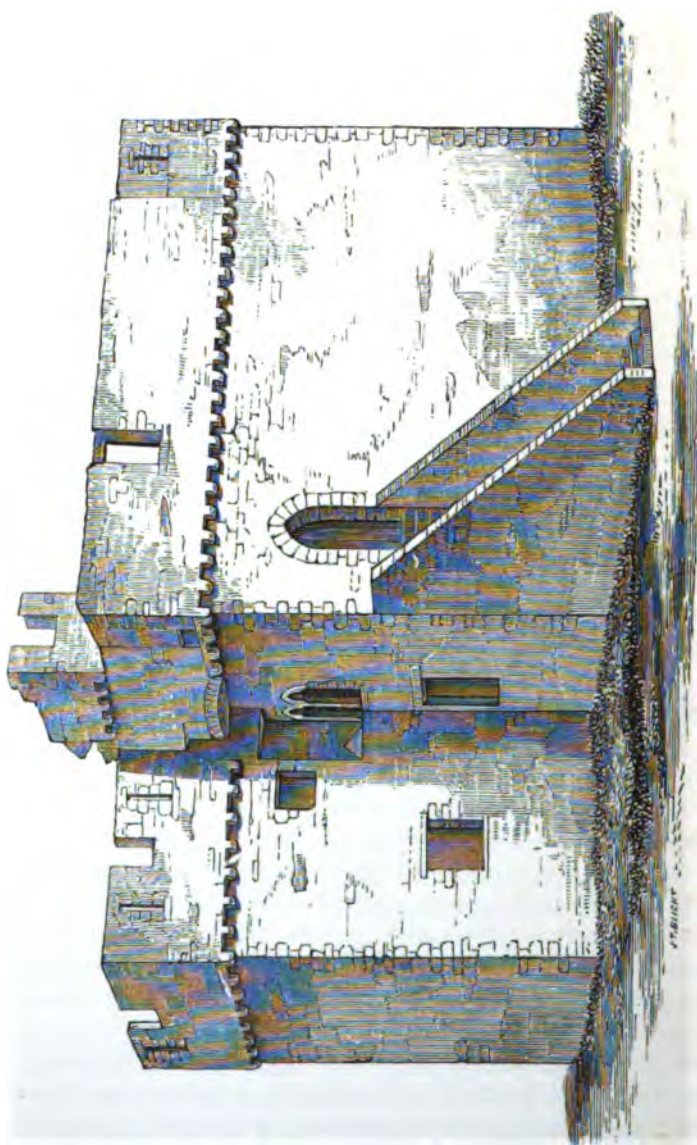
Whatever external offices once existed have vanished, and have been succeeded by pig-sties and other un-

seemly buildings. The recess with a stone shelf seems to have served as a cupboard. Cut No. 6 gives the exterior.



Nangle, No. 6.

Of the history of the house nothing is known. Fenton (p. 402) quotes Canon Lewis' opinion as communicated to Brown Willis in 1719, that it had been, or at least was, generally reputed to have been a nunnery. This story is preferred by Fenton to another; namely, that three sisters and coheiresses built each a house—one, the castle; another, this square building; and the third, a mansion at a little distance to the south-east, called the Hall. The three buildings are, however, of such different periods and characters as to enable us at once to include this particular tradition among similar ones found in all parts of the country concerning these mythical co-operative sisters. In confirmation of the nunnery theory, Fenton states that the site of a church could be easily made out in a field to the west of the village, called the *Church-field*. But even this circumstance throws little light on the matter. All that can be said is, that if this half-house half-castle was a nunnery, Pembroke-shire nunneries must have been very different from other nunneries. The same story of a nunnery was told of a house in St. David's which has been demolished a few



EASTINGTON.

years ago, but which was in reality a house not unlike some of those mentioned in this notice. This building was of moderate dimensions, and consisted simply of a vaulted basement, with apartments above, and could never have been anything but a superior kind of house of the time. The street is, or was, called Nun Street after the mother of St. David, and, being probably the oldest building in the street, thus obtained the name of Nunnery.

There are no marked details of the house in Nangle whereby its date can be accurately decided, but it does not appear to be anterior to the fifteenth century, and may be a century later.

One of the most perfect, if not the most perfect, examples of the domestic architecture of the district is the house of Eastington or Iseston, at no great distance from Nangle, and situated close to the shore of the bay of that name. In some early deeds it is spelt Estyngeston; but its earlier form was Jestynton or Jestynstown, being so called after its founder, Jestyn, a grandson of Howell Dda. The original name was probably Tre-Jestyn, or, as the Anglo-Norman would call it, Jestyngton. There are numerous instances, in Pembrokeshire, of the same change from the Welsh to the English form.

This building is not only one of the most perfect, but it is one which presents least difficulty as to its real date, which is that of the reign of Edward II, as fixed by Mr. J. H. Parker. The property came into the Perrot family by the marriage of Stephen, the first of the Pembrokeshire line, with one of the two coheiresses of Meirchion (ap Rhys), the great-grandson of Jestyn. The present structure, therefore, could not have been erected by this Stephen Perrot; nor is it certain that it occupies the site of the original house. The Perrots, however, resided here for many generations, although Fenton thinks that, after the acquisition of Haroldston by marriage, their principal residence was transferred to the more agreeable neighbourhood of Haverfordwest, near which Haroldston is situated. But however this

may be, it continued in the possession of the Perrots until the attainder of Sir John, the Lord Deputy. His grandson, Hugh, a younger son of Sir John Phillips of Picton, was of this place, as appears from the *Dale Castle Genealogies* (p. 129), and from his tombstone, partly illegible, in Rhoscrowther church. During the close of the seventeenth, and nearly the whole of the eighteenth, century, it was the chief residence of the Meares family, from whom the estate was purchased, *circa* 1840, by Mr. Common Sergeant Mirehouse, the son of the purchaser of Nangle.

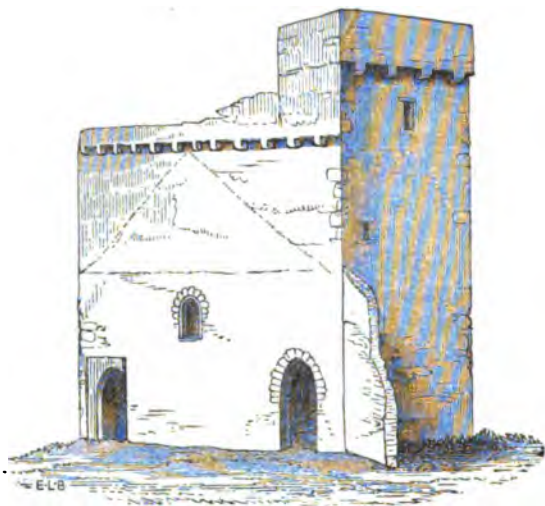
The building consists of the usual vaulted basements and the apartments above, consisting of two, namely, the great hall, reached by an external flight of steps; and a smaller one adjoining it, for more private use. The hall was lit by a small Early English two-light window at each end; others probably also once existed in the other parts of the building, but have since been replaced by square ones of a later date. A small newel-staircase leads to the little tower on the roof, whence a wide prospect towards the haven can be had. This might also serve as an additional defence to the angle between the two parts of the building, shewn in the accompanying illustration. (Cut No. 7.) The present flight of stone steps is not the original one. The vaulted basements are not provided with means of warming, as is so frequently the case. They are, however, more lofty and spacious than usual in the district, and may have been intended for occupation, not merely as a repository for stores. The present lights in them are not original. The modern house of the Meares, recently removed, abutted on the western wall of the main building, and a farmhouse stands at present on the other side; so that, as might be expected under the circumstances, no remains of external offices or defensive walls can be made out. There is, however, no doubt that in the present building we have substantially a complete residence of the early part of the fourteenth century, and that it is not a remnant of a more extensive structure, as Fenton states.

In the parish of St. Issel, about four miles from Tenby, is a building which, like that last noticed, approaches the castle rather than a domestic edifice. It takes its name of Bonvil Court from one De Bonville,¹ its Anglo-Norman possessor; the date, however, of whose arrival in these parts is uncertain. If he was among the first settlers, the present building could not have been erected by him, as it must be assigned to the Edwardian time. As, however, there is another place of the same name, although in a slightly different form, near Cowbridge in Glamorganshire, called Bonvilston, or Boulston, the Pembrokeshire De Bonville may be an offshoot of the Glamorganshire family, and have come into the possession of Bonville Court at a later date. Now, according to Fenton, Nicholas De Bonville was returned as possessing lands in Coedtraeth, within which Bonville Court stands, in the time of Edward II. He may, perhaps, therefore, have been the builder. Allusion has been already made to the contrast of ancient and modern Pembrokeshire as regards its woods. Coedtraeth is an example, where the only evidence of its former woods and forests is to be found in the first syllable of that name.

Cut No. 8 represents the front of the house, which, like that of the square tower at Nangle, is provided with internal communication by a newel stair placed in an angle of the higher tower. The entrance on the right hand leads to the interior of the larger basement, and to the stairs which conduct to the upper chambers and the exterior of the roof. At the opposite end of the building is another entrance, which merely opens into a very narrow vaulted room, or rather a wide passage, which was evidently intended for stores only. Over it and the adjoining basement is the large upper chamber, which is vaulted in the same manner as the basements.

¹ As many of the Anglo-Norman settlers in South Wales came from the opposite shores, it is, as suggested by Mr. G. T. Clark, probable that the De Bonvilles of Glamorganshire are connected with the families of that name in Devon and Somersetshire.

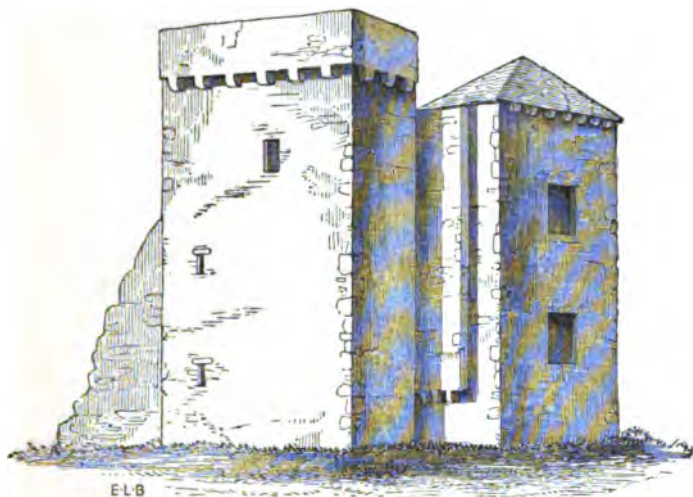
As you enter there is a large fireplace on the right hand, and beyond it a window; which, however, is a later insertion, like that beneath, which lights the basement. (See cut No. 9.) The original windows were doubtless better adapted for defensive purposes than the present one:



Bonville Court. No 8.

In the middle of the building is an opening, the sill of which is level with the floor of the upper chamber. The use of this opening appears to have been the same as the one at Nangle, namely the hoisting up bulky articles, such as could not be easily conveyed up the stairs. There are no traces of any supporting corbels which might have supported a small projecting gallery such as might have commanded the entrances below on each side. At some period an additional building has been reared against the front, but has long since been destroyed. The fragment of a wall still remaining may have been connected with this addition, and which may have been made when the windows in the principal chamber were inserted, and the mansion in general been adapted for more modern requisitions.

Originally there were parapets all round the building; and, as the rooms below the roof are stone-vaulted, there was good footing for defensive purposes. There appears also to have been a square court which enclosed



Bonville Court. No. 9.

the building, one side of which seems to correspond with the present low garden wall in front. The whole building is far inferior in size and importance to those of Eastington and Nangle, but is nevertheless a valuable example of domestic buildings at a period when the country was still unsettled, and the security of such property depended more on the strength of the building and occupants than parchment deeds. Of its history little is known, except that a Welsh family of good descent came into possession at an early period. The first, who assumed the surname of Jones, married an Elliot of Amroth, a place not far distant. His son William married a daughter of Walter Philpin, of Tenby, a neighbour on the other side, and whose mother was Jane, sole heir of Thomas Perrot, of Scotsborough; and, as in the time of L. Dwnn, the owner of Bonville quartered Perrot, this coat may have been thus assumed.

It is in a very neglected condition, and appears to be an appurtenance common to some cottages at its foot, and which are occupied by coal-miners. The walls, however, are in tolerably sound condition.

For the present the Domestic Architecture of South Pembrokeshire may be considered sufficiently illustrated; but, as there are probably many other remains of the same varied character and importance, it is to be hoped that this imperfect notice given in the Journal of the Association may induce members who reside in that part of the country to turn their attention to the subject, and communicate the result of their investigations. But another, and perhaps more desirable, object will be attained if the owners of such houses can be induced to place a proper value on them, and preserve as far as possible such memorials of their predecessors as are worthy of preservation, not only from their individual character, but as furnishing a safe and clear insight into the manner of life in a district so peculiarly situated as was the southern portion of Pembrokeshire.

E. L. BARNWELL.

NOTES ON A PORTION OF THE MATGORN-YR-
YCH CANAWG, OR THE HORN CORE OF
THE GREAT OX.

FROM THE CHURCH OF LLANDDEWI BREVI, CARDIGANSHIRE.

Two summers ago I was engaged in tracing glacial phenomena in that wild district of South Wales which lies between Llandovery and Tregarron, and which, occupying a hill country between the Towy and Teivy rivers, rises in the hill of Craig Twrch to the height of more than two thousand feet above the sea. I was accompanied by my friend the Rev. James Hughes, of Glan Rheidol, Cardiganshire, and the Berrow, Worcestershire, who was my guide over the hills, and conducted me to Llanddewi Brevi, a place of considerable interest in the ecclesiastical history of Wales, for it was here that a synod was held for the suppression of the Pelagian heresy A.D. 519. Here also preached St. David, the patron Saint of Wales, and here, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited Llanddewi Brevi, in the reign of Henry II, A.D. 1188, was wrought a notable miracle, or rather miracles, for "when all the fathers assembled enjoined St. David to preach, he commanded a child which attended him, and had lately been restored to life by him, to spread a napkin under his feet, and, standing upon it, he began to expound the Gospel and the law to the audience. All the while that his oration continued a snow-white dove descending from heaven sat upon his shoulder; and, moreover, the earth on which he stood raised itself under him till it became a hill, from whence his voyce, like a trumpet, was clearly heard and understood by all, both near and far off. On the top of which hill a church was afterwards built which remains to this day" (*Giraldus in vita St. David apud Cressy*, lib. ii, cap. 11).

The principal reason of our visit to Llanddewi Brevi was to see the church where once was suspended the horn of that gigantic ox which was seen by Bishop

Gibson, and is described in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, written in the time of William III (edit. 1695), as having been there ever since the time of St. David.

"This Matkorn," says Gibson, "seemed to me a very remarkable curiosity. For if it be not really (as the name implies) the interior horn of an ox, it very much resembles it, and yet is so weighty that it seemed absolutely petrified. It is full of large cells or holes, and the circumference of it at the root is about seventeen inches" (Gibson's *Camden*, ed. 1695, p. 644, 645).

Again, about 1813 or 1814, all that was left of the "Matkorn" was seen by Rees, who describes a fragment of what was seen by Gibson as being still preserved in the church, but as being "no more than a foot in length."

This is, I have no doubt, the relic which I have now to submit to your inspection, and it has been preserved in the family of Mr. Hughes, of Glan Rheidol, since the year 1823. (See label on the Matkorn.)

Before I enter upon the history of what this "Matkorn" proves to be, I would invite attention to a few of the Welsh traditions respecting the former existence of large horned animals in South Wales. My friend Professor Ramsay, who took much interest in the specimen, sent me the following extract from William Owen's *Welsh Dictionary*, 1803:—

"Banawg, prominent, conspicuous, notable. Ychain banawg, the large-horned oxen, were some kind of animals formerly in Wales, probably either the moose, the elk, or bison, most probably the latter. These gave rise to many stories which are current over all Wales; and there is hardly a lake but is asserted in the neighbourhood to be the one out of which the Ychain banawg drew the *Aranc*, another terrible animal under the name of the *beaver*. At Llanddewi Brevi they shewed till lately some very large horns, which they asserted were those of the *Yçain banawg*. *Cainc yr Yçain banawg* is a strange piece of music, still known to a few, intended as an imitation of the lowing and rattling of the chains of the Yçain banawg in drawing the *Aranc* out of the lake."

There is a note in Gough's additions to Camden which

does not appear in Gibson's additions to the *Britannia*, viz., that "the oxen called ychen bannog drew away a monstrous beaver dead." Professor Ramsay, however, informs me that Mr. Williams of Treffos, and Mr. Johnes of Dolaucothy, both accomplished Welsh scholars, are of opinion that the *avanc*, which some consider to mean the beaver, is the name of some water monster which, in these days, at least, is fabulous.

So much for the Welsh traditions of certain gigantic oxen, and some other animal now extinct. It remains for us to see if we can gather some germs of fact from the clouds of tradition.

This precious relic from the church of Llanddewi Brevi was entrusted to my care, and I forwarded it to Sir Charles Lyell, who was so good as to consult Mr. Boyd Dawkins, a gentleman well-known for his knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the extinct mammalia, and especially for his researches respecting the extinct boves (oxen). The following letter was forwarded to me respecting the Matkorn:—

"DEAR SIR CHARLES,—I have just examined the fragment of horn core. Its great size and curvature prove the animal to which it belonged to have been the great *Urus—Bos primigenius*, that Charlemagne hunted in the forests of Achen, and the monks of St. Galle ate on their feast-days. The date of its disappearance from Britain is uncertain; any light, therefore, that can be thrown upon the question is of very great value. The condition of the fragment proves that it was derived from a peat bog, or alluvium, and most probably from those of the Teivy, either at Lampeter or at Gors Goch.

"I am, dear Sir Charles, yours truly,

"W. BOYD DAWKINS."

"To Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., 73, Harley Street."

With respect to Mr. Dawkins' remarks as to the derivation of the Matkorn from a peat bog or alluvium, I would observe that near Tregaron, and within a few miles of Llanddewi Brevi, there is a large morass which was undoubtedly once the bed of a considerable lake, and which lake was formed by the damming up of the

waters of the Teivy by masses of glacial till which were transported from the hill regions. The Teivi opposite Tregaron flows through a gorge excavated in this barrier of till, which contains numerous large and small boulders of ice-grooved stones. It is singular also that a long bank of glacial till which extends for some distance towards the east and west is called "Cwys Ychain Banawg," or "the furrow of the Bannog oxen", tradition ascribing the raising of this bank to the great powers of these large-horned oxen.

It is at the bottom of such a morass as that near Tregaron that geologists would expect to find the remains both of the *Bos primigenius*, and the beaver, which (whether or not it is the animal associated with the legends of the great ox) we know frequented the shores of the Teivy in the days of Henry II, but which appears to have become extinct before the time of Queen Elizabeth (Camden's *Britannia*). The Llostlydan (broad tail) was, it appears, a rare animal in the days of Hywel Dda (A.D. 907), as its skin was valued at the high price of one hundred and twenty pence, whereas that of the *avanci* or water-dog (otter) was valued at eightpence. The description given by Giraldus Cambrensis of the habits of the beaver is very remarkable. He says "they construct their castles in the middle of the rivers, making use of the animals of their own species instead of carts, who by a wonderful mode of carriage convey the trees from the woods to the rivers." The zoologist will not fail to remark that the description by Giraldus of the ways and habits of the beaver of the Teivy correspond precisely with the habits of the social or Canadian beaver, whereas the European beaver, as now known, is a solitary animal with habits more like those of the otter.

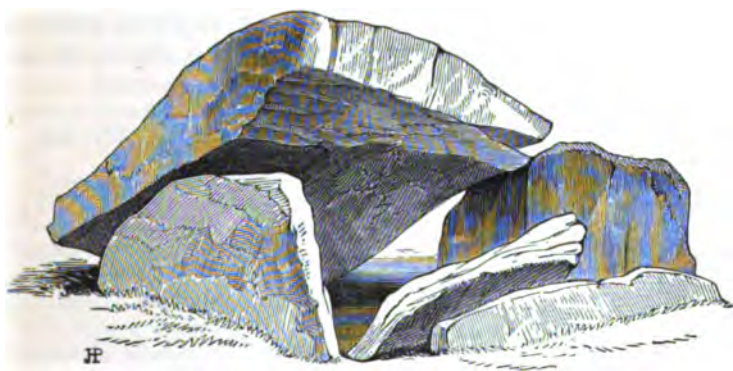
The remains of the beaver have been found in several parts of England in peat mosses, and alluvial deposits. I have seen the jaws and heads of both old and young animals, which were obtained from the ancient lake beds of Cambridgeshire. Remains were found by the late Mr. Hugh Strickland in old river silt on the

banks of the Isis.¹ In short, there is no doubt whatever that the beaver was an occupant of our British rivers within the historic period. I am also of opinion, as regards the specimen before us, that when we combine its recent appearance, being only subfossilised, with the legendary lore of the Welsh respecting the great oxen, there is little doubt that the *Bos primigenius* was a contemporary of the beaver, and lived in Wales until that comparatively recent period when man came upon the scene to chronicle his existence in his traditions.

W. S. SYMONDS, of Pendock.

MONA ANTIQUA.

ON the broad and rather bare summit of a limestone eminence half-a-mile north-east of the main road leading from Pentraeth to Llanerchymedd, in the county of Anglesey, contiguous to the farms of Pant-y-Saer and Tyddyn Tudur, in the parish of Llanfairmathafarneithaf, may still be seen the remains of the small cromlech represented in the annexed sketch. Its rectangular chamber,



Cromlech, Pant-y-Saer.

which presents its sides to the cardinal points, is eight feet long by six wide, its length being in the direction of east and west. The dimensions of its capstone are

¹ In Mrs. Strickland's collection at Jardine Hall.

nine feet each way, with a mean thickness of two and a-half feet. This partly dismantled stone now appears in a standing position, with its south-eastern corner, which is considerably rounded off, resting on the ground, whilst its other corners are elevated and sustained by the few remaining supporters. The broken and jagged limestone slabs, one foot thick, which constitute the supports, rise to the height of three and a-half feet above the present level of the chamber floor. They were doubled in parts, as appears by the arrangement of those left, or, at least, were so placed as to greatly overlap each other. I am not aware that there is anything remarkable connected with this cromlech, unless it is that stones so small should have been selected in a district where large ones abound. Beneath the weather-worn faces of the limestone cliffs in this parish, blocks and slabs of unusual dimensions lie quarried by the hand of nature ready for cromlech or other purposes. It would appear that a high situation was preferred, overlooking it may be favourite haunts of the person interred, or scenes of his former rule or inheritance, and the builders of his tomb used the materials nearest at hand. The existence of a covering mound in the original state of the cromlech is plainly indicated by the depth of soil which surrounds the structure.

HUGH PRICHARD.

Dinam, July 10th, 1867.

Correspondence.

POWYSLAND CLUB PUBLICATIONS, No. 1.
CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—IN the first number of the Powysland Club Collections, Historical and Archæological, I find that the author has made an assertion that my ancestor, David, whom he, with Dr. Powell, calls the sixth son of Prince Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, but whom all the MSS. in the British Museum, which treat on the subject, affirm to be the fifth son) had probably received ordination before A.D. 1290, since his lands were then confirmed to him only *for the term of his natural life*. (See page 75.) The lord David died before A.D. 1308. The reason of this is as Dr. Powell and other Welsh authorities state, and as *I have stated* in my paper of the *Arch. Camb.* for January 1867, that this was done by virtue of a family compact, in which it was agreed (in consequence of the opposition of Llewelyn, John, David and Gruffydd Fychan to the claims of Hawys Gadarn, their niece) that her said uncles, Llewelyn, John, David and Gruffydd Fychan, should enjoy their portion, and the same to descend to their heirs male perpetually; but in default of such heirs male, the same was to descend to Hawys and her heirs.

The *Harl. MSS.* 4181, 2299, 1793; *Add. MSS.* 9864-9865, assert that David married Elina, illegitimate daughter of Howel ap Madoc ap Gruffydd Maelor, by whom he had issue two daughters, his co-heirs: Margaret, my ancestress, and Mary, ancestress of the late Sir Edward Manley Pryce, of Newtown Hall, Bart.

I am etc. I. YOUNG WM. HINDE.

P.S.—I am fully corroborated in what I stated to you in my last letter, that my ancestor David was the *fifth* son of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, and *not a priest or likely to be one*. By Prince Gruffydd's disposal of his land between his sons (see pages 38 and 41): to his fourth son, John, who was a priest, he concedes four townships, for the term of his natural life only; but to his fifth son, David, he concedes four townships, to himself and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; a clear, convincing proof that he had not been brought up for the priesthood. I take this opportunity of stating that Mallt, the wife of Jenkyn Lloyd, of Clochfaen, was the daughter of Morgan ap David, of Llanbrynmair, ap Jeuan ap David Gethyn, descended from Aleth, king of Dyfed. (*Harl. MSS.* 1969, 2299; *Add. MSS.* 9865.

To the above a learned correspondent adds:—

"I have seen *Harl.* 2299, and also Mr. Youde Hinde's contribution to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, respecting the daughters of David ap

Gruffydd. They agree in every particular; in fact the lines distinguishing the legitimate from the illegitimate children are so very distinctly marked, that a mistake would be almost impossible. At folio 378 is a note informing us that the reason the daughters of David ap Gruffydd did not inherit their father's possessions, was that in consequence of his rebellion against his niece, the lands were to descend to the male issue only—thus corroborating Dr. Powell's statement."

I am, etc.,

JAMES A. BURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—One who, like myself, is in the habit of speaking a good deal in various places on technical subjects, naturally suffers a good deal at the hands of local reporters. As they will not take down one's words, and as they cannot analyse what they do not understand, their reports are of course simple nonsense. When the nonsense does not get beyond the columns of a local paper, it is best to leave it alone. The mass of readers will not know that it is nonsense, and the few who do know will also know that I, or any other scholar, cannot have uttered such nonsense. It becomes more serious when the nonsense finds its way from the local paper into some publication of a higher character. This has been my lot with regard to what I said at various stages of the late meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Hereford. The nonsense of the Hereford papers has found its way into the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. And some of the nonsense put into my mouth is very grievous nonsense, making me talk in an utterly meaningless way on my own subjects. I must, therefore, trouble you with a few corrections.

First, I must ask, in all humility, as the Hereford papers doubtless know my intentions better than myself, what is my "intended history of Godwine?" Also, who made Godwine a prince? How could Godwine have any connexion with Wales or anywhere else in 1063, ten years after his death? What I did read were extracts from the forthcoming second volume of my History of the Norman Conquest, on "*The House of Godwine in connexion with Herefordshire and Wales*." Of Godwine himself of course I had nothing to say; but the local chairman, with what meaning is best known to himself, changed "House" into "Honour;" and the local reporter, after hearing all about Harold's great campaign against Gruffydd, seemed, by his report, to think that Godwine, Harold and Gruffydd were all one and the same man.

I turn to p. 407. I made some remarks on a paper read by Mr. Edmunds, seemingly a local antiquary, showing some creditable research, though of course not up to the mark in point of criticism. A writer who, unless the reporters have belied Mr. Edmunds also, talks of "finding it distinctly stated by Caradoc, the Welsh historian, Sharon Turner, and others," that so and so happened in 586 cannot of course be accepted by any critical historian as a serious antagonist.

Still it was creditable to Mr. Edmunds to have heard of Creoda King of the Mercians at all, and his paper started some interesting questions.

Now, as to my own share in the matter, it is really hard, when I am taking such pains to persuade people that Englishmen are, and always have been, Englishmen, to be myself made to talk about "early Saxon Kings." As to Credenhill, I had never heard the name before, and I, therefore, gave Mr. Edmunds a warning, as he seemed going rather too fast in his etymologies. I have since gone carefully into the matter. Mr. Edmunds is partly right and partly wrong. He is right in deriving Credenhill from the proper name Creoda or Crida. But he has not the least ground for connecting it with Creoda, King of the Mercians.

Creoda or Crida—Creoda being of course the earlier and Crida the later form of the name—appears in the English Chronicles under the year 593, as dying in that year. Under the years 626 and 725 he is spoken of as a forefather of Offa. Comparing Bæda, Eccl. Hist. ii, 14, with the genealogy at the end of Florence (vol. i., p. 268, Thorpe) it would seem that he was the same prince whom Bæda speaks of as Cearl. That he was the founder of the Mercian kingdom is an inference drawn by Henry of Huntingdon, A. 584 (M.H.B. 714, C.) "Regnum Merce incipit, quod, *ut ex scriptis conicere possumus*, primus obtinuit."

Had I known or remembered that the name "Creodan hyl" exists elsewhere, I should not have doubted Mr. Edmunds' derivation. A priori, I thought a Herefordshire place was likely to have a Welsh name. But I find that there are several places called from the proper name Creoda. Among others there is one called "Creodan hyl." See Cod. Dip. v. 78, 138.

But this Creodan hyl, as also Creodantreow, and several names of the same origin (including Crediton, in Devonshire,) is not on Mercian ground. It is evidently in Wiltshire. All the places named from Creoda that I can find are not Mercian, but West-Saxon. Criddesho, in Worcester, is indeed mentioned as a doubtful charter of Offa (Cod. Dipl. i. 167); but Criddesho can hardly come from Creoda or Crida. Credenhill, in Herefordshire, seems not to be mentioned in any charter.

It is hardly conceivable that any of these West-Saxon places can have been called after Creoda the Mercian. The name is, doubtless, one of the old heroic names, like Offa and many others, which gradually went out of use. It never occurs again in the Chronicles. There is no Creoda in Domesday. You might as well look for an Achilles in Thucydides, or for a Moses in the Books of Kings. But it must have been a great name, whether historical or mythical, in earlier times, to have so many places called after it. But there is nothing to connect either the Herefordshire Credenhill, or any other, with the Creoda spoken of in the Chronicles.

I am half ashamed to have to say that I never uttered such stuff as that I did not think that Creoda was an Anglian at all, and that I was inclined to assign the establishment of Mercia to Ceawlin of Wessex! The only thing at all like this that I ever saw was a play-

bill which I once saw on the walls at Salisbury, promising the performance of a tragedy called "The Sea-King's Vow," in which one of the characters was "Mercia, King of Wessex." (I, however, commended the playwright for knowing that *a* in English is a masculine termination, not like the people who call their daughters Ida and Ella, or the historians who torment one with Edgiva and Editha.) What I did say was of course to point out that the land of the Magesætas did not become English till the time of Offa, and that the first English conqueror who came anywhere near to it was not the Mercian, and, therefore, Anglian, Creoda, but the Welsh-Saxon Ceawlin. I do not understand about Ceawlin's "reaching as far as Malvern." Dr. Guest has shown that his conquests reached as far as Cheshire. Unluckily there are people who venture to talk and write about early English history without reading Dr. Guest.

Again, I did not say that Ewias Harold was called after "some other Harold." I mentioned the particular Harold, namely Harold, the son of Ralph ("timidus Dux Radulphus") the son of Godgifu, the daughter of Æthelred and Ælfgifu-Emma. He must, however, have got possession of it after the Domesday survey, as Ewias appears there in the possession of Ælfred of Marlborough. Harold's own estates in Domesday lie elsewhere.

Having dwelt so long on these weightier historical points, I have no time to talk of merely architectural matters, or I might find something to say about the minsters both of Hereford and of Leominster.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Somerleaze, Wells,
November 30th, 1867.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Miscellaneous Notices.

CELTIC TUMULI OF DORSET.—This work, in folio, by C. Warne, Esq., F.S.A., is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of early British antiquities. It is illustrated with many copper plate engravings and woodcuts, and is the product of long personal research and careful comparison. Two companion works have also been compiled by the same author; one an *Illustrated Map of Dorset*, of admirable execution, the other *Dorsetshire, its Vestiges, Celtic, Roman and Danish*, as well as a most useful general index, classified. We may observe that the author has been long favourably known, not only in the county of Dorset, but amongst antiquaries and archæologists generally, as a most persevering and pains-taking enquirer into the early history of his native county; and his object in conducting his researches has been to endeavour thereby to elucidate somewhat of the history of its earliest inhabitants; and to render his work more valuable, he has, in addition to his own investigations, availed himself of the labours of others so far as attainable, by which he is enabled to present a complete history of the tumuli of Dorset.

DAVID HUGHES, M.A., AND HIS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT BEAUMARIS—This is a short historical essay compiled by one of our members at Beaumaris, J. Williams, Esq., who is also taking part in the elucidation of antiquities in Anglesey, lately resumed in our pages. We understand that similar researches on local subjects of antiquarian interest are likely to proceed from the same source, and, if so, good service will be done. In the present instance, much curious information is collected, and the pamphlet is a valuable addition to what is already known about Beaumaris. The lists of masters and exhibitors are interesting, and the collection of Latin prayers (not very correctly printed, however) is curious. There is a great deal to be said about the old families, family houses, traditions and customs of Anglesey, as well as about its early remains, and we rejoice at finding the attention of some of our more active members again directed to the subject. The biographical account of David Hughes, the worthy founder (1603), is peculiarly well drawn up; we should like to see equally comprehensive accounts of all our old grammar schools in Wales.

Reviews.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE. By HENRY H. VALE, Architect, Liverpool.

THIS is the title of a paper by an author whose account of the South Wales castles we recently mentioned. Like it, this short pamphlet, the form which it has taken since it was read to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, is written in a lively graphic manner well calculated to interest the general reader, at the same time that it may instruct him. The subject is full of opportunities for effecting this double purpose, and the author profits by them with skill. His account of Haddon Hall is peculiarly interesting to the architect and antiquary, as well as to the uninformed tourist; but he is also a good describer of natural scenery, and his account of the caverns and other wonders of the Peak constitutes this pamphlet into a satisfactory guide-book to the district.

His criticisms on Chatsworth and Haddon are good.

"Sir Jeffrey Wyattville (?) designed Chatsworth House, but Derbyshire should have inspired his genius with a style more in harmony with the scenery—the Tors, the caverns, the dales, shut in by limestone walls of rugged splendour—but Sir Jeffrey fell upon evil times, which must be his apology. Most of the contemporaneous Derbyshire and Cheshire houses possess very similar characteristics—wings and pediments, pilasters, urns and vases, *ad nauseam*, being the architectural incubi of the time, as we shall find at Lyme Hall, Burleigh House, Worksop Manor, and Chatsworth. In how much better taste Vanbrugh treated his works, Castle Howard and Blenheim, with their irregularly broken-up but well-balanced plans and glorious sky-lines, like some of the earlier Elizabethan houses, such as Wollaton and the home of Bess of Hardwick and grand old Haddon Hall, where we hope to linger awhile, after exhausting the wonders of Chatsworth, for in spite of all adverse criticism, Chatsworth has much for us to see and admire.

Chatsworth is imposing from mere size and grandeur, and its rich tone of colour. Haddon and the other ancient houses touch our English feelings, and we love them. Chatsworth reminds us of Italian grandeur, and it excites our wonder rather than our love.

"The interior of Chatsworth struck us as being bare and cold, and with the exception of the sculpture gallery, and the original sketches of great artists, and the wonderful oak carvings that Grinling Gibbons would not have been ashamed to own, we saw nothing to detain us long in the interior of Chatsworth House.

"Not so with the gardens. Whatever Paxton touched he turned to beauty; this will be observed at every turn, and not least in the marvellous ridge and furrow roof, the prototype of all the Crystal Palaces, and filled with the sumptuous foliage of the tropics; plane trees, indiarubber trees, bread plants, and a hundred others, with somewhat less familiar titles, growing here as freshly and luxuriantly as if the broad Pacific's waves still lapped their twisted roots and moistened their green and oily bark cells; growing here, nor feeling our biting winter blasts; growing here, and flourishing in a tropical atmosphere, as if hail, and snow, and sleet, and Derbyshire rain were thousands of miles away, even as those forest monsters grew that formed our mighty coal fields millions of ages ago.

"Looking down from the Eagle Tower at Haddon, we wonder at the perfect state of repair of the roofs and masonry. This ancient structure has already outlived two Chatsworths, and may, if looked to, outlive another Chatsworth yet. Much of this freshness of appearance may be owing to the grand high chimneys, which serve to carry the smoke clean away, and leave the masonry untainted and unimpaired by the products of combustion, which are driven into the stonework by the battery of the elements in most buildings of a classical type, and these soon tell a tale upon the classic urn, statue, and balustrade. We are not of those who would make a modern mansion like the hermit cell of tonsured priest or childless celibate; the bare Gothic of the twelfth century, the pre-Raphaelite in domestic architecture, we would not seek out or encourage; but our middle age houses, such as Haddon, have never been surpassed either in æsthetic or constructive excellence. Here Haddon Hall stands almost unimpaired, and with charms that attract all visitors to linger along its corridors and pace its echoing courtyards, as the imagination endeavours to re-people it with all the celebrated men and beautiful women whose wisdom and excellence speak to us from its painted oriels and fretted roofs and emblazoned panellings."

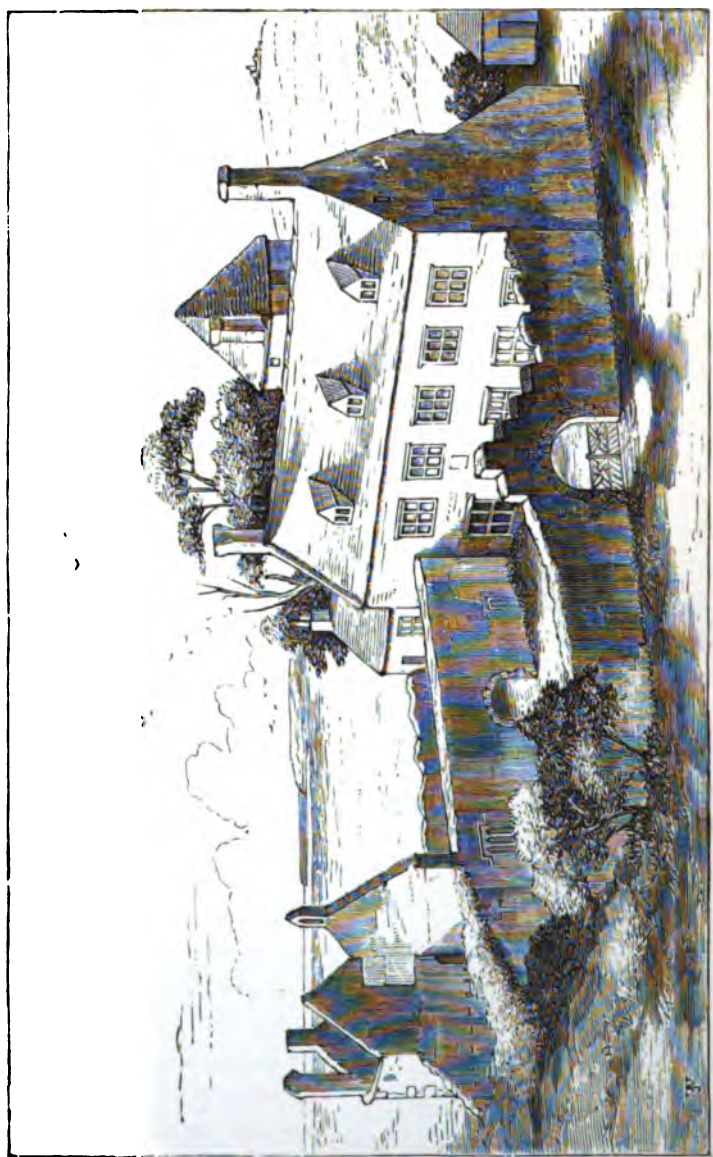
Celtic antiquaries will do well to make a note of the following:

"In the neighbourhood of Hathersage are some curious and interesting remains of ancient British castrametation. The fort called the 'Carl's work' occupies one end of an isolated hill, the other portions of the hill have steep escarpments that serve for protection.

The object of forts so constructed was for shelter of the garrison and cattle of the adjacent land during the inroads of the enemy. The vallum is about eighteen feet wide; the outer face or scarp is lined with masonry, and extends one hundred and fifty feet in a straight line across the gorge of the hill. There is a gateway seven feet two inches wide on the south side.

"Some of the stones of this fort are fourteen feet long and four feet high. The position of the entrance and the arrangements of the approaches display considerable foresight and strategical skill on the part of those who constructed this ancient military work.

"On Eyam Moor are the remains of a stone circle and of a so-called rock basin similar to those of Cornwall and Devonshire, to which so much mystery is attached."



BREW, ANGLESEY.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LIV.—APRIL, 1868.

BERW, AND THE HOLLANDS.

It is upon record that Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales, used to hold his court at Aberffraw, in Anglesey, between the years 1190 and 1246. Besides being the ruler, he was the actual owner, according to the ideas of that time, of most of the land which he governed, subject to such grants as he or his predecessors had made of parts of it. Powerful nobles there were who, under such grants, held estates large enough to qualify them to rival their liege lord, but in few cases was their influence so used; faithful adherence was commoner than rebellious opposition, and these grants of territory tended more to strengthen than to weaken the hands of the prince.

One important landowner was Llywarch ap Bran, Lord of Menai, a descendant of Rhodri Mawr, and the ancestor of many families in Anglesey. He lived on the brow above Plâs côch and Porthamel, where still some ancient thorn-trees mark the spot, though nothing remains of buildings. Llywarch had a son Jerwerth. Mr. Henry Rowlands states "Jerwerth, who is always considered as the eldest son of Llywarch, of the Menai, doubtless lived at Porthamel-ychaf; this Jerwerth was succeeded by his son Meredydd, and he also by Goronwy, who in his turn was followed by Meredydd the Black."

The first of these Meredydds stood high in the favour of Prince Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, who rewarded his good services by considerable grants of land in addition to the estate which he had inherited, and further testified his friendship by giving the land with very few and slight feudal reservations. Many of the townships in the hundreds of Menai and Malltraeth have their "Wele Meredydd ap Jorwerth," part of the demesne of this Meredydd, and named after him who first held it independently. About the end of the thirteenth century most of these places were in the possession of the second Meredydd surnamed "The Black." Mr. Rowlands has shown¹ that he owned the lands now known as Plas Newydd, Bodowyr, Porthamel, Plasgwyn, and Berw—the latter possibly so-called from the *cresses* which abound there, as the neighbouring district took its name of Ysceifiog from the elder trees.

Meredydd the Black had two sons, by different wives. Cynwrig, the elder, succeeded to the mansion and all the manor of Porthamel, while Bodowyr was given to his half-brother Evan, surnamed "the Irishman," his mother having been an Irishwoman. Evan Wyddel also had "Wele Jerwerth ap Llowarch" in Porthamel, and "Wele Meredydd ap Jerwerth" in Ysceifiog. Llewelyn ap Evan Wyddel succeeded his father, and in due course his possessions came to be divided, by the law of gavelkind, between his two sons; Rhys took Bodowyr, while Howel, the younger, was sent to found, at Berw, a new branch of the ancient line of Llywarch ap Bran.

Berw, described in 1360 as in the "hamlet of Trerbeirdd," seems to have been regarded as part of Porthamel Manor, because in 1422 (8th Henry V), this Howel, described himself as "of Porthamel" in a deed whereby he granted to David ap Kenrick ap Meredydd, probably his cousin, a place called "Tyddyn Margad Verch Evan ap Hwfa," in the township of Bodlew; but the actual limits of the manors, and even of the larger

¹ *Antiquitates Parochiales*. See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, p. 285.

divisions of hundreds at that early period, are not now accurately known. The manor of Porthamel was doubtless an extensive one, and one would have expected the parish of Llanidan, in which it is, to have been co-extensive with it; Berw, though a long way from the parish church, is in Llanidan parish; but there is nothing in the extent of Edward III, by which it can be actually identified as any one of the "Weles" there enumerated as part of Porthamel.

No date or inscription is discoverable on the oldest portion of the walls now standing at Berw. The masonry is of antique character, massive, and meant to last, as if indeed there had been in those days giants to build it. The material is chiefly coarse grit-stone, cut into huge well-squared blocks, which are built up, especially at the angles, with most commendable regularity, the interstices, where any occur, being filled with shale. In form this old building is a square tower, about fifteen feet each way, having three storeys of low rooms. The doorway faced the south. Eight enormous stones defend the door-frame; a great threshold, a huge lintel, and three large blocks on either side, yet the opening is only two feet and a-half wide. On the ground floor, to the west, are two small square windows; to the east, one, which seems to have been tampered with and enlarged. Above there is to the south a small window and two more to the east; while the top storey of all has only three very small square openings framed with heavy stones, and one window with two lights, a little larger. All these openings suggest a period when to admit much light was to admit much wind and rain also, when glass was unknown, when men lived out of doors, and women in the dark.

Howel was succeeded at Berw by his son Ithel, and may be regarded as the founder of the house, which appears to have been completed in Ithel's time. Ithel had a son Owain, and a daughter Elinor; to the former descended much of his estate, but Elinor had the great house, which by and by departed out of the possession

of the descendants of Llowarch ap Bran, by her marriage with a certain Englishman "descended from the Dukes of Valence," and named John Holland.

In a grant, or confirmation of arms—("azure a lyon rampant gardant between five flowers de lice *argent*")—to this family, bearing date 1635,¹ it is stated that this John Holland was "household servant to King Henry the Sixth," in which capacity he would very probably have met Owen Tudor, and may, perhaps, have formed through him his connection with Anglesey. He had arrived at sufficient influence there to be sheriff of the county in the last year of King Henry the Sixth, 1461, the year in which Owen Tudor died; but it is not known when his marriage with Elinor took place. There is a local tradition that an heiress of Berw "built a church and a tower, and made a road before she got a husband." This can only apply to Elinor Verch Ithel ap Howel. There is an old ruined building close to Berw, in which church service was held even in late years. There is on the brow above Tyddyn Hick a very curious old tower with a vertical opening all down one side of it, which does not look like a mill tower. And, indeed, Elinor may well have been the builder of the square old house at Berw above described. There are plenty of bad roads about the neighbourhood, and there is a long space of time between 1422, when Howel was "of Porthamel," and 1461, when John Holland was sheriff. Even in 1503, in a description of "Hamlett de Berw ychaf," given in a Crown Rental, Holland's name does not appear. It runs thus:—

"Hamlett de Berw ywchaf.

"terr y pentir, xvijd.

terr Griff ap Jevan ap Madoc, iiijd.

terr Res ap Howell yno, xiijd.

terr Meibion Owain ap Ithell, xiiijd.

terr y tymawr als tir Elinor, iiijd.

terr hicke, xd.

some, vs. iijd."

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, III Series, vol. xiii, p. 165.

There is no mention of Berw isaf in the roll, although the name was in use in 1500.

The circumstance that in 1523 a son of this marriage was made sheriff of Anglesey, gives foundation for a guess that Elinor found a husband about 1470-80.

The pedigree and history of John Holland's ancestors has already appeared in the *Arch. Camb.* (third series, vols. xii, p. 183, and xiii, p. 164.)

We have no account at all of the married life of the heiress of Berw, and may, therefore, presume that her husband and her brother managed to agree; for, had they quarrelled, it is likely that records of the quarrel would have come down to us. A few years ago the writer of this paper discovered in an ancient chest a number of most beautifully preserved deeds relating to Berw, from which a large portion of his information is, by the permission of the then and present owners, derived.

The extract given from the Crown Rental shows that in 1503 Owain ab Ithel was dead, and his sons held his lands. They were Hugh Owen, and Sir John Owen, the latter in holy orders. All these lands subsequently came to Elinor's son, but not without much legal business. Of his mother's lands this son, Owen Holland, granted a seven years lease in 1515, the lessee taking not only the farm but the stock upon it, to be restored or paid for as valued in the lease.

"xx oxen, price of every oxe, xs. Item xxxv keyne wt xxxv calff beside them, price of every cowe and calff vjs. viij*d*. Item, x other heffers and sterys of iiij yere age, price of a peece vs. Item, x smal beestes of one yere age, price of a peece, ijs. v*d*. Item, twelve score shepe and the woll upon theyre Bakks, xl. lambys wt them, price of a peece of the shepe, xd., and lammys, iiij*d*."

The rent for the whole taking was ten pounds per annum. Of his uncle's estate Owen Holland took a grant from Sir John Owen on 8th November, 1521. "John Owen, son and heir of Owen ap Ithell, gentilman, releases to Owen Holland, gentilman, for ever, all his

estate, title, claim, interest, and demand in all those messuages, houses, and lands in Berrowe yssa, Berrowe ywcha, Tree Byrthe, tree Varthyn, Bodlewe, tree Yvan, Rascolyn, or elsewhere in Anglesey, which the said Owen then occupied," under a lease previously granted to him by Sir John. On the 20th February, 1522, a similar release was made by Sir John to Owen of "all the lands in Berrowe yssa, etc.," which descended to him on the death of his father, Owen ab Ithel, or of his brother, Hugh Owen. Under date 31 June, 1523, Owen Holland executed a settlement of the entire property, in which he described himself as Sheriff of Anglesey. This office Garter King of Arms has certified that he held for life, by letters patent under the seal of Kings Henry VII and Henry VIII. This appointment appears to have devolved upon Owen Holland in succession to Rys ap Llewelyn ap Hwlcyn of Bodychen, who earned it by his services on Bosworth field.

Owen Holland acquired a good deal of property by purchase, one of his title-deeds being signed by no less a person than the bard, Sir Dafydd Trevor, parson of Llanallgo. It bears date in 1524. The lease already quoted, and other similar documents, lead us to suppose that Mr. Holland did not reside at Berw. Perhaps his cousin, Sir John Owen, made the place disagreeable to him, in his rivalry of, or dislike to, the English blood which flowed in the Sheriff's veins. In 1528 Holland granted a lease of a mill at Berw for so long a term as forty years, with a condition that he might redeem the lease by paying compensation, at any time, "If he happen to come and live continually at his place at Berw." Very possibly the duties of his office made it convenient to live among the thoroughly English community in Beaumaris. His wife was English, Awdrey or Ethelrede, widow of Richard Hampdune, of Kimble, Esquire. She is a silent witness of the futility of her husband's proviso about the mill at Berw. One year only after lease was granted "Ethelrede, widow and executor of Owen Holland," appointed an agent to collect *her* rents

at Berw. She never resided there, it would seem, and it was not until 1547 that the mill lease was surrendered. In that year Owen Holland's son, Edward Holland, took a surrender of it. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that he was born before 1526, and may have been four or five years of age at the time of his father's death. Ethelrede soon found another husband, one Griffith Richard; and forthwith Sir John Owen renewed his claim upon Berw, desiring apparently to repudiate all the deeds he had signed in the lifetime of Owen Holland. The matter at last took so serious a form that it was formally referred to Sir John Pakyngton, Justice of North Wales, to say who should own the estate. His award, dated in 1536, commences by reciting

“Whereas certaine suits, debats, and stryffe have of long time ben had and dependynge between John Owen Clerke, son and heir of Owen ap Ethell, late of Berrow, on the one party, and Griffith Richard and Ethelrede, his wife, late wife of Owen Holland, Esquyer, decessed, and Edward Holond, son and heir of the said Owen Holond, on the other partie—upon the right title interest and possession of certen messuage landes and other hereditaments in Berrow yssa, Berrow yucha, trebyerth, trewarthen, Bodlew, tre Ifan, Rascollyn, Porthamell, Gwydryn, and Llangewenny—which late were of the inheritance of the said Owen ap Ithell—for the pacifying whereof the said parties have submitted themselves to the award—of me the said John Pakyngton.”

And continues, “I awarde, that the said parties from henceforth shall be lovers and friends,” and then (after reciting many deeds and transactions, and the will of Owen Holland, leaving all the lands to his wife for life),

“I awarde that the said Gruff, and Ethelrede, his wife, shall quietly and peaceably have possess and enjoy the said messuage, landes, etc., during the life of the said Ethelrede, and after her decease the said Edward shall have the premises to him and his heires and assigns for ever, according to the last will and testament of the said Owen Holland.”

He also awarded that Gruffudd Richard should pay to John Owen fifty marks, in addition to eighty pounds, which Owen Holland had paid to him in his lifetime.

Sir John Owen forthwith ratified this award by a deed executed in London, "in the strete called flete strete," and the dispute was finally set at rest.

Edward Holland married Elin Griffith, daughter of Rowland Griffith, of Plasnewydd. Whether he married young or old, his married life was but short, for in 1561 we find his widow married again to William Hampton of Henllys. She had two children, and her second husband, a widower, had a family of his own. That communications had been kept up between the Hollands and the relations of Mrs. Owen Holland, who had court influence, would appear from the following curious letter, written in 1561, which also bears upon the social history of that period in Anglesey:—

"Right Worshipful, o^r duetyes, with most hertye comendacions humbly premised, trustynge that y^r mastershippe is in good healthe wherein yo may long continue to the pleasure of God, as yo^r little nephew Owen Holland and his sister your nece with all others yo^r well willers and faithful friends in these quarters were at the making hereof. These may be and signifye unto yo^r mastershippe that when yo^r mother (whose soule God pardon) during her lyef tyme held certeyn lands in this countrey in her joynture by her husband Owen Holland y^r father in lawe, she by her l^res willed Thomas Lloyd her servaunt and baylyff wⁱ thassent of yo^r sayd nephews mother and graundfather Roland gruf deceased to sett and lett those her lands here att ther pleasure during her tyme to the best advantage and comodytie of y^r said nephew in tyme to com and to remove suche tenants as he thought good (amongst the which one Rythergh ap dd Esquyer held a porcon of the sayd lands att fyve shillings rent by the yere although hitt was worth foure or five nobles rent yerely whom the sayd Thomas Lloyd thought to remove for certeyn unkynde demeanors practysed here towards the said hollands lands) yett of a wholle consent and att the request of the said Rythergh ap dd who was neare akynne to lytle holland and promysed to behave hym sellff kyndely aneynst the said holland touchynge other lands, he was promised to have the sayd lands which is comonly called ynys ferw with the apptces sett and lyinge in the Townshippe of berw and countye of Anglesey during his natural lyef the which he had accordingly (and now hitt hath pleased God to call for the said Rythergh ap davydd to his mercye) after whose death the sayd Thomas Lloyd in the right and behalf of yo^r said

lyttle nephew repayred to the sayde landes and withstode one Eve verch Meredith the late wyf and executrice unto the sayd Rythergh ap Davydd to occupy and enioye the sayd landes and drove away her catell from thens, at which doynge one Richard ap Rytherche sonne and heyre unto the sayd Rythergh beinge a Justice of the Peace in this sayd countye came to the same land and highly threatened the sayd Thomas Lloyd saying that for ether Hampden or hawtrys he would putt the said Thomas by the heeles in yrons yf hee wold intermeddle with the sayd lands agaynst hym, and his sayd mother in lawe, with many other opprobryowes wordes, wherefore we thought good to signifie yo^r mastershippe hereof that you might send lres out of the chauncery against the sayd Richard ap Rethergh and Eve verch Meredith and then they will shewe what they have whereby to clayme the said landes (yf they have any-thinge) for here wee may not stryve with them, because that there is never a Justice of the Peace in this countye butt is akynne unto them att the second degree at the furthest and many which be nearer, ether by kynredde or allyaunce, and for the most part redy (yf nede be) to swear what the other will say, the more is the pyttye, and this Richard is one of them hymselfe as I sayd beffor, and at the tyme of ther apperence Thomas Lloyd himself shall give his attendance upon your mastershippe to give you full notice and instruccions herein as shall be necessary, and the charges herein susteyned shalbe payd when Thomas Lloyd cometh to you^r mastershippe, and this bold to trouble your mastershippe wee comytt you to the kayres of all mightie God who kepe you. ffrom berowe the xxvijth day of Aprell 1561.

“Yo^r — to comand to the uttmost of ther powers

“Wyllam hamton ffather in lawe to lyttle holland

“Maurice gruffith of vachwen uncle to lyttle holland
and — in his fathers will.

“Thomas lloyd.

“To the Right Worshipfull Mr. Richard hampdune Esquyer
clerke of the quenes maiestyes most honorable kitching,
delyur this.”

These Prytherchs of Myfyrian were near neighbours of the Hollands, and, as the letter says, “near akynne.” The mother of Rhydderch ap Dafydd was Mallt, sister to Elinor, the wife of John Holland. Richard ap Rhydderch, mentioned in the letter, was afterwards first representative in parliament of the borough of Beaumaris.

He married, strange to say, the mother of his father's second wife, that Eva of Bodowir, who is named by Mr. Hampton in his letter.

One can easily imagine that gentleman with his wife and his co-signitaries sitting in close confabulation about the framing of this epistle, but it is not quite so easy to assign the probable scene of their literary labours. Probably the first mansion of the Hollands had become too small and too old fashioned for them. Adjoining it there still remain the ruins of a more pretentious structure having mullioned windows and wide handsome doorways. Probably it was in some part of this edifice that the conclave sat. It has long been in ruins, and last suffered from fire. Together with the old square tower it forms the south-west side of a little enclosed garden, of which the north-west is the present house, and the remainder simply walls or railings. A stone with the initials O. H. is built into a portion of this structure, but it is difficult even to guess which Owen Holland caused it to be carved, and still more so to explain how it got into its present condition.

The following extracts from Crown Rentals give some idea of the extent of the estate at Berw, about the time that William Hampton lived there in preference to his own place at Henllys, near Beaumaris. We cannot quite safely conclude from the use of the name Owen Holland that Edward's son was of age, as this may only be a reminiscence of his grandfather, who bore the same name.

“RENTALE COMOT DE MENAY. 1567.

Villa de Bryngwyn.

Richard ap Gruff pro terr Owini Holland, viij*d*.

Villa de Berw Ichaf.

Hugh ap Res Wyn pro terr Rys Wyn ap hugh, xvij*d*.

Idem Hugh pro terr voc tir y pyntwr, xvij*d*.

Lewis gruff pro terr tyddyn hicke, x*d*.

Thomas Lloyd pro terr Owini Holland, xij*d*.

Villa de Bodlew.

terr Oweni holland in Ynys Acken, *ixd.*

Villa de Porthamel.

John Wyn ap Jevan ap John pro terr Owini Holland apud Carnan, *vjd.*

Rowland ap Jevan pro terr' Owini Holland voc tir y pyllys, *xxjd.*

Richard ap David ap Richard pro tir Elinor, *ixd.*

Villa de Trefarthen et Berw Issaf.

Willm Hampton pro terr Owini Holland, *ijs. viijd.*

David ap Lln pro terr Owini Holland voc tir coch ap hoell, *ijd.*

Owen Holland pro terr suis, *ijs."*

" RENTALE COMOTI MENAY. 1577.

Carnan.

Owen Holand pro terr suis ibidem, *vjd.*

Villa de Porthamel.

Nycolas Gruff pro terr Owen Holand vocat tyddyn y pyllys, *xxjd.*

Villa de Trefarthyn et berw issa.

Owen holand pro terris suis, *ijs. iiijd.*

Lewys Edmond pro terr koch ap holl, *ijd.*

Owen Holand pro terris suis voc tir place, *ijs.*

Villa de Bryngwyn.

Rys gruff pro terr Owen Holand, *vijjd.*

Berw uwcha, hamlet de Porthamel.

Hugh ap Reswyn pro terr suis, *xviijd.*

Eidem Hugh ap Res de ter y pentyr, *vijd.*

Lewys gruff pro terr voc tir hick, *xd.*

Owen Thomas pro terr Owen Holand, *xiijd.*

Villa de Bodlew.

Dd ap Mathew pro terr Owen Holand, *ijd.*

Thomas Jeffrey pro terr Owen Holand, *xd.*

Uxor dd ap Thomas pro terr Owen Holand in ynys acken et terr yr ardd ddu, *xixd.*

Willm ap Llewelyn pro terr Owen Holand vockae —
bach, iiij*d*.

Rys Jeffrey pro terr Owen Holand voc y carregpoeth, iiij*d*.

It will be observed that the distinction of the "tir place," or mansion house, as being in Berw *issa* is maintained in both these extracts.

"Lytle Holland" in due time arrived at man's estate, and, his mother dying, Mr. Hampton followed the prevailing fancy for second marriages by taking to himself another wife. In 1578 Owen Holland, no longer little, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of one of the principal men in the kingdom, Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Baronhill. There is a curious mystery about this honourable knight's marriages—for he had two wives, and the pedigrees do not agree with other and better evidence. It is, therefore, doubtful who was the mother of this Elizabeth Bulkeley. Among the trustees of the settlement made upon the marriage of Owen Holland are found the Rev. Rowland Bulkeley, Rector of Llandegvan, and Mr. John Bulkeley, of Cremlyn, brothers of the bride; Mr. William Hampton, of Henllys, half-brother of the groom, and Mr. Robert Hampton, half-brother of William, son of his father's second wife. Doubtless, this intimate connection with the Bulkeleys was of value to the Hollands, both in Owen's and in subsequent generations. Owen Holland's initials appear on several parts of the house at Berw, in which he lived for many years; he also acquired by purchase many farms and lands; but he chiefly enriched himself and his heirs by obtaining an interest in the coalfield at Berw.

Though it is known that coals were raised in England a thousand years ago, and though it is recorded that the Flintshire mines were worked in the time of Edward the First, no allusion to the Anglesey veins has been met with earlier than 1450, when Tudor ap Llewelyn of Sychnantissa in Esceifiog seems to have known something about their value. Some fifty years later his grandson, Llewelyn ap Res ap Tudor ap Llewelyn, was

tenant under the Crown of the township of Esceifiog and all the mineral rights therein. This grant, it will be at once observed, comprised those mines which are now disused, at Tyddyn Mawr and other places high up the Malltraeth Marsh. Llewelyn had only a term of years in the mines, which expired in 1532, and on the 13th September in that year King Henry the Eighth made a new grant of them to William Sackville, one of the grooms of his chamber, for forty years, "with lycens to take and to sell the sea coales within the said townshippe." For this he was to pay annually £7 : 8 : 8. Twenty years later Sackville received a grant in fee farm (from Edward VI) of fifteen messuages in "Heredrevaïke," at a yearly rent of £5 : 2 : 6. Very likely he got a good deal of his rent back by subletting the lands, or part of them: thus, in 1546 he leased "Tyddyn-y-Weine" for twelve years, reserving "to the quene's use" sixpence, and to his own use a contribution of "two labourers for one day yerely in the sumer tyme to wurke in the colepitts at Eskyviog upon a warning," and "one day reaping to the rent gatherer yerely." Another portion of the coalfield was let to Richard Browne, of Dorking, gentleman, who also sublet it. Sackville was dead in 1564, but his lease had still eight years to run. Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Marshal of Ireland, fully alive to the value of this mineral property, got hold of the lease, and obtained from the crown a further grant to himself of an extension of it for twenty-five years from 1571. He also became possessed of the messuages in Hirdrevaig. For this he paid a fine of forty pounds into the Exchequer, and agreed to pay the rents before accustomed, and to keep in repair all *banks, shores, and sea-walls*; a condition which, coupled with the fact that a grant of Eskyviog, dated 1577, includes *wrecks of sea*, may well set us reflecting how far the sea then came up the marsh. Example so good and profitable as that of the Groom of the Chambers and the Irish Marshal could not fail to be followed, even if immediate enjoyment could not be had. So,

Henry Harvie, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, put in his claim, and obtained a grant of divers rich things, including the township of Esceifiog with its coal, which he was to enjoy for thirty years from 1592; that is, from the expiration of Bagenal's extended lease. Sir Nicholas, however, capped this little arrangement by getting Queen Bess to grant him in fee simple, the reversion of, among other places, "the township of Esceifiog and all the mines and minerals there." This is dated in 1577, and made Bagenal and his heirs Harvie's landlords, and possessors of all "the rights of the crown in Esceifiog, including 'mynes, quarries, wreakes of the sea, natyve men and natyve women, and villayns with their sequell," in as ample a manner as any Prince of Wales, or any other person the same had held." His tenure was "in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and the annual payment of £7 : 8 : 8."

Sir Nicholas Bagenal died, and his son, Sir Henry, reigned in his stead, both as Marshal in Ireland; and over Esceifiog. There we find him in 1596. He was also mortgagee of Plas newydd in Anglesey, then nominally the property of Mr. Maurice Griffith, uncle—mother's brother—to Mr. Owen Holland of Berw, who, seeing that Sir Henry lived principally in Ireland, kindly offered to assist him in managing his Anglesey property. One result of this piece of politeness was that by deed dated 8 August, 1596, the Berw family became owners of a large tract in Esceifiog—including Cefn du (where there is no coal), subject to a crown rent of £3 : 14 : 4: and to a condition that one-half of all coals found upon those lands should belong to Sir Henry Bagenal. Holland had bought up Harvie's lease, which had only been running four years, and seems to have made the surrender of that term to Sir Henry Bagenal the consideration of the grant of half the township. It would appear that the transfer was arranged somewhat *sub rosa*, because the royal permission necessary to its validity was never applied for. Indeed, many years afterwards, in 1607, it became necessary to

have the transaction ratified by letters patent under the great seal of James I, which that monarch consented to, for a consideration of eighty pounds. Even then, however, the Bagenal people seem to have been dissatisfied that the coal-field had left them; and, so late as 1649, in some chancery proceedings relating to other portions of the township, Owen Holland is distinctly charged with having cheated Sir Henry Bagenal.

“Sir Henry,” says the petition, “being thereof seized in feefarme after y^e decease of his said father and y^e said former lease being shortly to expire and y^e said lease in revercon [*i.e.* Harvie’s] to commence, y^e said Owen Holland, dwelling neere y^e said Townshippe used means to persuade y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenall, being a straunger in those parts and residing altogether in Ireland upon y^e employment and service of y^e state there, for y^e extinguishing of y^e force of y^e s^d lease in revercon of y^e said townshippe wherein y^e s^d Owen Holland was become interested as aforesaid and for settling y^e said Sir Henry Bagenal in poss^{on} of y^e moyetie thereof, to grant y^e feefarme of y^e other moyetie of y^e said townshippe to him y^e said Owen Holland and his heires and to permit y^e said Owen Holland to devide y^e sayde Townshippe and y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenal should have y^e first choyce after y^e division made, and soe enjoy y^e better pte of y^e said Townshippe, for and in respect whereof y^e said Sir *Arthur* [evidently a mistake for *Henry*] Bagenal was to give y^e some of one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England to him y^e said Owen Holland and y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenall upon y^e promise allso of y^e s^d Owen Holland to do and perform some service for y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenall in y^e letting and advancing his estate in Wales he y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenal did assent and agree thereunto as was desired and agreed unto by y^e s^d Owen Holland and his friends; and by reason of his residency in Ireland upon y^e states service as afs^d he was forced to intrust some person unknown to y^e oratrix [petitioner] y^t did live in y^e s^d com of Anglesey to see y^e devision of y^e s^d Townshippe and y^e s^d Owen Holland did proceed to y^e making of y^e s^d devision and after such devision was made such person as was intrust by y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenal to choose for hym y^e better p^{te} and moyetie soe devided being overswaded by y^e s^d Owen Holland did make choyse of y^t p^t of y^e s^d premises w^{ch} was of y^e least valew and worth for y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenal; and when y^e s^d dividant was so made and put in writting he y^e s^d Owen Holland having y^e same in his custody for one night, caused it

to be altered and written on againe and one tenement of that p'te and moyetie soe chosen and set out for y^e said Sir Henry Bagenall to be taken out of his moyetie and added to y^e p't and moyety of y^e s^d Owen Holland and then unduly procured y^e s^d p'son intrusted by y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenall to see y^e s^d devision made accordinge to y^e true intent thereof to signe y^e said writing after y^e same was altered, y^e w^{ch} was accordingly done, yet nevertheless y^e s^d one hundred pounds was paid to y^e s^d Owen Holland by y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenall upon pretence and imaginacōn y^t y^e s^d better moyetie of y^e premises had beene sett out for y^e s^d Sir Henry Bagenall. Howbeit y^e said Owen Holland procured and obteyned y^e better p'te and moiety of y^e s^d Townshippe and y^e s^d one hundred pounds likewise to himselfe."

If all this were true, Mr. Holland certainly got the best of the bargain. The deed of conveyance, however, seems to bear it out in some part, as the only consideration there mentioned is the assignment of certain premises in Esceiflog for thirty years, to Griffith Bagenal, son of Sir Henry—referring, doubtless, to Harvie's lease, which was thus kept on foot in Griffith Bagenal's name. To avoid disputes about the coal-works, these parties executed another deed, dated 10th August, 1596—two days after the partition had been ratified—according to the terms of which both Mr. Holland and Sir Henry Bagenal were at liberty to "digg coale" *anywhere* in either moyetie of the township, each for his own "use, proffitt, and comodytie." No pit to be commenced in a corn-field without warning the tenant before his corn was sown. If either party commenced a pit, the other might, by notice within seven days, have half the coals raised there, on paying half the expenses of sinking. All these conditions are manifestly in favour of the resident proprietor. The description of the tenements actually granted to him does not enable us to identify them now, with the exception of one farm called Cefn-du; but it seems clear that by this transaction the family of Holland acquired the royal right to the minerals and commons in Eskeiviog—a very valuable acquisition, which for a great number of years pro-

duced a fine income. The upper diggings in Esceifiog have been long closed, and the lower ones are much interfered with by the accumulation of water, but the colliery is still of considerable value, and requires only energy and capital to make it remunerative both to landlord and tenants.

Mr. Owen Holland represented the county of Anglesey in a short parliament summoned in 27th Eliz., 1585; but gave place in the following year to his friend Sir Henry Bagenall, the connection between whose family and the Griffiths of Plasnewydd—Holland's cousins—may be mentioned here. Maurice Griffith mortgaged Plasnewydd to Sir Nicholas Bagenall, which mortgage does not appear to have ever been redeemed. Robert Griffith, his son, married Jane, the daughter of Sir Henry Bagenall, but he had to yield up the estates to his brother-in-law, Arthur Bagenall, in whose possession, and that of his widow and son, Nicholas, they continued for many years: descending subsequently by default of issue, to Sir Edward Bayly, grandson, and Sir Nicholas Bayly, great grandson of the famous Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Lewis Bayly, who had married Anne, another daughter of Sir Henry Bagenall. Henry Bayly, son of Sir Nicholas and Catherine Paget, took the name of Paget after his mother, and was called to the house of Peers in 1770 as ninth Baron Paget of Beaudesert. He was the father of the late Marquis of Anglesey, of Waterloo and Peninsular fame.

Mr. Holland filled the office of Sheriff of Anglesey in 1591, and again in 1599. His name appears in a subsidy roll for 1594, as paying twelve shillings, hardly any person on the list being rated at a higher sum. He died at Berw on the 1st February, 1600; as he is styled "lytle holland" in 1561, he cannot have been a very old man at his death. An inquisition then taken at Beaumaris found that besides his mansions at Berw and Trefarthyn, he left nine tenements in Porthamel; five in Trefarthyn; one in Nanhwrva; one at Carnan; ten in Bodlew; two in Clynuog vechan; five in Rhoscolyn;

and half the township of Esceifiog, "valued at the last rental at 40s.," and that by his will, dated 10th March, 1597, he provided for his wife by leaving her Tyddyn mawr and other lands in Eskeiviog for her life.

Owen Holland, second of the name at Berw, had seven sons and seven daughters. The eldest son, Rowland, having died before his father, the second, Thomas, succeeded to the property. The others were variously disposed of about Anglesey. He had also seven daughters, one of whom married a Wynne, of Voelas; another, a Wynne, of Holyhead; a third, to Gwyn, of Llanwnda; and a fourth, to Hugh Gwyn, of Cromlech. In his time the family of Holland of Berw, having entirely disencumbered themselves of the direct race of Meredydd Ddu, had reached a position of very considerable consequence in the county of Anglesey, and at his death were aiming, as far as we can judge, at political eminence and any available local distinction which offered itself.

Thomas Holland, who succeeded Owen, lived very nearly the allotted portion, three score years and ten. He was never married. It seems probable that the deeds, from which much of this paper is derived, were arranged and packed up by him, and not disturbed for some two hundred years or more. Had he bestowed like care upon his love-letters or private memoranda, most interesting details might have here been inserted; but Thomas Holland seems to have paid more attention to "the main chance," and we have but dry details to offer of his doings. Very soon after his father's death he represented Anglesey in Parliament, being returned in 1601, to one of Queen Elizabeth's last houses. Sir Richard Bulkeley succeeded him, a near relation, probably his uncle: the old knight who made the name of Bulkeley famous, and who built Baronhill with the intention of entertaining there the son of James I.

Thomas Holland and his mother having made arrangements by which she lived at Tyddyn Mawr, and enjoyed the profits of the coal mines for her life, he set

to work to continue and improve the orderly arrangements which he had inherited. The mills at Berw he rebuilt, making conditions with Arthur and Griffith Bagenall for a supply of water from their division of Esceifiog; which supply works the mills to this day. He did more; he built the present mansion of Berw. The date over the entrance door is 1615, and the arms rudely carved there are the arms of Thomas Holland. Quarterly—1, a lion rampant between seven fleurs de lis; 2, a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed; 3, a chevron between three choughs; 4, what appears to be a unicorn: with the letters T. H. and motto, "*Deus sola fortitudo mea est.*" He made alterations in the older building, and over one window driven into the walls there appear the initials T. H. The third house of Berw—of ordinary, but interesting Tudor architecture, having square mullioned windows and a square tower—is falling into decay more rapidly than the strong old edifice which has been attributed to Owen ab Ithel. It has all the characteristics of the time of James the First; the stiff little garden, close quadrangle, no view, low rooms; it cannot boast of many artificial beauties, although it is about the most interesting of the old mansions of Anglesey. It was surrounded by a deer-park, one part of which was high above the house, the other down below it on the marsh. Inside the entrance-hall are found the initials O. H., but they must be attributed to the nephew and successor of Thomas Holland, not to his father.

But Mr. Holland had a town house besides his mansion at Berw. Very likely his connection with Sir Richard Bulkeley attracted him to Beaumaris; subsequent events showed that he bore a true and constant friendship to the Bulkeley family; and if, as seems to have been the case, he in his younger days received from Sir Richard, his grandfather, and Sir Richard, his uncle, support and advice, Thomas Holland certainly repaid it in his services to junior members of the family of Baronhill, who, when he was old and experienced,

were in want of such assistance. In 1610 Holland bought a house in Beaumaris from Mr. Rowland Griffith, of Coedaney—by the description of “a mansion house, or burgage, and the kitchen and houses, buildinges, curtilages, backsides, courteyarde, and garden, with thapttees thereof situate lyeinge and beinge in the Castellward strete of the Borough Towne of Bewmares in the said Countie of Anglesie, lieinge there betweene the house backside and garden where dwelleth William ap Res Humphrey, north-eastward, and the nowe dwellinghouse of William Jones Esquier in the said Borough town south-westward; and between the town wall south-eastward and the high strete north-westward within the Borough town aforesaid,” which premises had been previously occupied by Raulf Goodman, Ellin Salisbury (late wife of Thomas Bulkeley), and of John Roberts, mercer, then deceased, or of Elin Dobbe.

The William Jones, Esq., mentioned in this description, was a celebrated lawyer, afterwards justice of the Queen's Bench, but more notable in Beaumaris for his services in establishing the Grammar School there, over the foundation of which, at David Hughes' cost, Mr. Jones personally watched. The house, or the site of the house, purchased by Thomas Holland, may easily be recognised in Castle Street, Beaumaris, by his initials, which appear not only over the street door, but also in the rear. It is a curious old house, containing many points of interest; it is now (1867) occupied by a cabinet-maker, who has also a well-stocked ironmonger's shop and supplies the young ladies with instruments for the perpetration of croquet. In later days this house was the residence of Mr. Owen Hughes, town-clerk, a great business man; and a large portion, not only of the borough, but of the county, business also was transacted there; so much, indeed, that Sir William Jones' house next door (now No. 6, Castle Street) was used as a coffee-house, where clients met their lawyers, and a great variety of business was prepared, not only for Mr. Hughes' Borough tribunal, but also for the County Hall.

It was, probably, Sir Richard who appointed Mr. Thomas Holland captain of the trained band of Tyndaethwy; because, Berw being in the hundred of Menai, it would more naturally have devolved upon him to command there. Mr. Lloyd, of Maesyporth, however, had that office. It was no sinecure, and the times were getting "ticklish." In 1614 the deputy-lieutenants of Anglesey, in ordering the Tyndaethwy Company out for practice, informed the Captain that it was "verie unfitt to doe his māty's service"; and when, in 1619, Captain Holland desired to get his men into good working order, he found, to his dismay, that "divers persons cessed [*i.e.*, drafted] obstinatlie & wilfullie refuse to provide the armour and weapons upon them cessed"; and more, "most contemptuouslie make default of their appearance at our musters." In 1621 this gallant company, consisting of "as well the better quallitye as of such other freeholders, farmours, owners of land, and householders as shall be fitt for the same; none to bee excepted" was ordered to muster on the "Castle Grene at Bewmares by eight of the clock in the forenoon of the 18th of June, with the list of names, and the drum and auncient to the company belonging."

It may be interesting to note the nature of this force. "A muster Rowle, taken at Talwrn Mawr the 29th of July 1625, by Thomas Holland Esqr Capten of Tindaethwy" gives a list of forty-eight names only, as the contribution of one, and the principal, of the six hundreds of Anglesey. Of these, sixteen are constables or petty constables. Out of the entire forty-eight only sixteen are noted as "redie." Two are "out of repair." Some make "default of caliver"; some "default of pike"; some default of other arms. One poor wretch makes "default of all his furniture." Twenty-three are absent.

Mr. Holland filled the office of Sheriff of Anglesey in 1609. He built or altered his house in Beaumaris about 1627-29. And it is curious to note the difference of the two initial tablets which he placed there. The

earliest is T. H. 1627; the later $\frac{8}{T.H.1}$ 1629. It is certain that from about that period until his death, he always received the style and title of "Sir Thomas Holland, knight," although we have no notice of his being knighted about that time, nor, except in being made "Knight of the Shire," at any time.

Sir Thomas, not content with building two family mansions, desired to erect a private chapel, and to that end obtained grants from different civil and ecclesiastical authorities. The Bagenalls, his neighbours, afterwards tried hard, but ineffectually, to have these permissions withdrawn. As if it was impossible for country gentlemen to live near one another without jealousy, we find the first—and not unnatural—feud between Sir John Owen and his sister's English husband, later on repeated in a long standing quarrel between the Hollands and the Bagenalls. One great reason for his building a chapel may have been the distance of Berw from the parish church of Llanidan—about five miles, and no direct road; another seems to have been Sir Thomas' continual quarrels with the parson of Llanidan, who did not suit him at all. The church of Llanfihangel Eskei-viog, was comparatively close to Berw, but the knight, not being a resident parishioner, had no right there. The old tradition says that Elinor verch Ithel had built a church. Service was undoubtedly held, in Sir Thomas Holland's time, in an old building near Berw (now in ruins, but long used as a *barn*) for the benefit of such Llanidan parishioners as could not journey to their parish church. In the time of Mr. Jasper Price, of Bodowyr, Rector of Llanidan, who died in 1626; and at the beginning of the time of his successor, Mr. Lewis Williams; the custom was "that notice should be given in the Church of Llanedan to the Inhabitants of the Townshippe of Berow, that they that were impotent and aged should prepare themselves to receive the communion at there owne houses upon the Thursday in Passion Week; and upon that day soe manie of the inhabitants as intended to receive the communion mett in

a longe house in the said Townshippe; wheather it weare a barne or no this deponent knoweth not, and there the minister of Llanedan mett them, and administered the communion unto them, so that they came not to their parish church." The custom of the parish seemed to be that the communion—bound by law to be partaken of—should be administered to the inhabitants of Berw on Thursday, and the rest of the parish on Tuesday in Passion Week. By way of complying with this custom, after the quarrel had commenced between the new rector and Sir Thomas Holland, the sexton, in 1635, "enquired of some of the servants of Sir Thomas Holland of Berowe whether there were any sick in the townshipp of Berowe, that the vicar might come to visit them; and the said servants said, they knew of none." In one of the old registers preserved—and, we regret to say, most negligently preserved—at Llanidan, there is a full account of the number of services performed weekly, but there is not any mention of these services at Berw. Sir Thomas Holland appears to have been twice appointed churchwarden at Llanidan, but "never attended service there." One of his causes of complaint against his vicar was that he employed unqualified persons as curates. One Rowland Williams, who was acting in that capacity, has left behind him an affidavit that in 1634 he was "apprehended by a warrant from Sir Thomas Holland and by virtue thereof carried to Berw. Sir Thomas being gone to Bangor, he was carried thither over an arme of the sea and was brought before the Lord Bishop of Bangor [Dr. Lewis Bayly] and Sir Thomas Holland, and was there committed to prison where he remayned for five hours; afterwards he was brought again before the Lord Bishop and upon oath stated that he was a Deacon and not in full orders," for which he was censured by the Lord Bishop: he appeared before him "in priestly apparel," and eventually received from his lordship "a tolleracōn *ore tenus* to kepe a schole in his diocese." The immediate result, however, of incurring the displeasure of Sir Thomas Holland is de-

tailed by Mr. Owen Hughes, curate of Llanbadrig, who saw poor Rowland Williams "stand upon the markett crosse at Bangor with a paper uppon his breast and shoulders, with some writing uppon the paper, which he did not read, but asked Rowland wherefore he soe stood there; who replied, that it was for servinge under Mr. Williams at Llanedan." The feud between Sir Thomas Holland and the vicar of Llanidan was long and tedious, and seems to have been eventually compromised by an apology from the parson, in which he undertook—"In case Sir Thomas Holland hereafter shall desire such service to be officiated and done," to perform evening service at Llanddaniel vab, a chapel under Llanidan and nearer to Berw. The poor parson also engaged that his "carriage and demeanour toward him [Sir Thomas] hereafter shalbe soe respectfull as doth well become a man of his worth and dignity." This apology was given in 1638, but Sir Thomas, apparently still dissatisfied, proceeded with the erection of his chapel at Llanfihangel Esceifiog. In a settlement dated Feb. 13, 1642, he alludes to "the chappell latelie built by me, and all seats, sittings, kneeling, and buryinge places in the south side of the said church." On the gable end of this chapel, which is simply a very plain transept possessing no architectural features, he placed a tablet bearing this inscription:—

T. H. MILES
POSSIDET HA
NC CAPELLAM
LAVS DEO
V.T. FEB
163 .

The last figure is defaced. There are a few other illegible inscriptions about the walls of the church, especially a very old and remarkable one round the doorway and lintel.

Even here, the knight was not permitted to worship in peace, and, curiously enough, his principal opponent seems to have been another Lewis Williams, also a

parson. The L. W. of Llanidan is registered in the books of that parish as having been buried there in 1666; whereas the L. W. of Llanfihangel has a brass to his memory in his own church, on which the date of his death is given as 1670. It appears that on Christmas-day, 1642, Mr. Lewis Williams, with Owen Salisbury, Thomas Michael, and Arthur Michael (sons of Thomas Michael, of Glanygors, a country gentleman of good position)—

“Came together to the said church, divers of the parishioners being then and there assembled and attending the celebracon of divine service, and did then and there assault and sett upon divers persons in the said church being so assembled, pulling and haleinge some by their necks and others by the haire of their heads; and striking others with cudgells and stauers in the presence of Sir Thomas Holland Knight, one of his mat^r Justices of the Peace for the s^d Com. who commanding them to keep the peace, the said Arthur and Thomas Michael said he was not to be obeyed, and they and the rest of their complices refused to obey his authority, and they or most of them privily had beforehand provided halberds, pitchforks, long stauers, swords, and other offensive weapons ready in and about the churchyard of the said church: and when the said Salusbury for the cause aforesaid was by the command of the s^d Sir Thomas Holland apprehended and brought out of the said church to be exāied touchinge the same, the most parte of the said persons before named shewed themselves in and about the churchyard armed with the weapons aforesaid, whereupon to avoid greater bloudshed the said Sir Thomas Holland and most of the Parishioners left the said church before service.”

These amiable rencontres were not confined to the church.

“The said Lewis Williams on the 9th Feb. 1642 armed with a longe staffe, and the others all armed, came to a place in Eskeiviog where one Thomas ap Richard did oversee the buildinge of a house of the said Sir Thomas Holland. The said Lewis Williams did with full speede ride toward the said Thomas ap Richard and comaund the said other persons then present with him to pursue, knocke downe, and kill the said Thomas ap Richard and he would warrant them, which the said Thomas avoyded by outrunninge the said Lewis Williams and his company.”

The Rev. Lewis Williams on the same occasion abused (in his absence) the Knight of Berw, calling him "a boobie, and a Jew, and that he had ever been a Jew, and would die a Jew." These amenities passed just when King Charles and his parliament were in arms against each other, and "in almost every shire in the kingdom two hostile factions appeared in arms." The magistrates seemed to regard the dispute as more alarming than a mere assault would be, and forthwith issued a warrant to the Sheriff and constables to arrest the offenders, and put a stop to their mutinous meetings, which, they said, "if not speedily suppress maie procure a dangerous consequence." We do not find that Sir Thomas Holland took an active part in the civil war on either side. He was Sheriff for the second time in 1622, and not afterwards, nor did any other Holland of Berw hold that honourable office after him.

It has been mentioned that one of the Misses Holland married Cadwalader Wynn of Voelas, and another Hugh Gwyn of Cromlech. With both of these families Sir Thomas had enough to do. The former marriage took place in 1592, but Mr. Wynn must have died not long after, because in 1608 his widow appointed Sir Thomas guardian over her son Robert. Again neither of the two daughters of his sister Mrs. Cromley, or Gwyn of Cromlech, were to be married without his consent, a matter which seems to have given him much anxiety. He was also a party to the settlement made on the marriage of his favourite sister Mary Holland in 1630, with Mr. Arthur Williams, of Llanbadrig. Mary married again five years later, Mr. Richard Dryhurst, of Denbigh, mercer. She survived him, and finally married Mr. Richard Williams, of Llysdulas, sometime M.P. for the County, who had been one of the trustees of her first settlement, and was a relation of her first husband. Mary died in 1654.

Besides looking after his sister's affairs, the knight had some occupation found him by his brothers. Edward was a lawyer, and at one time Clerk of the Peace;

nevertheless in 1642 Sir Thomas was called upon to assist in defending him in a criminal information which had been laid against him and Thomas Prichard for certain "felonies and transgressions." Another brother, Richard, gave him a bond for £100, voidable on this curious condition: "yf the sayd Richard Holland shall happen to have a wedded wyfe with hym lawfully coioyned in matrimony att the tyme of hys death, or otherwyse shal happen to have a child by hym begotten and living att the said tyme of his death." A third brother Robert, who had an annuity of five pounds charged upon Berw, sold it to Sir Thomas in 1612 for £100 down. Tristram seems to have been the most independent of the younger sons of Owen Holland. He made an agreement with one Hugh ap William by which, for certain considerations, the latter was to "mayntaine and keepe the s^d tristram holland with meate, drinke, lodging, and washinge in convenient manner, upon the costs and charges of the said Hugh, at his house at Dinam."

The latter part of Sir Thomas' life was much embittered by a series of law-suits with Thomas Chedle, who, first a servant and next a lessee of Sir Richard Bulkeley—Sir Thomas' first cousin—afterwards married his widow and obtained virtual possession of the Baronhill estates. A certain boundary river in Malltraeth marsh was a source of endless contention; Chedle living at one time at Lledwigan, and diverting the stream of the Cefni so as to encroach upon Holland's lands. Failing to get peace here, the knight raked up all the charges he could against Chedle, and even accused him of having murdered his wife's former husband. The matter seems to have been hushed up, but it is an important item in the history of the Bulkeley family; and would probably never have come to light but for the exertions of Sir Thomas Holland. Doubtless, in endeavouring to preserve from waste the Baronhill Estates, he was repaying the kindness and aid he had received from the former owner of them. In the course of the quarrel Chedle commenced proceedings for conspiracy against

the knight in the Star Chamber, and Sir Thomas, "by reason of his age and unwildiness to travel," had to apply for and pay the costs of a commission to come and take his evidence. When the commissioners arrived with their interrogatories, Chedle "rushed into the roome" and stopped them. Sir Thomas, in a petition to the king, adds, "for that Chedle would make yo^rsubiect come up to London to answe^re, and by that means he the said Chedle did hope yo^rsubiect would dye by the journey."

Sir Thomas Holland added to the family estates by the purchase of lands both at Gaerwen and near Beaumaris. The Hamptons sold him lands near Henllys and in Llanfaes. A very curious series of title deeds relating to Gaerwenganol purchased by him, are still preserved. One Thomas Phelippe sold the place in 1582 for "twenty-six pound in a leather bagge." So with the coals; the knight was well aware of their value. He obtained a lease to himself from Griffith Bagenall of the Bagenall moiety for sixty years, if Griffith should so long live, and so became for a time at least the owner of the whole township. He was afterwards accused of having taken advantage of that opportunity to "committ great waste and spoile, and greatly encroach upon the parte whereof he was only lessee." Probably he did no more than any other mining lessee would have done, but raised and sold as much coal as he possibly could. Sir Thomas sold the fine farm of Carnan to John White, a connection of the Whites of Fryars. Some idea of the roads in Sir Thomas' time may be gathered from evidence given on the trial of an action in the Court of the Marches at Ludlow, in which Mr. Prythergh, of Myfyrian, obtained judgment against the knight as to a right of way which he claimed over Ynys Ferw. "It is usual in Anglesey," says one witness, "when the high or common ways prove foull or dangerous in winter, to break open gappes into the hedges adjoining, thereby to avoyd the foulnes and danger of the highwaies by going over and along the closes or ground adjoyninge."

Another mentions that it took "fortie oxen to drag a shaft or post to the plaintiffs windie mylne from the sea near defendants house." This house was one which Sir Thomas had built on his lands at Trefarthen, nearly opposite Carnarvon, and which he called Tai cochion. Just below it he had a warehouse, at which were landed stores, etc., for use at Berw, and, perhaps, elsewhere. Sir Richard Bulkeley used to import wine, fish, and various goods, and so, perhaps, did Sir Thomas Holland. Mr. Rowlands says of the latter that, "being a clever man, he carried on the trade of merchandize." Unfortunately his business books have not been preserved. He seems to have spent a portion of every year at Tai cochion, at the same time having on his own hands, not only the family mansion at Berw, but also the house at Beaumaris. The latter is described as being in his own occupation, in a settlement dated in 1642. A lease, signed by him in 1643, seems to be one of the last deeds he lived to execute, for his nephew and heir Owen Holland was in possession of the estates in 1644; so that the old knight, though he had suffered much annoyance from the seething of those angry passions which soon became civil war, scarcely lived long enough to see actual hostilities in Anglesey. He must have been about sixty-seven years old. It is remarkable that no tomb or monumental memorial is known to exist of any of these Hollands, either at their parish church, Llanidan, or elsewhere.

Amongst other law proceedings Sir Thomas seems to have been called to account for some offence against the laws of heraldry and to have received the sanction of Sir John Borough Garter King of Arms to bear "azure, a lyon rampant gardant between five flowers de lice argent." The following letter relates to this matter. It is written by Mr. William Bold, some time Sheriff of Anglesey, but has no address:—

"Worthy Sir, give me leave, I pray you, to acquainte you with my proceedings in these partes; being desirous to understand Sir Thomas Hollands descent, for y^r better satisfaction,

after some conference I obtained to see his evidence ; whear I found that in these parts his ancestors formerly hadd beene powerfull men, but in the tyme of Henry the 4th Henry 6th Henry 7th & Henry 8th and soe to these tymes, for their coate they have not beene such curious preservers of it, or at least it appears so unto me as I have direct prooffe of it. Only they receave it by tradition from tyme to tyme preserved by our antiquaries and gentlemen curious in petegrees. Nor do I find that the rest of his family derive themselves from the Duke of Excester but from the Hollands of Lankeshire, wch in all likelihood may be soe, for in those turbulent tymes, I find that manye Englishe out of Cheshire and Lankeshire were transferred heare to places of Judicature and keeping of forts: w^{ch} I might very well instance my own name as in the Pickmen, Spicers, and many others: I find his error to be that being on a suddaine called on he relyed to much on Mr. Hughes yo^r officer's knowledge, not sending, as he ought to have done, to the rest of the family; but now, upon conference with them he waves Mr. Hughes his opinion; I dout not but to give you satisfaction therein; and soe desirous he is of it that in person he intends as I hear say to doe it. My cozen Jo: Griffith presents his love and service to you, and both of us doe ioyntlie intreat you that there may be noe proceedings against him till one of us come to towne, whiche, God willing, will be shortlie this terme."

The letter, like the grant of arms, bears date in 1635.

Sir Thomas Holland never having been married, his estates descended to the eldest son of his next brother, Owen Holland, by his wife Mary, the daughter of Michael Evans. This son was also named Owen, and he had one brother only, Edward Holland, of Maes-y-wrach. Shortly before the death of the old knight, Owen Holland the third had married Jane, daughter of Pearce Lloyd of Llugwy Esq., who survived him many years, and died at Taicochion in 1708; his possession was inaugurated by a chancery suit brought by Dame Magdalene Tyringham, the widow of Arthur Bagenall, to recover that moiety of Eskeiviog which Griffith and Arthur Bagenall had leased to Sir Thomas, and which Owen refused to give up, although Griffith Bagenall was dead, for whose life the lease had been granted. Mrs. Tyringham does not hesitate to accuse Mr. Holland of "taking advantage of the distractions of the times" to

wrong her; and says that "y^e said Countie of Anglesey and p^ts adjoyninge being under y^e kings power, he y^e s^d Owen Holland beinge in authoritie, taking advantage thereof, by threats and power forced y^e tenants to paye theire rents unto him." A commission was issued; and in consequence of the return made to it, Mr. Holland had to restore to Madame Tyingham, of Plasnewydd, the Bagenall moiety of Esceiviog, which is still enjoyed by her representatives.

"A perfect Rentrolle of Mr. Owen Hollands late lands, as they were sett in his lief tyme," dated July 9, 1668, gives the names of the tenants only. Nearly all gave fixed "presents" as well as their money rent. Thus "Hugh ap Wm. John for Tythin Claye in his houldinge 6l., but set at 5l. presents two capons and 100 of red herrings, and a sixe daies of mason's worke." This farm was near Red Wharf; hence the herrings. "Res ap Wm. Carp^r 1s. two capons, and a week service in harvest." "Moses ap Richard for a house and garden valued at 10s. He pays in work: presents, 12 chickens, and one daies reapinge." "Jonet, for a part of old Mores house and gardine, y^e yearly rent of 6s. 8d.: presents: six chickens. She pays most in worke. Old Mores for the other part of the same house, 2d., which he pays in rushes." "The Miller for the mylne and the close belonging to it, y^e yearly rent of £4: 5: 0: this year sixe pounds and five shillings." The total value of the money rents was but £108: 15: 0: out of thirty tenements, but a portion of the paper is wanting.

Anglesey took no prominent part in the civil war, but in 1648, the gentlemen of the county issued a rather wordy and bombastical manifesto, drawn up by two parsons, in which after taking credit to themselves for having preserved order up to that time, they bound themselves to "preserve the said island together with the castles and houlds therein" for the king. Among the foremost signatures to this document is that of Mr. Owen Holland. The only result was a very feeble stand made near Beaumaris against Gen. Mytton and his

troops, who had little or no trouble in defeating the Anglesey Royalists, and getting possession of Beaumaris town and castle. In October in that very year, Mr. Owen Holland and other gentlemen signed an agreement to pay £7,000 towards the pay of the Parliamentary army, and to compound for their estates at the rate of two years' income. Holland paid £200. Mr. Holland's devotion to the royal cause did not prevent him signing a warrant in 1653 for the levying of money "to pay the armies and navies of the comonwealth,"—the sum of £1,396: 0: 10 being required from the county of Anglesey alone. This Owen Holland enjoyed the estates about twenty years, for he died between 1665 and 1668, leaving three sons and two daughters. Dorothy married Watkin Kyffin, of Glascoed; Jane, Thomas Madrin of Madrin. Hugh had no family. John Holland married Elizabeth Levitt, and settled at Carnarvon; his son afterwards owned Berw. Thomas, the heir, married his first cousin, one of the numerous family of Pearce Lloyd, of Llugwy; and he afterwards married Lumley, the daughter of Lord Bulkeley. By his first wife he had a son, Thomas, "*eximii spei adolescens*," and two others who died in infancy. Both Thomases father and son, died between 1691 and 1708, leaving heir to the Berw property their nephew and cousin Mr. Thomas Holland, son of John Holland, of Carnarvon, he then being in Bermuda. Upon the decease of his grandmother in 1708, Owen Holland's widow, the Rev. Thomas Holland, for he was in holy orders, took a transfer of bonds, value £1100, a large brass pot, a cupboard bed, and other rarities, and found himself regularly established as the squire of Berw. His wife's maiden name was Holling, and their family consisted of two sons, John and Thomas: the reverend squire had also a sister married to Mr. Ellis Anwyl, parson of Llaniestyn in Lleyn. Besides inheriting the family estate and his grandmother's personality, in 1708 Mr. Thomas Holland was also made rector of Llangainwen, to which church he presented, thirty years after, a communion plate of silver, to match

a cup given by his predecessor, Dr. Whyte. In the same eventful year he married his second wife, Mary, daughter of Mutton Davies, of Gwysaney, Esq. This connection brought to Mr. Holland the living of Marchwiel, where he went to live, at the same time keeping up the deer and deer-park at Berw, though he let the house to a carpenter, one William Owen. No Holland ever lived there after him. There exists a portrait of the Rev. Thomas Holland, which shows him as a jolly, portly, old gentleman in a curly wig and an armchair. Other portraits collected by him show that he was a man of liberal and refined tastes. Contemporary with him was Mr. Henry White, of Fryars, near Beaumaris, a gentleman who had a good estate, and an only daughter. Between Miss Jane White and Mr. John Holland, barrister-at-law, heir apparent of Berw, a marriage was arranged, which in due time took place. The settlements contemplated a long line of Hollands who should continue not only the family of Holland of Berw, but also the branch thus extended to Fryars. Disappointment attended them. Thomas Holland, the younger son, died at college—a student at Jesus College, Oxford, where he promised well. Soon afterwards the heir, John Holland, died also. He had taken up a good position at Fryars, where he lived regularly, holding office in the Corporation of Beaumaris frequently up to 1732, in which year he was Mayor. Fryars was sold and Berw reverted after the death of Mrs. John Holland without issue, to her father-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Holland, of Marchwiel, who presently died there, having the melancholy distinction of being the very last man who bore the name and style of Holland of Berw.

Two hundred and fifty years after the time of Elinor verch Ithel, her house and lands again passed into the hands of the ladies. One of the daughters of Jane Holland and Ellis Anwyl, born before her uncle came over from Bermuda, had married Mr. Richard Trygarn, a gentleman of good family and ancient lineage, by profession an attorney. This marriage took place in 1723.

Mrs. Trygarn—a staunch Jacobite, by the way—survived her husband, and, about 1750, found herself the owner of Berw on the decease of her uncle. She took up her abode there, with her daughter, Miss Mary Trygarn. Her initials E. T. appear over the garden gate at Berw. Their butler was one of the last representatives of the family of Tudor of Penmynydd.

Miss Trygarn married in 1755 John Griffith, Esq., of Carreglwyd, “a worthy and convivial gentleman,” as Pennant calls him, and one of the first among the landed gentry of Anglesey. In memory of the family to whose property they had succeeded, this worthy couple christened their son *Holland* Griffith. In his hands and those of his son, the late respected Mr. R. Trygarn Griffith, the estates long remained, and they still belong to that family, the worthy successors, not only of the old Welsh owners (with whom they can claim collateral relationship), but of that once important and flourishing family the Hollands of Berw.

J. W.

ANTIQUITIES OF DILWYN, HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE paper read by the Rev. Dr. Heather, at the Hereford Meeting of August 1867, was as follows:—

The parish of Dilwyn is one of the largest and most populous of the rural parishes of this county. The acreage exceeds 6,000, and the population is nearly 1,100. Situated in the north-west angle of the county, it combines the luxuriance of Herefordshire with just a tinge of the bolder scenery of the country over the border. The origin of the name, variously written in past centuries Dilge, Dilewe, Dilwin, Dilvin, and lastly Dilwyn, is involved in such obscurity, and presents so many difficulties, that I dare not venture a conjecture even on the point.

I shall divide my remarks into two heads—the Secular

and Ecclesiastical History of the parish. In 1207, Matthew de Gamages was Lord of Dilwin, and joined his forces to those of William de Braos, Lord of Brecknock, in his resistance to King John. The confederates, however, were defeated, and the estates of the Lord of Dilwin seized by the king; and henceforth Dilwin became a royal manor. In 1169, a Godfrey de Gamages held lands under Hugh de Lacy in these parts, and he may have been the immediate predecessor of Matthew in the lordship of Dilwin. It seems that King John, when Earl of Moreton, held lands in Dilwin. These and the lands acquired by the forfeiture of those of Matthew de Gamages were granted by the king to William Fitzwarrynne, and King Henry the Third confirmed the grant. The honour was next held in succession by Almaric de St. Armand, Godfrey and Walter de Burgh, Robert Wathamstide, Peter de Genevey (or Geneville). The honour of Dilwin contained two hides and a half, and is described in the original deed as a "Royal Honour." We now arrive at the most illustrious of the Lords of Dilwin, in the person of Prince Edmund, Earl of Leicester, on whom King Henry the Third bestowed the honour of Dilwin. Upon the death of this illustrious and unfortunate prince, in 1296, of a broken heart, his son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, succeeded him, followed in turn by his brother, who took King Edward II prisoner. In the following reign (Edward III.) Nicholas de Audley held Dilwin, but probably under the superior Lord, the Lancaster family—for we read that when the military fees of Henry Earl of Lancaster were divided between his two daughters, Maud or Matilda had Dilwin as part of her portion. At her death it might have reverted to the crown, as her first husband, Lord Stafford, left no children, and there is no account of heirs by her second husband, William, Duke of Zealand. During the War of the Roses we have no record of the Lordship of Dilwin. In the time of Richard the Third, Sir John Talbot, and Dame Margaret his wife, obtained a grant of one-third of the manor. In

the reign of Henry the Eighth the Lordship of Dilwin was taxed for one knight's fee (£2). The last mention made of the manor is in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it was held of the Crown by Knight's Service of the honour of Dilwin, but by whom does not appear. I am not aware that any mention is to be found of a Castle at Dilwin, but there was of course a Manor House. The site is still distinctly marked, and its dimensions are traced by a wide and deep moat, which throughout the greater part of its extent is still filled with water. The orchard adjoining it is called the "Court Orchard." Not a vestige of the Court itself is left. Without attaining to the dignity and strength of a regularly fortified place, it doubtless was capable of defence against any petty raid or ordinary surprise. It is situated less than a quarter of a mile from the church, and lies south-west of it.

It will be evident from the mere recital of the names, that the Lords of Dilwin were non-resident. But alongside the royal manor was that of the Hamme or Homme, where resided the family of Carpenter for 500 years down to the end of the last century. Early in that century one of the Carpenters, for his services in the wars, was made Baron Carpenter, and George, his grandson, became Earl of Tyrconnel. His son George possessed the Homme in 1785.

A considerable portion of the parish is still called "Sollers Dilwyn," from the family of Solers, or de Solariis, who came in with the Conqueror. Their seat in this county is supposed to have been at Bridge Sollers. Subsequently a Tyrrell married a Sollers, and so their lands in this parish passed into the latter family, and the principal residence—now a farmhouse—in Sollers Dilwyn is still known as "Tyrrels Court." Chabbenore (now Chadnor) was long the seat of a family who took their name from the manor, which in the time of Henry III contained three hides and one sergeantry for service. It was then held by William de Chabbenore, of the heirs of Ralph de Thony *de*

vetere feoffmento of the honour of Thony. The last mention made of this family is in 1676. The number of court-houses in this parish is worthy of remark, viz., Chadnor Court, Alton Court, Tyrrell's Court, Luntley Court, Swanston Court, Newton Court, in addition to the Manor House of Dilwyn, now destroyed. I have now sketched the history of the principal estates.

Respecting eminent or public persons connected with Dilwyn; in the middle ages the De la Beres witnessed various deeds conferring lands upon the Church; their arms were emblazoned in the church of St. Mary, and Bearton (*i.e.* Bereton), a farm house on the northern side of the parish, doubtless formed a portion of their estate. This family was also connected with the Audleys, already mentioned, by marriage. Thomas of Chadnor was member for the county in the 25th and 26th of Edward the First. Amongst the sheriffs I find the names of William Fitzwarryne (Lord of Dilwyn); the De la Beres; and in 1729, John Tyler, of the Great House, Dilwyn. The grandmother of Southey, the poet laureate, married for her first husband a younger brother of this Mr. Tyler, who was nephew to Dr. Tyler, Dean of Hereford and Bishop of Llandaff. Thomas Carpenter was sheriff six years earlier, and William Phillips, of Newton, in this parish, seven years later. Thomas Dingley, or Dineley, the industrious antiquary, who died at Louvain towards the close of the seventeenth century, is described in his will as of Dilwyn. In the Dinely MS. now in the possession of Sir T. Winnington (?), there is a sketch of Dilwyn church, and an account of the robust health of its inhabitants, which the vicar of that day ascribed to their drinking cider.

I now turn to the Ecclesiastical History of Dilwyn:—The advowson of Dilwyn was conferred upon the Priory of Wormesley (a parish five miles distant) by Prince Edmund, Earl of Leicester. No doubt the advowson passed with the Manor of Dilwyn from Matthew de Gamages to the king, upon the forfeiture

of his estate to King John. The deed of gift is still in existence, and bears date April 11th, 1274. The Prince gave to the Priory the patronage of the benefice, the whole of the tithes, "and one acre of land which had lately belonged to Walter de Monyton, and lyes in the Manor or Dyelewe, in a field called Heuynesfield." This grant was confirmed the same year by John Bishop of Hereford, by Thomas Bishop of Hereford, 1281, and by Richard Bishop of Hereford in 1285, and also by King Edward the First, at which time the church was valued at £20 per annum. The patronage was retained by the priory until 1541, *i.e.* for 267 years, when it again reverted to the Crown, by whom it was held for only twenty-one years, for in 1562 Queen Elizabeth made an exchange of various manors and avowsons with the Bishop of Hereford. In this exchange Dilwyn was included, and the see of Hereford has retained it to this time. I have said that in 1274 the church was vested with the Prior of Wormesley; and after an interval of eleven years, by the death of the vicar, Thomas de Colcestre, the monks were called upon to present a successor. On the next Monday after the feast of S. Mary Magdalene, the Bishop held (by his Commissary, Nicholas de Reygate) a full consistory at Tatyton, and declared that the true patrons were the Monks of Wormesley. Richard de Monyton, Capellanus, was presented. Twenty years later there was a dispute between the patrons and the vicar as to the distribution of the profits of the living. The Vicar wished his income increased; but the Prior demurred, stating "that the gifts of the Church were not worth above £70 yearly; that they (the religious) have built the chancell new, and doe repayre it still, and find bookes." The Bishop having heard both parties, confirmed the following allowance to the vicar: At Christmas one mark (13s. 4d.); at Easter with the offerings of pence for eggs, and bread (3s. 4d.); on the eve of the Virgin's Nativity, on the Feast of the Dedication, and on the Feast of All Saints (in various chapels), 6s. 8d.; in

bread and ale yearly half a mark (6s. 8d.); the receipt of 1d. every Sunday in the year (4s. 4d.); in flax yearly £1 10s.; the principal fine on three carrucates in the liberty of the priory and convent, valued yearly at 6s.; two sums of bread corn and two of wheat, 14s.; in geese and pigs one mark (13s. 4d.); in small tithes of calves, kyne, fowls, &c., 10s.; the tithes of wool and lamb, one mark (13s. 4d.); in anniversaries and three yearly feasts, half a mark (6s. 8d.); in offerings for the dead yearly, 10s.; for herriotts (by the year), £2; for marriages and churchings, 6s.; the tenths of the mills, 3s.; the tenths of the gardens and Langton penny, 8s.; the small tithes of Chabbenore, 3s.; making a total of £9 7s. 8d., for which sum "the vicar is to serve honestly, and to find a deacon at 40s., and to pay a certain chaplain celebrating at Chabbenore every Lord's day at 10s., and to find a competent light at the value of 10s., and bread and wine at the value of 5s., and to receive the bishop's officary and archdeacon, as is wont, with procurations and synodalls yearly to the archdeacon, and to bear the third part with us (the Priory) of all extraordinary charges." This occurred in 1305. The chapel of Chabbenore was dedicated to S. Hellin, and called S. Hellin's—or corruptly by the inhabitants, S. Chillins. Not a vestige of it remains, and the site can only be made out by some ancient yew trees dotted round the chapel yard. The church contained two chantries, those of S. Mary and S. Nicholas. The former was endowed to the amount of £4 8s. 5d.; that of S. Nicholas £4 per annum. There were three oratories in Dilwyn—all granted in 1346 by the then Bishop of Hereford, to John de Budeneweise, Walter of Chabbenore, and John of Alleton (Alton).

THE CHURCH

Is dedicated to S. Mary, and is one of the most imposing and interesting in the county of Hereford. The style is late Early English. In 1305 the Prior stated

that the chancel had been built by his house "new"—the church was not in the patronage of the Priory until 1274, and they did not present until 1285. The chancel therefore was built (and the nave is of the same date) during the last twenty years of the 13th century. The tower (at the south-west end of the nave) is also early English, and affords conclusive evidence that Dilwyn Church was built twice over in the 13th century, for the weathering of the original church is still distinctly traced on the face of the tower. The present church has north and south aisles, the former church wanted these latter appendages. Why was a new church taken down so soon after its erection? I think the explanation is, that, the Priory of Wormesley erecting a more capacious chancel—the parish was induced to rebuild the nave. Late in the following century the present fine south porch (of stone, and containing two bays) was erected, and also the north transept. There is an early English sacristy on the north side of chancel, and the tower is surmounted by a shingled spire. In the angle formed by the junction of nave and chancel is a turret containing a stone stair, which led to the rood loft. Some of the lancets of the early English clerestory still remain, and in addition five two-light windows inserted in the 15th century. The font is of the same date—also the three screens separating the chancel, the north transept, and the ladye chapel from the nave. The church is particularly rich in brackets. During the progress of the restoration (now going on) several specimens of encaustic tiles have been dug up, and are exhibited in the Museum this week. An interesting example of the 13th century fresco painting has been brought to light in the lady chapel; and in the 15th century a good deal of stencilling was executed in the south aisle of the nave and the north transept. The west gallery was erected as late as 1631, and is an interesting quaint structure. Vermilion was freely used in the decoration of the screens of the lady chapel

and north transept. The church was formerly rich in stained glass, especially heraldic glass. The east window was filled with stained glass by the Priory of Wormesley, containing the arms of England, the Earl of Leicester, the See of Hereford, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The Earl gave the tithes to the convent. The king confirmed the grant, as also did the Bishop by the consent of the Dean and Chapter. Captain Symonds in his diary (1645) describes these as "very large and old, each about a foot broad." North-east window of chancel—the arms of Talbot. North-west window of chancel—the kneeling figure of a knight clad in armour of the thirteenth century, the hands joined in the attitude of prayer. The South-west window of the chancel was also filled with heraldic glass. The east window of the south aisle of the nave contained the arms of Lionel Duke of Clarence, and the south-east window of the same aisle the arms of Heven, of Heven (or Haven, as now pronounced), of the parish of Dilwyn. The next window in the same aisle also contained heraldic glass. The north window of the north transept is a noble window, of very late decorated work, and was filled with stained glass,—as Captain Symonds says, "fairly adorned with the pictures of the twelve apostles." There were thus in all eight stained glass windows, including the two largest in the church. In the north wall of the chancel, under a fourteenth century canopy, is a recumbent figure of a knight, cross-legged, in close armour, drawing his sword half out, a lion crouching at his feet, on his arm a target bearing the arms of Talbot. In the north transept there are the remains of a very fine 15th century brass; the brasses (those of a male and female) have disappeared, together with the whole of the stained glass already mentioned, except a few fragments in the head of the north transept window. In the course of the present restoration three monumental slabs—two sculptured and one incised—have been brought to light. The most perfect of these is in memory of Thomas Killing

and his wife. This slab is late 13th century. A still earlier, but rather rudely sculptured slab, is preserved as the sill of the east window of south aisle of nave.

The bells, six in number, and a very musical and effective peal, were cast by A. Rudhal, of Gloucester, in 1733. The inscriptions do not call for remark.

The churchyard is entered through what is called by the inhabitants a "scallenge," virtually a lych-gate. Captain Symonds thus describes it in 1645: "At the Church Gate Stands a Howse and square with pillars and two doores, which they call a Palme Howse; it formerly stood in the Churchyard." And he gives sketches of a stool with "leather or cloth" top, exactly similar to the modern camp stool, showing it when opened and when closed.

Then Symonds describes "a water wheele six feet in diameter, six spokes, and about four inches thick."

A sketch of the wheel is given, with the trough to convey the water.

"This," proceeds the Captain, "will turne spitts, two chernes, and beate in a mortar."

I will conclude with the following inventory of the church goods, made out, as I believe, either in 1611 or 1612, and the title-page of the register book:—

An Inventory of ye goods belonginge to ye Church of Dilwyn.

- Inp'mis, ye parishe stocke for ye poore in mony, £7.
- Item, another stocke of mony, £3.
- Item, one silver chalice with a cover, worth 50s.
- Item, one pewter pottle pot for ye communion wine, 3s.
- Item, one large bible and an old bible, 40s.
- Item, two Tomes of Homilies, 5s.
- Item, four communion books, two in folio, two in qrto, 20s.
- Item, one table of degrees of marriages prohibited, 4d.
- Item, one booke of canons made Ano. 1604, 20d.
- Item, one booke of Articles enquired at visitations, 8d.
- Item, one Bullinger's Decades, allowed by Mr. Ballard,
Surrogate to ye Ordinary, instead of Erasmus paraphrased,
10s.
- Item, one faire wainscot chest, with three lockes, 11s.

- Item, one poore men's box, with three lockes, 4s.
 Item, three other old chests, whereof two are in the vestrie, 5s.
 Item, one cover made of wainscot for ye font, 4s.
 Item, one surplice, old and seare, 5s.
 Item, one fair coveringe of cloth of gold for the communion table, wh. coste the parishe 26s.
 Recovered from ye p'ishe by ye p'ishioners of Webley, of whom it was bought for 8d.
 Item, one newe cambricke table cloth for ye Co'in Table, 12s.
 Item, an old coveringe of Darnin, now used in ye pulpit, 2s.
 Item, an old holland table cloth, 12d.
 Item, two pay bookes for Lownes and accounts, 5s.
 Item, three other writinge bookes for registeringe, christenings, mariages and burials, this is one, 16s.
 Item, one newe surplice of holland, which cost about 30s.
 Item, one little vessell and two bottells for wine, which cost about 2s.
 Item, two plate dishes for the co'ion bread cost 16d.
 Item, Bishop Jewell's Works, which cost 20s.
 Item, two bookes of praiers for ye 5 of August and ye 5 of November, 8d.
 Item, two forms of wainscot for ye co'icants for burialls and women churched, 3s. 4d.
 Item, ye newe bible printed by authoritie of King James, which cost £2 6s.
 Ye old bible was sold by the churchwardens to William Howell for 10s.
 Item, two larger wainscot formes for ye communicants, which cost 10s.
 Item, the stocke of money given by Mr. Goodman to ye poor of Dilwyn, which was by his gift £93 3s. 4d., which being not to be had, composition was made with ye friends of Mr Goodman's executor after ye sute was commenced in ye Chancery against him for £40, which was laide on land of William Bragen, by way of mortgage, to say yearly to ye churchwardens and overseers of ye poore £3 10s., to be dealt to ye poor £40.

TITLE PAGE OF PARISH REGISTER.

The book of the Parish Church of Dilwyn, in the county of Hereford, procured by statute to write the names as well of those who for these forty years now past, that is to say, from the beginning of the reign of

the most gracious Queen Elizabeth were either baptised, or married, or heretofore received the benefit of ecclesiastical burial, as well as those who may hereafter receive it. Transcribed by Thomas Hammond, vicar there, at the charges of the parishioners, namely, ten shillings.

He began from the year of our Lord, 1559, and the first year of Elizabeth, and continued to the year of our Lord, 1599, and the fortieth year of Elizabeth, for the aforesaid ten shillings. All the remaining (entries) were made by the care and labour of the vicars for the time being, of whom the first was Thomas Hammond, M.A., of Oxford, a native of Salisbury, who lived vicar here from the month of April, in the thirty-ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, and from the year of our Lord, 1597, until the second day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our most gracious King James, and the year of our Lord, 1617.

Martin Johnson, vicar of Dilwyn, M.A., of Baliol College, Oxford, and a native of Oxford, who lived vicar here from the year of our Lord, 1651, to the year 1698.

HARL. MSS., No. 368, fo. 180.

[We are indebted for the following transcript to the kindness of J. Youde Hinde, Esq.]

“Henry the 8 Grante for Fees to be allowed to the Lord Presydent and Counsell of the Marches of Wales.

“HENRY the Eighte by the grace of God king of England and of ffraunce defender of the faith and Lord of Ireland, To our trustye & righte well beloued Counsellore S^r Bryan Tuke Knight nowe Treasurer of our Chamber and to the Treasurer and Treasurers of our Chambere that hereafter shalbe and to euery of you for the tyme being greetying, where as wee haue appoynted the Righte Reuerend father in God, o^r Right and wel-

beloued Counsellor Roland Bishope of Couentry and lycheefield to be our presydenste of our Counsell in the marshes of Walles. And also haue assocyate & appoynted to be wth him other our Comysysoners there. And also haue appoynted & assygned to them for their dyets stipends fees wages & other their charges ther after the rate hereafter following that is to saye for their dyetes yearly after the rate of thirteene poundes sixe shillinges and viij*d*. by weeke and the yearly fees wages and stypendes of certayne of them that is to say S^r John Porte Knighte one of our Justyces forty markes starlynge S^r Anthony ffitz-harberte knight x*li*. S^r Edward Croftes knighte x*li*. sterlynge S^r Richard Maunsell knighte x*li*. John Russell our secretary ther xiiij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. Roger Wigstone Esquire vi*li*. John virnon Esquire xiiij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. Thomas Houlte our Atterney there xiiij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. & Richard Hassall our Solicitore there vi*li*. And to have for their forreine expences yearly after the rate of one hondred markes. And also for the wages & diet of William Carter Armerer making his aboad at Ludlowe for the keepyng of armor and arttyllerye ther after the rate of v*d*. by the daye from the feaste of St. Michaell the Arche Angell laste paste hetherto and so from hence forth duringe our pleasure. Therefore we will and comaunde you that of our money beinge in yo^r custody and charge you vpon the sight hearof to make payment vnto their vse of the fors'd diets fees stypends and wages accordyng to our assyg'ment as is aboue s'd from the foresayd feaste of St. Michaell the Archeangell laste paste & so quarterly from henceforth tyll ye haue from vs in commaundemente to the contrary ye taking at euery quarter for euery payment an aquittance assygned by the hands of the s'd presydenste and this our letters shalbe to you a suffityente warrante & discharge in this behalfe. In witeness whereof wee haue caused thes our l^res to be made pattente. Witenes our selfe at Westemester the 21 daye of November in the xxvjth yeare of our raigne."

HARL. MSS. NO. 368, FO. 181.

"A Catalogue of the Names of the severall Lordes Presedents of the Counsell established in the Marches of Wales since the 18 E 4, wth the seuerall yeares when they begane their Presidencies there as foloweth.

- An^o 18 E. 4, the Earl Rivers; Joh'ne Ep'us Wigorn.
 An^o 17 H. 7, Will'us Smith ep'us Lincolne.
 An^o 4 H. 8, Galfridus Blith ep'us Couen' et Lichefeld.
 An^o 17 H. 8, Joh'es Phesey ep'us Exoniensis.
 An^o 26 H. 8, Rolande Lee ep'us Couent' et Lichefeild.
 An^o 35 H. 8, Ric'us Sampson ep'us Couent' et Lichefeild.
 An^o 2 E. 6, Joh'es dudley Com' Warwicke magn' Camerar' Angl'ia.
 An^o 4 E. 6, Will'us Herberte nobilis ordinis Garteri miles.
 An^o 1 M., Nich'us Heath ep'us Wigorne postea Eboranensis Archiep'us et Cancell' Angl'i.
 An^o 3 Mar., Will'us Com' Pembroke.
 An^o 6 M., Gilbert Bourne ep'us Bathoniensys.
 An^o 1 Eliz., Johanes Williams miles d'n's Williames de Thame.
 An^o 2 Eliz., Henricus Sidney nobilis Garterie ordinis mil'.
 An^o 28 Eliz., Henricus com' Pembroke.
 An^o 44 Eliz., Edwardus D'n's Souche de Haringeworth."

 LUDLOW CASTLE.

THE history of this noble ruin, in modern times, is curiously illustrated by the following document, now preserved, with other papers, in the collection of the Earl of Powis. After the dissolution of the Court of Wales and the Marches in 1689, the Castle of Ludlow was placed under the charge of a governor, who lived in it with a sort of sinecure pension. Some portion of it continued to be inhabited; but the mass of the buildings

ran more and more into decay, and it was gradually stripped of its furniture. The Earl of Powis obtained the Castle on a long lease in the latter part of the last century, and afterwards, in 1811, he purchased from the crown the reversion in fee. It is certainly not generally known that before the property was alienated from the crown, the government contemplated the demolition of the whole building, and the sale of the materials, for which purpose a surveyor of Shrewsbury, named Pritchard, was employed to value it, and to him we owe the following report. It is evident that Mr. Pritchard sought to save the building by wonderfully undervaluing the materials, so as to shew that they would not pay for the work of destruction; and we have to thank him partly, without doubt, for the prevention of so extraordinary an act of Vandalism. I will only add that every part of the Castle mentioned in this Survey may be easily identified in the existing ruin. The Survey is not accompanied with a plan.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

A SURVEY OF LUDLOW CASTLE, MAY 1771.

THIS castle, built by Roger de Montgomery, in the time of William the Conqueror, is now in the utmost ruin, the roofing and flooring having almost all fallen in, by reason of timbers being rotten and decayed. The wall, though in many places very thick, being composed of common stones, used the same as they were got out of the rock, without hewing, are very unsound, and where there are no quoins or coping of red hewn stones to support and bind them together, are in a very bad condition, and have been for many years, daily falling, as will appear by the following observations—on the under references:—

1. The entrance of the castle at a tower extremely ruinous. The walls composed of rubble work. The upper parts daily trickling down, and scarce can the old gates be made fast to inclose the castle.

2. Formerly the prison. Has only the walls remaining, which to the court are faced with ashler work. The cross walls are almost down with roof and floors.

3. The stables, faced with red stones to the court, have a floor over them and a roof in bad condition, half thatched, half slated, now occupied as a stable by Hill, tenant of the Bowling Green House.

4. An old tower, supposed to be one of the ancient sally ports, reduced now to low burr walls in bad condition.

5. Offices for the inferior courts of law, have only a few rubble walls standing, at present used as a garden, faggot yard, etc.

6. Dinan Gate, one of the entrances to the town, is the extreme part of the castle hill, or rock, on which it stands, built adjoining and is part of the town wall, arched over with stones, in a very indifferent state.

7. Mortimer's Tower, formerly entirely round, the back part since has been repaired with a cross wall, without floor or roof. Walling in a ruinous condition.

8. The gateway entering the citadel, and formerly the judges' apartments to the right. The roofing and floors of these buildings are almost all fallen in and rotted. What remains hangs impending in a frightful and dangerous manner. The walls, except the gateway, tower, doors, and windows, all composed of rubble work. The bridge over the fosse has now two arches, without parapet. Walls are in a bad condition.

9. Is an old tower on the left hand side the gateway, the outside wall of which is faced with ashler work of red stone. It is arched over in the middle for a magazine, has no roof, nor but one floor, under which there are a few old timbers preserved. The walls within are in parts fallen down.

10. A tower on the side of the fosse, built with burr walls, under which is standing the oven, 16 feet by 14 feet, with roof or floor.

11. The castle well, eight feet diameter, sunk in the rock, and said to be lower than the adjacent river Teme, now mostly filled up with rubbish.

12. A tower. The postern without any roof. The walls built with burr stone.

13. The old kitchen has no other remains than the walls, reduced to a low height. The arch of the chimney, which is of hewn stones, 16 feet 8 inches wide, is still remaining. There is adjacent to the kitchen an old oven and chimney, which was the pastery.

14. Is the principal part of the body of the castle, formerly containing the hall, council chamber, and other apartments, now in so ruined a condition that 'tis dangerous to go under the walls, and the small part of the roof that remains is hanging and just supported by a few braces. There are some large timbers and pieces of lead fallen from the roof in this place, with a few iron bars in the windows. The walls are mostly rubble work, and the battlements greatly decayed. The outside of one of the towers is faced with ashler work, and the upper parts of the other tower have been also repaired with hewn stones. Some more hewn stones have likewise been used to windows and doors.

15. Was formerly the chapel, of which are no other remains than the rotunda or entrance. This building has no roof upon it. The walls at top are craggy, and in places fallen. The doorway and a few small pillars with arches over them being rather perfect, are the only ornament left about the castle.

16. Hill the tenant's house, to whom belongs the bowling green, stable, outer court, tennis court, gardens, faggot places, etc.

The house, as described by the plan, is a very indifferent building, framed many years since of the old materials of the castle. The roof and slating, being kept in repair by the tenant, is in a bad condition.

The whole rent of these premises within the walls is eighteen pounds per annum.

17. An old tower. Has only the burr walls standing, adjacent to what is an ordinary stable, built some years

since out of the ruins of the castle, by Henry Carver of Ludlow ; which, together with a garden, being part of the outer fosse, are now let to Mr. Burlton, at 50s. per annum.

18. A stable at the foot of the castle hill. Was years since built by a person who pays annually two shillings reserved rent.

The castle walls round the whole, from tower to tower, and those which enclose the fosses, are built with common rubble stones, are in very great decay, and the battlements mostly down.

Great difficulty will arise in attempting to put a value on so prodigious a quantity of rough stones. There never were any large ones used, and but very few, even of the facings, of wrought work. The length of near seven hundred years has consequently rendered the walls (where the mortar is good) in one universal mass, that would not easily be erased or taken down. In the outside walls the mortar is not of that strength and texture usual in castle walls. Many of the stones are rotten and perishable. And were whole premises ordered to be converted into one mount of land or gardens, the stone walling would be of little more value than the expense of taking down, clearing, and carrying away rubbish, levelling and making good the land.

There are now old materials convertible on the premises:—About two tons of lead, £42; about sixty tons of timber, part rotten, £60; one ton of iron, £12 10s.; materials in tenant's house, stables, etc., £80—£194 10s. Premises at £20 12s. per annum.

(Signed) THOS. FARNOLLS PRITCHARD,
Salop.

Endorsed.—1771—Survey of Ludlow Castle. Stable at the bottom of the castle bank mentioned. This stable afterwards converted to a dwelling house, and became matter of dispute with Harding's family.—July, 1830.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES OF THE ROYAL
FAMILY OF ENGLAND WITH THE PRINCES
AND MAGNATES OF WALES,

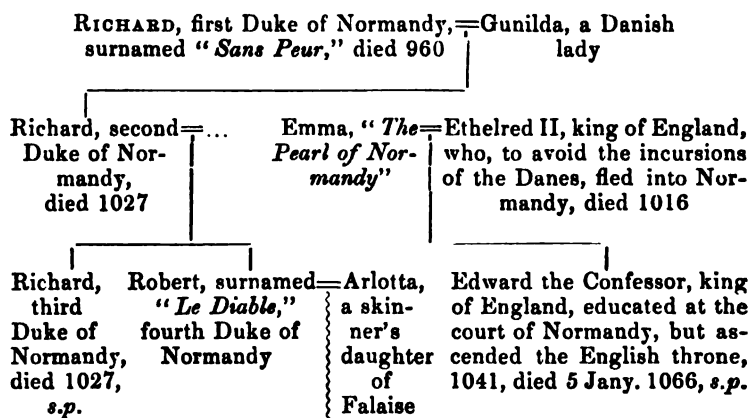
WITH THE CAUSES LEADING THERETO.

ON the surface of the subject of the conquest of England by William Duke of Normandy, as far as the people to the west of the river Severn were concerned in that great event, might have been observed a speck, the germ of future consequences of the most momentous kind to the fortunes of the Cymry; but which being as yet undeveloped, produced not, at the time, that bitter hostility which an event of so alarming a character was calculated to inspire; but, on the contrary, sentiments of complacency; thinking, as could not but do the Cymry, from the antecedents of their history, that the vengeance of Heaven had at length overtaken the slayers of their brethren and the appropriators of their soil: in a word, they regarded the invaders as the avengers of their own wrongs, and, to *a certain extent*, as doing that which, with all their efforts, they themselves had been unable to accomplish.

Of this picture we must now make a reversal, by turning to the feelings entertained by the conquerors of England towards those who were beyond the pale of their conquest, the Cymry of Wales, to whose territory they laid no claim. Their chief, the Norman duke, founding his claim solely on the will of Edward the Confessor, a document which, whether forthcoming or not, (a matter of some doubt), was not pretended to embrace Wales, of which the testator, or supposed testator, himself was not in possession; the consequence of this was that Wales long stood in a totally different relation to the Normans from what England and its inhabitants did; for, as has been well observed, "*væ victis!*"

and whilst the Welsh for two centuries, till subdued by Edward I, were treated with the respect due to an independent nation, the inhabitants of England were robbed, spoiled, and treated with every species of ignominy, and finally, were considered as totally unworthy of forming matrimonial alliances with the reigning family, notwithstanding the solitary exception of Henry the First's politic marriage with the niece of Edgar Atheling, heir to the *English* throne.

Before, however, I proceed to shew the difference of the Welsh, in this respect, from the English, I wish to say a few words on the subject of Duke William's fitness for a testamentary bequest by Edward the Confessor, supposing such bequest to have been actually made him; which, however, seems very uncertain, judging, as we do, by the light of English history in other cases of disputed succession. Whether we look to the case of Stephen and Henry II in early Norman history, to Henry VII and his competitors, or to Lady Jane Grey and Queen Mary at a later period, all stood in approximate affinity to the crown by consanguinity. But how stood the case with William of Normandy? The following genealogical sketch will best answer that question.



William, fifth Duke of Normandy, and conqueror of England.

By which it will be seen that though William the Conqueror was, indeed, related to Edward the Confessor, he was related to him on *the wrong side*, on the Norman instead of the English side; and this, in any claim to the English crown, amounted to nothing, absolutely nothing, and therefore his acquisition has been well termed *a conquest*, which it really was.

And now on the intermarriages between the Welsh and this thereafter, and in some sort to this day, *sovereign house of England*.

The first we find is that of Emma, daughter of the Empress Maud (grandaughter of the Conqueror), and sister of King Henry II, with David, son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, by whom she had Gwenllïan, who, though niece to the king (Henry II), married one of her own paternal stock, viz., Griffith ap Cadwgan, Prince of Powis.

The next I find is Eleanor of Montfort, granddaughter of King John and niece of Henry III, who married Prince Llewelyn, 3 Oct. 1271, and died 1280.

And Edward I married his granddaughter, Eleanor de la Barre, to Llewelyn ap Owen, the representative of the sovereign princes of South Wales.

The intermarriages of the highest Norman nobles, and those nearest the throne, with the Welsh during the same period, are almost too numerous to admit of enumeration in this place; but all shewing the same fact of respect for a nation as yet unsubdued, and, notwithstanding recent ungenerous theories to the contrary, *aborigines of the soil*; yet we may mention Ralph Mortimer, one of the early progenitors of the house of York, who married Gwladys, the daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. For the rest we refer to York's *Catalogue of Honour*, Brook and Vincent's *Catalogues of the Nobility of England*, in which will be found ample verification of what we here assert of the numerous matrimonial alliances of the ancient Norman nobility of England with the Cymry of Wales.

In respect to the conquest of England, Sir Bernard

Burke, in his *Royal Descents*, whilst treating of the despotism thereby established (vol. i, p. 12), says "*with a cruelty that it is to be hoped has few parallels in the history of mankind*, William dispersed his followers over the country with injunctions that they should spare neither man nor beast, but should involve houses, corn, and implements of husbandry, as well as *all that had the breath of life, in one common destruction*. Such an order was not likely to find any mitigation in the hands of a people like the Normans. One hundred thousand natives were inhumanly slaughtered; and for nine years not a patch of cultivated ground could be seen between York and Durham"; and in such manner, affirms the historian, "did William make himself undisputed master of England"; and, he continues, "the Normans in a *little time became possessed of all the lands in the kingdom*, and the Anglo-Saxon families of rank and wealth were either swept off or merged into the body of the (common) people." With a people so humbled and prostrate before their conquerors, and regarded by them, as, says the same authority, "no more than the hogs they fattened for the market," it is not to be wondered at if no matrimonial alliances were made, for these in some sort would have implied equality. They, in fact, had too much contempt for a people whom they had subjugated in a "single battle," and whose lands they already possessed, to enter into such contracts with them; for the Normans were proud, haughty, and arrogant; and when they had no longer any foreign foe to encounter, they exercised their pugnacious qualities in disputes amongst themselves, of so fierce a kind, especially in the contests between York and Lancaster, that at the end of four centuries scarcely a representative, *in the male line*, remained of all those proud barons that had overrun and monopolized the soil. Of all the peers assembled in King Henry the Seventh's parliament, in 1485, it is asserted that only *nine* (including in that number some of a very questionable kind) were of the *ancienne noblesse*; and at this time the *oldest* peer, as to creation, is only

of the date of Henry III, a century and a half, or more, from the Conquest; and this, too, in the *female* line, and through innumerable twistings and windings which it must have required a skilful herald to trace to such result as that of placing him at the head of the English nobility in point of antiquity.

EDWARD S. BYAM.

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INDEX TO "LLYFR COCH ASAPH."

COPIED OUT OF A MS. IN THE BISHOP'S LIBRARY AT
ST. ASAPH.

[The References at the commencement of each paragraph represent the original MS., folio and page; those at the end, the pages in the existing MSS. (marked "Dd" and "Coch Asaph No. 2"), where a Transcript may be found.]

Summa Libri Rubei Assaphens communiter dicti Llyfr Coch Assaph, exscripta 26^o Octobris 1602.

Fol. 1.—Deest.

2a.—Copia recordi curiæ Domini de Denbigh testificans quod Reignaldus Ep'us de S'to Asaph et Decanus et Capitulum ejusdem clamant quasdam libertates &c. in villis de Meriadog, Henllan, Llanyvyth, Llangernew, Branan, Bodnod, Treflech, Bodgynwn et Llansannan. A'o D'ni 1291. Scribitur in capite paginæ b. 61

3a.—Annualia quædam beneficiorum Dioceseos. 66

3a.—Nomina Villarum quas Malgunus Rex dedit Kentigerno Ep'o et successoribus suis Ep'is de Llanelwy, etc. 66

3b.—Quoddam Registrum L. Assavens. Ep'i datum die Mercurii in Septimana Pentecostes a'o 1294 cons' a'o 2^o (non potest totum legi).

Indulgentia concessa iis qui pro animabus defunctorum orant. Indulgentia concessa iis qui aliquid dant ad fabricam Ecclesiæ de No'.

4a.—Collacio Canonix Jo. ap Adam annulo investituræ.

Collacio Rectoris Llanarmon in Yale; R. Gwenysgor; R. Corwen; V. Kegidva; R. Llanwyddelan; Porcio Llanrhaidr; Collacio V. Wrexham cum assignatione partis decimarum. Dat'

apud S'c'm Martinum 8 Id. Apr. 1294 cons' 1^o per Le. Ep'um. Collacio Vic. de Ruabon per eundem 17 Cal. Jul. 1294. Collacio Vic. de Llanrhaidr in Mochnant Llewelino ap Iorw Moel. per eundem E'pum 14 cal. Jul. cons. 2^o. Collacio Ecclesiæ de Llanwarchell juxta Denbigh W'mo de Dymbych per eundem Ep'um in die Epiph. 1294. Cons. 2^o. Annua Pensio Reginaldus Grey, &c. 1

Literæ patentes Edw. I concessæ Aniano Ep'o de Assaph de privilegiis quibus Predecessores dicti Ep'i gaudebant. Dat' apud Rothelan 1^o Nov' a'o regni sui 5^o. 1

5a.—Institucio Madog ap M'red' porcioni Ecclesiæ de Myvot per L. Ep'um 7 Martii a'o 1310. Cons. 18^o.

Institucio R. de Mallwyd a'o et die predicto.

Institucio R. Llandeshull cum assignatione 3 partis ejusdem Rectoriæ tunc et ibidem.

Institucio in 2 partes R. Llandeshull tunc et ibidem.

Institucio Llanmenith dat' 3^o No'is 1309. Cons. 17.

Institucio porcionis R. de Kilkain.

Institucio Llandegla.

Institucio porcionis R. de Kilkain.

Institucio R. Kaerwys.

Institucio R. de Llanverrey (?).

Institucio ad R. Llanymenych.

Institucio ad porcionem R. de Llanverreys, vizt. 3 partis exceptis edificiis; et institutio 3 partis ejusdem et sunt 3 partis ejusdem exceptis edificiis.

Institucio R. Llanurvyl. Institucio R. de Hirnant. Concessio pensionis 5 marcarum vicario choralis per decanum.

6.—Partitio pannorum Episcopi. 6a.—Nomina totius familiæ Episcopi. 1-2

6b, 7a, b, 8a, b, 9a, b.—Officium cujuslibet domesticorum et officium Ep'i. 2-9

10a.—Vendicio porcionis Llanrhaidr pro anno 1304 pro summa 8 lib. D'no Ep'o per porcionarium ibidem.

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10b.—Breve Regium Ep'o directum pro levandis pecuniarum summis de clericis [non] laica feoda habentibus. 83

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11b.—Convencio inter Ep'um et capellanum de fructibus Llansilin et Llansanffraid. 86

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Inquisitio de jure presentacionis Ecclesiæ de Northop tenta apud Flint coram Justic. Cestr. tempore L. Ep'i quæ testatur quod Episcopus semper habuit jus conferendi. 89

Pensio annualis per Episc. concessa cuidam clerico.

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Participationes decimarum inter D'num Ep'um firmæ rectoriæ de Llanarmon in Yale et vicarium ejusdem loci a'o D'ni 1205. 91

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Collacio Ecclesiæ de Llanfair Talhayarn (viz. prebend).

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Duæ Epistolæ cujusdam Fratris Minoritani ad A. Ep'um Assaph'.

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15b.—Mandatum Papæ ad erogandam eleemosinam ad fabricam Ecclesiæ S'ti Michaelis Menevensis diocesis.

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16a.—Indulgencia pro animabus &c.

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Testimoniale admissionis ad vicariam. Datum in festo Trinit' a'o 1270.

Privilegium Pape concessum Hospitali de Jerusalem in Anglia.

17a.—Citacio Ep'i Exon' ad interessendum consecrationi Aniani Electi Assav' Ep'i in Eccl' beatæ Mariæ in Southwarke die dominico post festum b'ti Lucæ Evangelistæ a'o Domini 1268, Londini.

Supplicatio Richardi Bangor Ep'i ad Papam, ut cum plusquam 30 annos eidem Ecclesiæ præfuisset, jamque senio et regionis turbis vexatus sic eum pastoralis cura exonerare dignetur... qui eum in plenitudine potestatis posuit, dictæque Ecclesiæ alium pastorem provideat. (Non est dat'.) 12

17b.—Facultas concessa Priori Hospitalis de Jerosolem ut aliquis non compareat in capitulo eorum &c. (Non dat'.)

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18a.—Forma citacionis quod quis servum Ep'i restituat.

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Forma procuratorii. Literæ pro excommunicato deliberando.

Forma procuratorii.

18b, 19a, 19b, 20a.—Processus litis quæ pendebat in curia Romanâ inter Anianum Ep'um Ass' et Abbatem et Conventum Salopsbur' in a'o D'ni 1271.

Procuratorii forma ad comparandum in Parlamento.

20b.—Licentia Rectoris cuidam (?) ad Scholas D'm'æ cum concessione rectoriæ de Abergeley, excepta quarta parte quæ est vicarii.

Literæ ordinum. Dat' a'o 1272 per Anianum.

21.—Excusacio cujusdam officialis pro absentia sua ab Episcopo.

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21b.—Testimoniale Aniani Ep'i Ass', dat' a'o 1272 testificans quod Ep'us secundum tenorem literarum Papæ hic recitatarum

quendam clericum ab executione officii suspenderit, quod ordines ap Ep'o quodam Ultramontano acceperit, et tempore suspensionis elapso, ad ordines restituerit.

Literæ directæ per Anianum Ep'um dat' 1272 Jo. Ep'o Hereff. rogantes quatenus mandet Priori de Chyrbury suæ diocesis quod restituat R. Polæ, Bettws et Aberrhiw villulam de Kil-kewydd quam prius tenebat.

Remandacio cujusdam qui clericum in Cemit'rio de Llan-emeneych percusserat &c. ad officialem Papæ.

22a, b.—Copia concordie factæ per Anianum Ep'um de S'to Asaph' inter Ep'um Bangor' et Dominum Principem apud Rydyarw die Veneris proximo post Pascha a'o 1261. 14

23, 24.—Articuli quibus Seculares Domini Ecclesiam gravant. 16

24b.—Liber textus Evangelorum Ecclesiæ S'ti Ass. vulgo dictus Evenegyllten. 16

25a.—Pars voluntatis seu testamenti cujusdam Ep'i.

Ordinationes quædam Aniani Ep'i.

25b.—Copia concessionis J. filii Alani D'ni Arundell fratri Aniano Ep'o et successoribus suis de omnibus terris quas Elen fil. Owen fil. Gronw emit, tam in villa de Martinchurch quam apud Ifton, viz. de Griffri ap Gronw tres acras apud Ifton et undecim acras apud Martinchurch cum quodam prato in eadem villa de Kenwrico Vychan; 4'uor acras apud Ifton de Kenwrico Du: Quinque acras de David filio Lewelini, unum messuagium in villa de Martinchurch, et 4'uor acras terræ in campis ejusdem villæ de Llewarch ap Enon Meredyth: Tres acras apud Ifton quæ jacent ex opposito domus quæ fuit Owein fil. Gronw, de Gronw fil. Meredyth; sex acras apud Martinchurch de Gruffyd ap Kenwrig; unam acram quæ vulgo dicitur Llindir Menedus, de Gronw Gam fil' Maredyt; unam acram apud Martinchurch de Willelmo ap Bettris; unam acram de Kenwrig parno et Gruffyn fratre ejus, filio Kenwric; viii acras de Kenwric ap Llewelin; unum messuagium juxta cimiterium de Martinchurch, de Kenwrico Vachan; 3 acras quæ jacent in angulo juxta molendinum de Gruffri ap Gronw; duas acras apud Ifton de Johanne Goch filio Llewelini; duas acras apud Martinchurch quarum una jacet in angulo molendini, altera juxta cimiterium dictæ villæ, de Aniano filio Gronw; duas croftas quæ jacent desuper clivum villæ de Ifton de David Du fil' Lewelini; duas acras apud Martinchurch quæ jacent in angulo molendini de Griffino fil' Wronw de Merton'; unum messuagium cum 4'uor croftis terræ eidem messuagio circumjacentibus de Willelmo fil. Phi'. Unum pomerium juxta domum Ecclesiæ de Martinchurch, habendum &c. in perpetuum, red-

dendo annuatim unum par calcarum de auro ad festum Johannis Baptistæ ad castrum nostrum Albi Monasterii pro omnibus servitiis. Ita tamen quod nulli Ep'o liceat dictas terras aut aliquam eorum partem alienare quominus Ecclesia predicta eis gaudeat &c. Datum apud Album Monasterium in crastino Pasche a'o 1271. 17

26, 27.—Examinacio controversiæ inter Lewelinum Principem Walliæ ex unâ parte et Anianum Ep'um ex altera parte circa bona convictorum. 18

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27b, 28a.—Estimationes omnium bonorum Ep'i apud manerium de Martinchurch, Llantegla, Llanelwy, et Alltmelyd, factæ annis Domini 1306, 1307, and 1308.

28a.—Copia concordiæ inter Edw. I regem Angliæ et Lewelinum Principem factæ apud Rudlan in festo S'ti Martini a'o R. R's. 5^o a'o 1277.

Convencio inter Ep'um et tenentes quosdam de Llandegla de dimissione terræ dominie dicti Ep'i ibidem, die Mercurii post octabis Assensionis a'o 1278.

29, 30a.—Pars processus inter A. Ep'um et vicarios ecclesiarum de Wrexham et Llangollen ex una parte et Abbatem de Valle Crucis et Abbatem de Tallelechau Menevens. diocesis Papæ delegatum ex altera coram officiali Cant. a'o 1275.

30b.—Literæ Ep'i pro deliberando captivo ex sanctuario extracto per breve regium.

31a.—Convencio inter L. Ep'um et David Sackamor circa manerium et terras Ep'i apud Llandegla et grangiam suam apud Buddugre &c. in crastino Bartholom. Apostoli anno 1306.

31b.—Extract' sive rentale maneriorum Ep'i in Ros. 21

32a, b.—Concessio lactualium ep'atus a'o 1285.

33a.—Commendacio Libri Evangelorum de S'c'o Assaph' vocati Evenegyllten per Archiep' Cant'. 23

Litera Roberti Archiep' Cant' ad Comitem Warwici et exercitum Cestriæ residentem quod parcant ecclesiis, audito quod quoddam manerium Assaphen' Ep'i combussissent, interfici-
entes unum de hominibus ejus. 23

Nomina Librorum Ep'i depositorum in domo Fratrum Minorum apud Rudlan. [*Crossed.*]

Vasa argentea D'ni Aniani Ep'i Assavens' 15 discos argenti magnos, 3 mediocres, 6 sauceria magna & xi parva. 24

33b.—Literæ dimissoriæ Ep'i Covent' et Lichfield. [*Crossed.*]

Litera Ep'i Lichfield et Covent' Ep'o Ass' de eodem.

[Some small, uncertain thing crossed.]

Indulgentiæ forma pro orationibus pro animabus.

34a.—Monitio quod clerici Litanias in diebus rogationum juxta Canones solemnizent per L. Ep'um.

Revocaciones Clementis Papæ decretorum predecessoris sui Bonifacii 8, quorum 1^{ma} circa regem et regina ffrancia est.

34*b*.—Breve Dunelm' Ep'i ad A. Ep'um Ass' de translatione beati Willelmi quondam Ep'i Eboracen' fienda. Dat' a'o 1283.

Procuratorium L. Ep'i Ass' ad comparandum in Ro. Curia apud Llantegla. 12 cal. Maii 1306.

Obligacio Abbatis et Conventus de Valle Crucis facta L. Ep'o Assavens' anno supra dicto

35*a*.—Obligaciones Evangelii Spissi Assavens' a'o 1293 per tres annos 95 lib. 6 sol. 10 den. ob. per manus D'ni David vicar de Corwaen.

Breve David Ep'i Covent' et Lichfield Ep'o Ass' de confereunda in partibus suis pace.

Convencio inter Hospitale Jerusalem in Anglia et Abbatem et Conventum de Haghmon de possessione Alb Monasterii. 24

Resignacio Archidiaconatus Assav' et R. de Llanymowddwy et Mallwyd in manus Ep'i. Dat' 3 non. Octob' a'o 1306. 24

35*b*, 36*a*.—Statuta de Officiis Œconomi, Receptoris et oblig.

36*b*.—Convencio quædam (quæ vix legi potest).

Testimoniales litterarum Papæ una cum inunctione pro earundem executione per Robertum Cant' Archiep'; dat 3 idus Jan. a'o 1296, quarum litterarum tenor est inhibitio totius cleri Angliæ Walliæ et Scotiæ ne ullum tribunale sive tributum sive subsidium sive ullam aliam solutionem laicis principibus; una cum excommunicatione omnium laicorum qui tales solutiones vel ullas pecuniarum summas levare vel recipere presumpserint &c. A'o 1296.

37*a*.—Forma Litterarum Ordinum; Forma Collacionis.

37*b*.—Substitutio colleccionis decimarum Papæ in negocium Terræ Sanctæ; dat' 26 Aug' a'o 1309.

Acquietantia facta Abbati de Valle Crucis super solutionem decimæ predictæ.

Monitio pro celeriore solutione earundem decimarum.

38.—Deest.

39*a*.—Vendicio lactualium.

Concessio lactualium de Ros decano Rosi pro a'o 1312.

Dimissio Llansilin' pro 12 annis ab a'o 1301 per Ep'um, decanum et capitulum.

Dimissio Llansilin' per decanum et capit' Ep'o pro eisdem annis.

Dimissio decimarum de Martinchurch Ep'o Ass' per Abbatem et Convent' de Albo Monasterio Assavens' dioces' pro uno autumno pro 40 marcis argenti a'o 1301.

40*a*.—Decanus et Cap'm Assav' concedunt Ep'o quod ipsi omni jure medietatis rectorie de Corwaen' renunciabunt quocun-

que tempore rectoria de Llanhasaph vacare contegerit, dictique Decanus et Cap'm possessionem ejusdem nacti fuerint ad fabricam et luminaria ecclesiæ Assavens', quâ rectoriâ de Llanhasaph' dicti decanus et cap'm ad predictum usum gaudebunt, prout antiquo tempore fuerat. Dat' a'o 1296.

Testimoniale quod Ep'us percipiet sextam partem garbarum de Llansilin' et 3 partem lactualium remittet. Dat' a'o 1296.

Confirmacio electionis capituli Assaven' de persona L. in suum Episcopum et concessio administrationis spiritualium ejusdem ep'atus eidem L. per Priorem et capit'm Cant'. Dat' 7 idus Maii a'o 1293.

40b.—Certificatorium directum decano et capitulo Assaphens per priorem et capit'm Cant', sede archiepiscopali vacante, de confirmacione electionis Lewelini de Brumfield in ep'um Assaphen', et mandatum quod percipiant in pastorem. Dat' 7 id. Maii 1293.

Restitutio temporalium dioc. Ass. Lewelino de Bromfield canonico Assaph' per Edwardum Regem. Dat' 13 Maii a'o regni sui 21 (quod fuit a'o 1293).

Licentia per Regem Edw. concessa L. Ep'o Ass' ad condendum testamentum. Dat' 12 Octob' a'o regni sui 22^o.

Mandatum Capituli Cant', sede archiepiscopali vacante, clero et populo Assaph' de recipiendo L. in Ep'um &c. Dat' &c.

41.—Deest.

42a.—Duæ concessiones Sychart huclan (Uwchlan?) in Kynllaith L. Ep'o Asaph' et heredibus suis et terrarum ibidem per Meurig, Madog Goch, Howel et Iorwerth filios Kenwric ap Madog de Sychart &c. et ad majorem securitatem sigillum nobilis viri Madog p'ni presenti apponi per curiam hiis testibus Mag'ro Aniano decano Assaph, Ric'o ap J. &c.

["Not dated. Of these 2 grants, y^e beginning of y^e first is out, because y^e leaf 41 is wanting."]

42b.—Confirmacio concessionis Johannis filii Alani Domini de Arundell factæ (ut est folio 25, 26) Ep'o Ass' &c. de terris apud Martinchurch &c. per Richardum filium dicti Johannis filii Alani una cum concessione 44 acrarum terræ &c. situs manerii et domus eidem pertinentis apud Martinchurch predict' per predict' Richardum D'no Ep'o et successoribus in perpetuum. [Without date.]

43a.—Iokyn Ddu de Sychart concedit L. Ep'o Assaph' heredibus et assignis suis 5 acras terræ jacentes in Maes-crofford (Croesfford?) unum pratum vocatum Gwerglodd Kenwric cum omni jure suo in Maestanglwyth, pro qua donacione dictus Ep'us Yzo Locol (?) heredibus suis concessit dicto Iockyn quod nec ipse nec heredes sui non solvant pro aliquo gavel nisi 3 sol.

2 d. et quod fuit (sint ?) liberi in molendino solventes tantum solvetur, et quod fuit (sint ?) liberi a procuracione equorum duorum et balliorum canum, avium et garcionum et ab averagio et dece' (decimarum ?) coagula comm' in perpetuum. Sigillum meum apposui et ad maiorem securitatem sigillum nobilis viri Madoci Weychan &c. [*Without date.*]

Confirmacio concessionis Martinchurch Johannis filii Alani D'ni de Arundel per Richardum &c. ut habetur. (Folio 42b supra.)

43b.—Confirmacio libertatum et privilegiorum ep'atus Assaph' facta Aniano Ep'o Assaph' per Edw. I regem Angliæ &c. [*Not dated.*]

25

Protec'io cleri pro l a'o per Edw. I regem ratione decimæ quas clerus ei tribuerat a'o preterito ad negocium Terræ Sanctæ.

Concessio advocacionis ecclesiæ de Ruthlan Aniano Ep'o Assaph' per Ed. regem in compensationem concessionis quam dictus Episcopus ad instantiam dicti Regis (dictus Episcopus) dedisset abbati et conventui Monasterii de Aberconwy apud Maenan, de advocacione ecclesiæ de Eglwysvach. 160

44a.—Concessio duarum partium ecclesiæ de Bryneglwyss Madoco abbati et conventui de Valle Crucis per Anianum Ep'um Ass. Ita tamen quod porcio de Llandegla quam ipsi habeant redeat in usum vicarii ejusdem loci. [*Without date.*]

Recognitio Magistri Ednevet Prioris Johannis de Jerusalem in Nortwall' quod presentatio ad vicarium de Kinnerdinlle pertinet ad Ep'um Ass' et semper pertinet (pertinuit ?).

Locacio porcionis de Llanrhaidr Ep'o pro x lib. pro anno D'ni 1307.

44b.—Quædam statuta de conservatione ecclesiæ et cemiterii et ministrorum ecclesie ibi, aliquod de sacrista.

Statuta anni 1295 quod canonici bini et bini unum et unum pro se substituant vicarium propter guerrarum discrimina; et quatuor sacerdotes in una domo habitent et communibus bonis vivant.

Nota de morâ Simonis de Hibernia cum Ep'o per unum annum 1304. Similiter de Gruff. Goch.

Firma rectorie de Llanymenych concessa per Ep'um (qui eam habuit a rectore) vicario ibidem a vicario a'o 1305.

Post istud folium est parvum inventorium de vasibus et libris ecclesie Assaph'. Dat' a'o 1300.

45a.—Nomina archiepiscoporum Cant' ab Augustino ad mortem Bonifacii qui successit Edmundo. 25

45b.—Sequestratus rectorie de Llanassa a'o 1300, per L. Ep'um suorum clerici et Lewelino ap L. ap Henyr (?).

Mandatum collectionis decime Domini Pape ad negocium Terræ (Sanctæ) directum abbati de Aberconwy a'o 1308.

Convencio inter R. Caerwys et 2 beneficiatos in ecclesia de Llaneanrain a'o 1310.

46a.—Nomina comitatum et episcopatum Angliæ.

46b.—Nota de quibusdam sequestracionibus.

Dimissio familie Ep'i in itinerando. Damna negligentia in familia.

47a.—Procuraciones ecclesiarum.

Articuli convencionis inter P. abbatem de Stratmarchell et Howel ap Hova rectorem de Llangwm pro firmâ quarundam terrarum apud Eskyngaenog, quas Dominus Gr. Bangor Ep'us tenuit.

Dispensatio concessa per L. Ep'um Ass' rectori de Gresforde de non residendo per annum integrum. Dat' consecrationis a'o 17^o.

47b.—Vendicio lactualium a'o 1308.

Vendicio partis Ep'i Ecclesie Cathed' Assaph' cum campis a'o 1307.

48a.—Firma maneriorum Ep'i viz. manerium de S'to Martino 26s. 8d., Llandegla 5lib., Alltmeliden 12li., Llanelwy 10li. 10s., Terra Leprosorum 13s. 4d., molendinum de Llanelwy 3li. 6s. 8d., molendinum Llandegla 40 sol. molendinum Meriadog 40sol.

Obligacio quædam facta per juramentum.

Concessio 40s. annuatim solvend' per Ep'um Assaph' curato de Bodvari pro inserviundo cure Aberchwilar per L. Ep'um Assaph' et concessio decimarum et proventuum parochie de Llanelwy 4 vicariis choralibus pro inservienda cura infra 4 cruces exceptis et Episc'o reservatis decimis frumenti et oblacionibus 4 temporum. Dat' a'o 1310.

48b.—Concordia facta inter rectores juris ecclesie de Meyvod et rectores ecclesie de Llanvihangel circa decimas villarum, per juramentum proborum virorum coram Gruffino filio Wenoywyn a'o 1265. 27

Arbitrium London' Ep'i super causam quæ vertebatur inter Thomam Hereford' Ep'um et Anianum Ass' coram delegatis Papæ (in qua causa ad apostolicam sedem a dicto Thoma appellatum fuit) de jurisdictione episcopali in territorio de Gordor' (dicto Thomæ mortuo successit Rich'us Hereford Ep'us) et utroque in xi lib. obligato, ordinatum fuit ut jurisdictio maneret in statu quo tunc, protestante Ep'o Ass' de non fiendo ecclesiis suis prejudicio per hanc concordiam.

49a.—Forma appellacionis A. Ep'i Ass' in causa inter eum et abbatem de Tallellechen. Dat' London' a'o 1275.

49b.—Litteræ abbatum Walliæ ad Papam contra Ep'um Assa-

ven' querentem de militum Principis Walliæ rapinis &c. Dat' 1274, 7 Martii. 27

Missio Eignon ap Cadwgan Ddu D'no Ep'o L. et Howelo ap Hova clerico pro injuria dicto Howelo illata. 28

50, 51.—Procuraciones ecclesiarum.

51a.—Rectoria de Molde impropria Monasterio de Bisham solvet pensionem 5 lib. Ep'o omnibus aliis juribus consuetis.

Relaxatio Philippi de Mortuo Mari, Comitis de March et D'ni de Denbigh advocacionis rectorie de Denbigh Lewelino Ep'o Assav' et suis successoribus. Dat' 20 Septembris a'o R. Edw. III 8^o.

51b.—Petitiones quædam Abbatis et Conventus de Stratmar-chell de jure quarundam ecclesiarum dioc' Assavens'.

Breve de R. Edw. I quod Anianus Ep'us Ass' compareat in Parlamento. Dat' 1 Septemb' a'o regni sui 3^{io} apud West-mon'.

Ordinationes observandæ in visitatione L. Ep'i a'o 1312.

52a.—Articuli ad examinandum clerum in visitatione.

Litera L. Ep'i Ass' ad Regem Edw. testificans quod Willelmus Lygons constab' de Conwy ægritudine detinetur quominus officium suum debite exequi possit et petitio quod placeat idem officium in Johannem Lygons filium suum conferre. [Not dated.]

Litera ejusdem formæ ad Comitem Cornu'. [Not dated.]

Recognitio Edmundi Comitis Arundel' advocacionem ecclesiæ de Llanemeneych esse jus Lewelini Ep'i Ass' et successorum suorum. Dat' 1312 a'o R. R. Edw, fil. Edw. 6^o.

53a.—Test' A. Ep'i Ass' quod heredes Goronw Velin quod ad terram Ep'i apud Llangerniw liberi sunt ab omni relevio, amobragio et solario porrectionis terrarum, 1 Gobyr Estyn. Ita tamen quod marca una Ep'is annuatim ad festum Omnium Sanctorum persolvant, et Dyroe et Canilovo si forefecerint. Dat' die Veneris post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi a'o 1244. 28

Concordia inter L. ap Gruff' Principem et David fratrem ejus. Dat' a'o D'ni 1269.

53b.—Articuli in visitatione inquirendi.

54a.—Anianus Ep'us porcionem R. Rudlan ad firmam dat vicario ibidem a'o 1273. [Crossed.]

Similiter pro a'o 1274. [Crossed.]

Locacio lactualium Mechein eodem anno [crossed] et quæ sequuntur sunt lactuales locate. [Crossed.]

Excommunicatio Prioris et Conventus Coventr' per Ep'um ibidem.

55a.—H. Ass' Ep'us concedit monialibus de Llanllugan por-

cionem ecclesie de Llanvair in Caereneon reservata sibi alia porcione et taxacione vicarie. Dat' 1239. 29

A. Ass' Ep'us concedit Abbatisse et Conventui Monialium de Llanlulan medietatem ecclesie de Llanllwchayarn. Dat' 1263.

A. concessit Abbati et Conventui de Pola ecclesiam de Aber-riw, excepta vicaria vicariique institutione a'o 1265.

55*b*.—Institutio ad porcionem de Rudlan ad presentationem Edv. filii Regis Angliæ per Anianum Ep'um Assaph' a'o 1254.

Institutio ad aliam porcionem ibidem ad presentationem Henrici Regis per A. Ep'um Ass' 1252.

Note de criminibus et defectibus clericorum.

56.—Deest.

57*a*.—Forma appellacionis quæ vix legi potest.

57*b*.—Instructiones in quibus casibus potest aliquis appellare. Forma appellacionis.

58*a*.—Appellacio ex parte Ep'i ad Papam in causa quæ vertebatur inter eum et Isabellam de Mortuomari quondam uxorem Johannis fil' Alani de jure patronatus ecclesie de Llanemeneych.

58*b*.—Interdictio prioratus S'ti Martini de Dover propter contumacias monachorum ibidem.

Breve Regis Ed. ad Vice-Comit. Salop. quod distringat bona A. Ep'i Ass' quod non admittat idoneam personam ad ecclesiam de Llanemeneych ad presentationem Isabellæ uxoris Johannis fil' Alani quam contra dictum Episcopum recuperavit in curia Regis. Dat' a'o regni sui 10.

Interdictum eccles' conventualis Covent' per Ep'um ibidem.

59*a*.—Reynerus Ep'us Assavens' concedit Abbati et Conventui de Valle Crucis medietatem ecclesie de Wrexham ad fabricam ecclesie sue. [*Not dated.*]

Eadem donacio aliâ formâ. Dat' 8 cal' Maii 1220.

Confirmacio ejusdem charte per decanum et capit' Assav'.

Confirmacio ejusdem charte per Archiep' Cant'.

Confirmacio ejusdem charte per A. Ep'um Assav'.

Confirmacio ejusdem chart. per Honorium Papam 16 cal. Jan. pontific sui a'o 7^o.

Tradicio ejusdem confirmacionis Papæ abbati et monachis de Valle Crucis per R. Ep'um Insularum et testimoniale ejusdem Ep'i super eadem liberatione.

60*a*.—Confirmacio predictarum literarum per A. Ep'um Assav' a'o 1228.

A. Ep'us concessit iisdem abbati et conventui medietatem aliam ecclesiæ de Wrexham a'o 1227.

Confirmacio sequentis concessionis per Archiep'm Cant'.

Concessio totius ecclesiæ de Wrexham eidem abbati et conventui per A. Ep'um Ass. [*Not dated.*]

60*b*.—Eadem concessio iisdem fere verbis. Dat' mense No. 1225.

Eadem concessio iisdem fere verbis. [*Not dated.*]

Concessionis ejusdem confirmacio per decanum et capitulum Assav'.

61*a*.—Idem iisdem fere verbis. Dat' 1251.

Confirmacio donacionum Reineri, Abraham et Howeli Ep'orum, necnon confirmacionis Aniani Ep'i factæ de ecclesia de Llangolhen et Wrexham per M. (Mauritium) custodem Assaphens. Dat' in Octavis Innocent' 1267.

Renunciatio juris patronatus ad ecclesiam de Wrexham abbatu et conventui de Valle Crucis per Madocum filium Gruffith.

61*b*.—Confirmatio concessionis Abraham Ep'i factæ Monasterio de Valle Crucis per Anianum Ep'um. Dat' in crastino beati Thomæ Archiep'i a'o 1249, consecrationis 1^o.

Concessio partis ecclesiæ de Llangollen dicto abbati et conventui per A. Ep'um Ass'. Dat' 1232, 4to. non det.

Eadem concessio iisdem verbis.

62*a*.—Confirmacio ejusdem concessionis per decan' et capit' Ass'.

Concessio porcionis de Llangollen Monasterio de Valle Crucis per A. Ep'um Ass' 1236.

Confirmacio ejusdem concessionis per decanum et capit' Ass'. Dat' 1236, 18 cal. Feb.

Concessio alterius porcionis de Llangollen Monasterio per H. Ep'um reservatis 5 mercis solvendis ad Pentecost' et f'tum Michaelis. Dat' a'o 1237.

Concessio totius ecclesie de Llangollen D'ni (conventui?) de Valle Crucis per H. Ep'm. Dat' 14 cal' Maii 1238, cons. 3^o. Reservata institutione vicarii.

Confirmacio ejusdem concessionis per Anianum Ep'um, dat' in crastino beati Andree Apostoli 1249; cons. a'o 1^o.

Confirmacio et repetitio ejusdem concessionis per Anianum Ep'um dat' 1261.

64*a, b*.—Privilegium Monasterii de Valle Crucis per Innocentium Papam.

65*a*.—Idem per Gregorium Papam ibidem; recapitulatio omnium revencionum dicti Monasterii, ubi *ingress*' (? *inquest*') fact' est de M. Principe et Baronibus de Powys.

65*b*.—Idem per Honorium Papam.

Idem per Alexandrum Papam.

Alchun, Butugre, Wrexham, Ercacane &c.

66*a*.—Dispensa per Papam Urbanum cuidam clerico de presbytero nato ut sacros ordines et beneficia suscipere valeat.

Pensio concessa per decan' et capit'm Ass' cuidam Will'mo &c.

66*b*.—Reconcessio privilegiorum Ep'i Ass' infra Bervetwlad per L. Principem Walliæ a'o 1269, pontificatus Aniani a'o primo. 29.

Pensio concessa per Ep'um David cuidam Will'o; dat' 17 cal. Jun. 1342.

67*a*.—Literæ Principis Wallie ad Archiep'um Cant' respondentis suggestionibus Ep'i in territoriis Principis; dat' 1275. 30

67*b*.—D'ca' quædam Solomonis et oratio Augur filii Jace.

Orationes aliæ quædam ad Deum.

68*a*.—Oratio ad Deum.

Locacio porcionis de Hiraethawg quam L. Ep's ad fabricam ecclesie constituit per procuratorem fabrice ecclesie predicte pro uno anno pro 9li. a'o 1312.

Certificatorium beneficiorum vacantium per unum annum infra dioc' Ass' factum per David Ep'm Ass' Rigam de Asserio Papæ in Anglia nuncio; dat' 1318.

68*b*.—Quædam obligationes factæ Aniano Ep'o Ass' a'o 1274, quarum ultima est obligatio consanguineor. K. porcionarii de Llanrhaidr de 8 libris solvendis dicto episcopo, si dictus porcionarius convictus fu'it adulterii cum quadam muliere nominata. 33

69*a*.—Literæ ad Ep'um Menevensem per A. Ep'um Ass' contra abbatem de Talellecheu qui dictum Ep'um Ass' Domini Principis fulcitus presidio q'i Sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ in nostrum odium se opponit, excommunicasset, et a quo ipse ep'us appellerasset. 33

Literæ ad archid'm de Caer Merddin. In canonicam Ass'.

Literæ A. Ep'i ad priorem et capitulum predicatorum Angliæ quod orent pro eccles' Assaph &c. 33

69*b*.—Privilegia quædam concessa A. Ep'o Ass' per L. ap Gr. Princ' Wallie.

70*a*.—Articuli quidam per Ep'm Ass' exhibiti contra officarios regis pro eorum injuriis ecclesiæ Assavens' illatis. 32

70*b*.—Nomina plegiorum (fidemissorum) Ep'o datorum pro conventibus quibusdam. [*Crossed*.] 33

Obligacio quorundam dicto Ep'o. [*Crossed*.]

Fidemissores Howel ap Ll. Ep'o. [*Crossed*.] 34

Fidemissores Angharad vch Ph. Ep'o. [*Crossed*.] 34

Locacio vicarie de Llanrylling vacan a'o 1275. [*Crossed*.]

"Annis mille Dei ducentis subtrahe binos
Tunc fuit ad castrum Wallia victa Paen." } 34

"Annus millenus septenus septuagenus

Primus quo primas corrui ense Thomas."

(1171, Thos. Becket Abp. Canterbury.)

71*a*.—Inhibicio ab officiali Cant' contra archid' Mon' in eccle-

sia Bangor substitutum abbatis de Talellechau, delegati D'ni Papæ ne vexent dictum Ep'um eo quod ab eis ante hac appellarit; dat' 1275.

Testimoniale sin'e (sententiæ) latæ per abbatem de Talellechau ex parte abbatis et conventus de Valle Crucis contra exist' off' et vicarios quos ipse instituerat in Wrexham et Llangollen quæ sin'a (sententia) condemnat dictos vicarios in lx. lib. pro fructibus per eos receptis et capellas dictis abbati et conventui restituendas, et dictum Ep'um condemnat in quinque libris quas summas solvet sub pœna excommunicationis.

71b.—Certificatorium archid'ni de Caer Merddin ad officialem Cant' super mandato ei directo quod moneat dictum abbatem de Talellecheu quatenus revocet omnia quæ fecit contra Ep'um Ass' post ejusdem appellacionem, et compareat ad diem &c.

Nota super eodem decreto.

72a.—Citacio pro abbate de Talellecheu et suspensio ab ingressu ecclesiæ directa archid'o de Caer Merddin per off' Cant'.

Certificatorium de executione ejusdem mandati.

Concessio beneficiorum sequestratorum abbati et conventui de Valle Crucis per Ep'um Ass' in visitatione sua apud Album Monasterium. 34

73a.—Inhibitio a curia Cant' contra Reverendum Patrem Anianum Ep'um Ass' super appellacionem abbatis et conventus S'ti Petri Salop in causa ecclesiæ S'ti Oswaldi de Albo Monasterio Ass' dioc'; una cum citacione ejusdem Ep'i ad comparendum in causa predicta. Dat' 2 id' Octob' 1269.

Allegacio dictorum abbatis et conventus coram D'ni officiali contra dictum Ep'um continens quod cum dicti abbas et conventus dictam ecclesiam in suos proprios usus possidissent, dictus Ep'us alium in eandem induci fecit &c.

73b.—Alia allegacio eorundem de 200 li. damno quod passi sunt ea occasione quam per amissionem bonorum quæ ibi habebant.

Procuratorium dictorum abbatis et conventus in causa predicta. Dat' in fest' Bartolomei Apost' 1269.

Acta in causa predicta die Martis post Omnium Sanctorum 1269 et prorogatio in proximum post Nicholai.

74a.—Privilegium abbatis et conventus predicti per Eugenium p'p' transmissum Ep'o Ass' ab offic' Cant' die Lunæ post Nichol' 1269.

Denuo emanat citacio Ep'i in causa predicta in qua citacione transmittitur dictum privilegium.

Acta et prorogatio diei in dicta causa et decretum de citando Waltero de Engmere, clerico, ecclesie S'ti Oswaldi de Albo Monasterio si sua viderit, interesse.

75a.—Acta die Martis ante Purif. Marie 1269. Comparuit dictus Walterus, et parte adversa accusata contumacia Ep'i non comparentis, proposuit dictus Walterus dictum Ep'um esse dimittendum qui non ex officio processit adversus dictos religiosos ad instantiam ipsius Walteri, altera parte dissentiente, eo assignatus est dies Jovis post invocav'it.

75b.—Acta eodem die Jovis in cam' predict' 1269, et irritum est s'cu' quodcunque Ep'us egit circa premissa post appellacionem partis adversæ interpositam et Walterus Hangmere recessit sine die et assignatus est dies lunæ post d'mic' (dominicum) quasi modo geniti &c. et procedebat abbas et conventus testes.

76a, b.—Acta dicto die Lunæ 1270 in causa predicta.

Acta in crastino Assensionis 1270.

77a.—Citacio mandans quibusdam exhibere conventionem quandam inter predictos et in causa predicta.

Certificatorium de conventionem predicta.

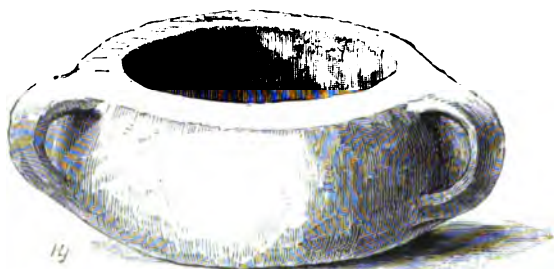
ON SOME WATER-STOUPS FOUND IN WALES AND CORNWALL.

HAVING observed certain water-stoups of what I conceive to be unusual forms, in Wales and Cornwall, I am induced to offer a short account of them.

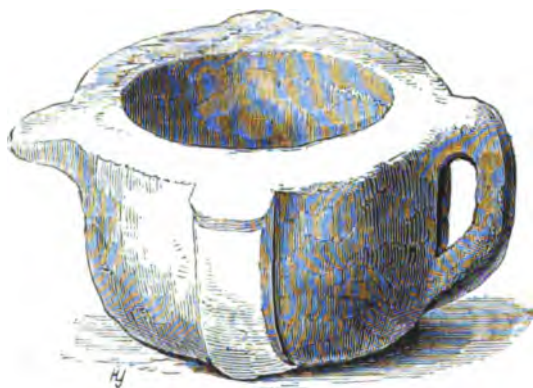
1. LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY, ANGLESEY.—In the garden of the Rectory of this remote village, one of the sweetest spots in the Isle of Anglesey, lies the ancient water-stoup of which three views are here given. It is said to have been brought hither from the neighbouring church of Llanfigail; and at first sight, to any one not acquainted with such objects, and found in such a situation, it might seem difficult to make out its true purpose. It is of the hard, greenish rock of the district; but has been cut with care, with much attention paid to its symmetry. Looking on it as circular, its external diameter at the upper rim is 17 inches; the inner diameter of the basin, 12 ins.; the circular basin itself is 10 ins. deep outside, but only 5 ins. inside. The base is a square of 14 ins., and crossings of ribs afford a simple



LLANGFNÍ, ANGLESEY.



LLANDDEW, BRECON.



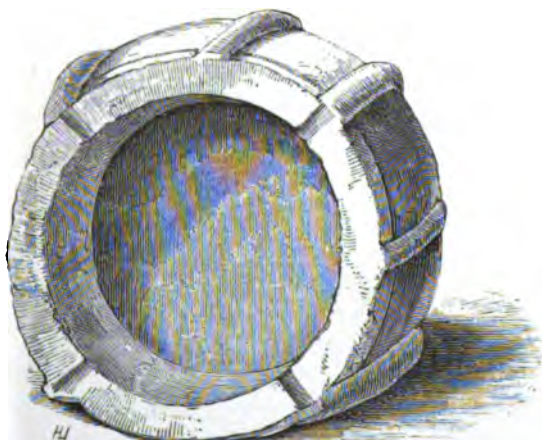
CARNANTON, CORNWALL.



LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY, ANGLESEY.



LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY, ANGLESEY.



LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY, ANGLESEY.

yet effective ornamentation. A curious point to observe in it is the occurrence of four excavated channels, probably symbolical, like the ribs, as if for the insertion or the extraction of water, in the flat surface of the upper rim; and on account of its being the most perfect, and the largest of the specimens I have met, I have thought it worth while to illustrate this stoup fully in three different views. This object is safe, for the time being, in possession of the present Rector, though lying among the beehives of his garden; but whenever the benefice changes hands, it is highly probable that it may become injured. It would be highly desirable to place it somewhere within the church, which, as mentioned in the *Mona Mediæva*, has been lately repaired by the present excellent incumbent, and is in good condition. But if not placed here, it should be removed either to the Caernarvon Museum, or to some other public collection.

2. LLANGFNÍ, ANGLESEY.—A stoup of similar stone, but of smaller dimensions, closely resembling the first one described, is preserved in the vestry of Llangfni Church, where it stands near the Roman inscribed stone also preserved there. The exterior is only 10 ins. square and 6 ins. deep; while the basin is 7 ins. in diameter, and 4 ins. deep. It will be observed that there are only two water-channels, cut at opposite corners of the upper surface; and that the bulging of the sides and ribs forms its sole ornamentation.

3. LLANDDEW, BRECON.—The next stoup of this kind which I have observed, I found in the cottage of a shoemaker, close to the ruined gateway of the old palace of the bishops of St. David's, at Llanddew near Brecon. Here it is degraded to the use of a receptacle for nails and other rubbish of a cobbler's shop; and it is commonly considered in the neighbourhood as a Roman mortar. It is of very nearly the same dimensions as the stoup at Llangfni; and, as far as my recollection extends, is of a calcareous stone. There are no ribs nor channels on the surface, and the only subject of ornamentation consists in the two handles. It is much to

be desired that this object should be rescued from its present position, and put within the church, or in some place of security; otherwise it may be destroyed at any moment.

4. CARNANTON, CORNWALL.—The fourth stoup is found in Cornwall, and is preserved carefully in the hall of Humphrey Willyams, Esq., of Carnanton. It is of white stone, probably granitic, and is rather deeper than the stoup at Llangefni. It is commonly called a Roman mortar. It has four handles, but one of them is broken; and it is devoid of water-channels. It most probably came from one of the neighbouring churches; but whether from the parochial church of St. Mawgan, close by,—now so admirably restored,—is not known.

I confess that, looking at an isolated object like this, and unaware of the existence of similar ones, I should be much puzzled to conceive its true destination; nor could I fully resolve my doubts with regard to any of these stoups until I had an opportunity of making an architectural tour in Picardy and the Boulonnais a few years ago. Then, especially in the latter district, and in churches of various dates, I frequently found stoups of this kind fixed in their usual places, just within the entrance doorway, and still serving their original sacred purpose. They were very similar in size and ornamentation; but though they had projecting ribs, were fixed within small niches, and evidently were not intended to be removed. At one place in particular (Clari?), the small church just north of Etaples, where the old port once was, and where traces of the Roman station have been observed, a stoup occurs which may well puzzle an antiquary, for it is almost impossible to distinguish it from a common apothecary's marble mortar; and, in fact, it seems as if it were quite modern. It is just within the west doorway; while the old font of the church is pitched out into the graveyard, to make room for a debased, semi-classic one of no interest, either ancient or modern.

H. L. J.

ALIGNMENTS IN WALES.

If it is allowed that the ancient inhabitants of Brittany were of the same race as those who occupied Devonshire, Cornwall, Wales, and other parts of Great Britain, we should expect to find a similarity in the monuments they have left. But instead of such similarity we find a remarkable contrast ; for while on this side of the British Channel we have circles of various dimensions, on the other side, and especially in Brittany, they are not usually found. On the other hand, numerous alignments exist in that country, but are unknown in these islands, except on a small and irregular scale. In speaking, however, of circles, it is necessary to confine the term to such as cannot have been the remains of carns or similar structures ; for in many cases where the carns have vanished, all but the outer rings of stones, which limited the base of the carn, remain ; and these stones being usually larger and more unwieldy than the small ones, and not adapted for building walls or houses, have been left when the earth and the smaller and more useful stones have been removed. By circles, therefore, should be understood those of some size, and composed of isolated blocks or pillar-stones. Some difficulty also arises as regards what the French call "cromlechs,"—a term as unfortunate and objectionable as it is when used, in the English sense,¹ of another kind of monument, viz. the denuded chamber. To illustrate the confusion of ideas in such a matter, we may quote M. Mahé's description of what he calls cromlechs, which he always speaks of as particularly rare in a country, where stone chambers or dolmens abound in great numbers, and yet does not perceive that the instances he gives are nothing more than ruined stone chambers, the supporting stones of which are arranged more in a circular than rectangular form. He describes one in Arradon, about nine feet (French) in diameter, as *still retain-*

¹ The term "cromlech" is unknown in Ireland.

ing its cap-stone; another, in the commune of St. Maurice, about sixteen feet, has also its covering; while a smaller one, of seven feet in diameter, in the Ile d'Arz, has lost that appendage. Even without the proof of the existing covering stones, it is evident that his cromlechs are chambers more or less circular, which, no doubt, are much rarer than the rectangular ones.

M. Du Caumont, in his *Cours* (vol. i, p. 87), describes them as *enceintes druidiques*, including under the term "cromlech," circles composed of stones, and those composed of earth; and seems to mean a very different monument from those of M. Mahé: in fact, he reckons among them our Wiltshire, Cornish, and Scotch circles, and therefore means what is ordinarily meant by a stone circle. But of such circles he hardly knows of any in France; at least he only refers to one of twelve stones in the Chartrain district, and having a diameter of sixty feet.

In his own country, Normandy, he does not know of a single instance, although that district is rather rich in other megalithic remains. In the departments of Eure and Seine Inférieure, circles appear to be wanting; but he speaks of the remains of one near Aigle, in the department of Arne. He gives, however, no particulars. There was formerly, he informs us, near Saumur an eminence consisting of twelve stones and a central one, which may possibly have been one of the supporters of a chamber. If, however, circles were to be found anywhere, it would be in that district, where the most numerous and the grandest monuments exist; but even in that district, Lower Brittany, with one exception, they are not found. That one exists, or rather did (for we believe the stones have vanished), on the small peninsula of Kermovan, a few miles from Brest. An account of it is recorded in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of French Antiquaries (vol. iii, p. 16), and no doubt was contributed by M. Fremenville, a member of the society, and is probably the same as the one he has printed in his *Finisterre*. As he saw Druid

work in almost every monument, he, of course, makes this an *enceinte druidique*, and thus explains the details. The circle, or rather the ellipse, of 120 feet one way, and 90 feet another, consists of twelve stones; the highest, about 8 feet, placed at the eastern extremity; and the next highest, one about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at the opposite end. Under the highest sat the archdruid; but we are not informed who occupied the next seat of honour. Just beyond the ellipse are two dolmens, which he converts into altars, where the mystic ceremonies were performed in presence of the Druidic convocation. It was no doubt, a burial-place, for under one of the stones a stone celt has since been found. In his *Côtes du Nord* (p. 331) he finds another *enceinte druidique* near Begars, but which looks more like a defensive earthwork. This was an ellipse, 1,300 feet from north to south, with a raised kind of esplanade at the northern end. He mentions some stones (nineteen in all), which he thinks lined the chord and arc of the raised part; but he allows they are not in their original place, and may, therefore, have formed part of the defences. But he mentions one fact which may be recorded, namely, the existence of a menhir, 24 feet high, at the extremity of the enclosure opposite the esplanade. Half way up, on the face of it, are cut three circles, placed nearly one above the other, and of different sizes. In these circles he recognises the sun in the highest, the earth in the middle one, and the moon in the lowest and smallest. But whatever the nature of this enclosure, it does not look like a stone circle; so that we may conclude this writer, who traversed Brittany on foot with some care, could only discover one such stone monument, viz. the one near Brest.

At the meeting of the late Bretonne Association, held 1852, at St. Brieuc, mention was made of a stone circle at Trebeurden, which, if really a circle, was unusually gigantic. There are, however, only eight stones, of which the average height is not given; but they are described as "*disposés en cercle à un kilomètre de distance.*"

If this means they were placed at a kilomètre apart from one another, the circle must have had a circumference of five miles, putting the kilomètre at 3,288 English feet. If it is meant that the diameter is a kilomètre, it would still be a very large circle, greater than our own Avebury circle. It is simply mentioned as one of a list of Celtic remains of the department; but as it does not appear to be elsewhere noticed, there may be some misconception on the subject, and the stones are probably not parts of a circle at all.

With the exception of a circular enclosure on the high narrow ridge by which the peninsula of Crozon is connected with the rest of the department, and which is said to be more of a military character, there does not appear to be any circle except those which have been mentioned. Had they ever existed to the same extent as they are found in this country, we might have expected to have found at least traces of them in the wilder and uncultivated districts. We find alignments in abundance, of which the most important are the three or four separate groups, which have generally been confounded together, as the great Carnac alignment; but that these are separate and distinct alignments is shewn, not so much by the intervening void spaces, as by the fact that each group, as one proceeds westward, commences with smaller stones, which increase in size until they reach a certain point where there appears to be an enclosure generally rectangular. The same is observed in the succeeding groups, and finally in the grandest of them, near the village of Carnac, which terminates with a semicircular enclosure. This is the group near St. Michael's Mount that is usually visited. Proceeding westward, the large Plouharnel chambers (in one of which the two curious gold collars were found) are passed on the route to the Erdeven groups; beyond which, again, at some little distance, is the Plouhinec alignment, consisting of several rows of massive blocks rather than the ordinary menhirs. These include what may be called the great alignments of Brit-

tany; but there are numerous others, more or less perfect: in one of which, at Plobannalec, near Pont l'Abbé, the rectilinear system is again met with, consisting of lines of small chambers and menhirs intermixed. It is important to notice that in all instances these lines were connected with sepulchral remains, although in the more imperfect alignments these adjuncts are sometimes wanting.

While, then, one class of stone monument is so well represented in Brittany, and another (the circle) almost entirely wanting, the reverse seems to be the case in these islands, where the circles are the rule, and the alignments the exception; and even where they are found, they are so small, and, comparatively speaking, so insignificant (never exceeding two rows of stones, and more often consisting of a single one), that they bear the same relation to the large groups on the other side of the Channel as the most humble of our circles bear to Stonehenge and Avebury, and our more important monuments of this class. As there is no reason, however (as Mr. Stuart justly remarks in the addition to the Appendix to his magnificent volume lately issued), why the nature and use of the smallest circle should be considered different from that of the largest, so such humble alignments as we possess probably differ only in extent, and the number of lines, from the largest ones of Carnac.

There is another point which should be noticed. Excluding Avebury as *sui generis*, with the two sinuous lines diverging from the great circle, and its huge rampart of earth, we find some instances where avenues of stones are connected with circles. This is particularly the case in Scotland, which within the last century had some very large ones, and still possesses some which deserve more notice than they seem to have attracted. One, indeed, is well known, namely that of Callernish in the Isle of Lewis, where two parallel lines of stones issue from a circle; from which also project three short single lines at the other three points of the compass. The whole monument thus gives the notion of a large

Latin cross with a central disc. From the position and character of the stones forming what would be the shaft of the cross, it is probable that they have never formed the sides of a covered gallery, although Mr. Stuart seems to think such may have been the case. Other instances are mentioned by that gentleman (p. xcv in *Addition to Appendix*): thus at Brochwin, on the Clyth estate, in Caithness, at the base of a hill, the crest of which appears to have been fortified, more than one hundred stones radiate in lines from a central carn. At Canister is a similar group, also connected with a small carn. Other examples also occur, but where the last traces of carns have vanished. One of the largest is at Bruan, on the estate of Ulbster, consisting of four or five hundred pillar-stones in parallel rows. Nor are such monuments wanting in other parts of Scotland. There was formerly in Balnabroch, in Strathhardle, a large carn surrounded by smaller ones and hut-circles. At the close of the last century an observer describes two parallel stone fences running southwards from the carn, upwards of one hundred yards. At a later period (1834) Mr. Skene of Rubishaw found it extending one hundred feet, and thirty-two broad; and from his sketch it appears that the line ran from two of the small carns to the large one. Maitland describes a stone monument at Inverury, in Aberdeenshire, as consisting of two distinct portions: the smaller lying to the south, surrounded by a ditch; the larger being a small carn surrounded by three rows of standing stones. An avenue of such stones, two hundred yards long, led from the south to the lesser circle, and, crossing it, continued to the stone circles. (*Hist. Scot.*, vol. i, p. 154.)

Sir James Simpson, in his *British Archaic Sculpturings*, one of the most valuable contributions of this century to the archæologist's library, mentions a group at Ballymenach in Argyleshire, which appears to be the remains of an alignment connected with a circle. Some of these have cups. Mr. Stuart speaks also of six large pillar-stones in the same neighbourhood, ranged three

and three, in parallel lines, with a seventh beyond them ; but which would, if the lines were continued, stand midway between them. There are, however, in this instance, no carns or remains of any ; but it may be fairly supposed that one or more did once exist.

As far, therefore, as Scotland is concerned, these avenues seem to have been uniformly connected with circles or carns, or, in other words, with sepulchral remains. As we come southwards, the only one known is the once celebrated avenue of Shap, which formerly consisted of a very long line of two rows of stones connected at one end with a circle. Only a few of the stones remain now of one of its sides, some of which are marked with those mysterious figures to which Sir James Simpson has drawn public attention. Whatever remained of the circle itself has been dislodged by the railway. About two miles, however, to the north is the fine double circle at Gunnerkild ; and as the avenue is said to have been a mile in length in Camden's time, so before him it may have continued further northwards, and may even have been connected with the Gunnerkild circle : at any rate this remarkable avenue was certainly connected with one circle. On Dartmoor are traces of the same rectilinear system.

In Cornwall only one instance is known to Mr. Blight. This line consists only of nine stones, called "The Nine Maidens." They are near St. Colomb.

The short double row of stones on Mr. Harrison's land at Rockmount, in the Isle of Man, and which has been described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is not, strictly speaking, an alignment or avenue. The stones have evidently formed the sides of a covered gallery under a tumulus which, with its chambers, has been removed. Mr. Harrison has promised to excavate where the chamber is supposed to have stood ; but the results of his exploration have not yet been ascertained.

If there are any avenues in Ireland, they have not, as far as we know, been noticed or published.

As regards Wales, although it still possesses no small

number of circles, cromlechs, and other similar early remains, such avenues or alignments are extremely rare. In Gower there is something approaching to them, as far as it seems to carry out the connection between sepulchral places, and what may be called the rectilinear system. Thus starting from the great cromlech called "Arthur's Quoit," is a very long line of small mounds, placed at regular intervals from each other, and which have the appearance of remains of small carns. We are not aware that they have been examined; if not, they should be, and if, as anticipated, they are found to be separate graves, we should have in Wales something not unlike the lines at Plobannalec, near Pont l'Abbé, already alluded to. In North Wales, however, is a remarkable example of a circle and avenue, unnoticed by Pennant and other writers. The description of it is kindly given by Miss Davies, of Penmaen Dovey, the daughter and representative of one of the most accomplished scholars and judicious antiquaries of Wales. It is situated between two streams, called Cwym-y-Rhewi and Avon-y-Disgynfa, looking down from a considerable elevation on the Vale of Mochant, and two miles above the well-known waterfall of Pistill-y-Rhaiadr. It consists of a large circle of isolated stones, of which thirteen were remaining when Miss Davies last saw it, and an avenue of two rows still retaining thirty-nine, and many portions of others that had been broken up. In the centre of the circle is a deep hollow, the site, no doubt, of the sepulchral chamber. The name Rhos-y-beddau, or *the graves on the moor*, has rescued the monument from being claimed by the Druids. The avenue appears to lead directly into the circle, the breadth of it corresponding to the space between the two stones of the circle where the circle and avenue meet, but it is probable that a stone or two is wanting at this part of the circle.

The late Mr. Lloyd of Caerwys, the companion of Pennant in his Welsh wanderings, and the father of the late Angharad Lloyd, has left some notes of the stone

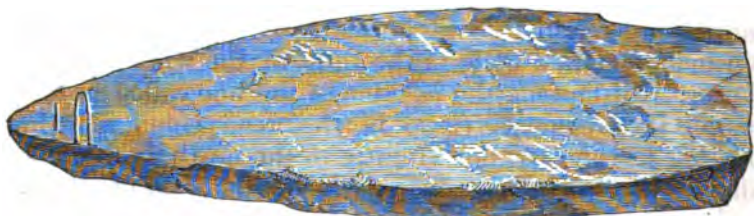


PARC-Y MAWR, PEMBROKESHIRE.

monuments in Carnarvonshire, which have been printed in the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vols. for 1848-49). These notes are dated 1772, so that it is no matter of surprise that so many there recorded have disappeared. He mentions an immense number of chambers, circles, and pillar-stones, but no alignment, although he alludes to what he calls a serpentine course of low stones, a quarter of a mile long, on each side of which are numerous barrows. This was situated near Aber, on the ancient road from Caerhun, but was certainly not discovered by those members who traversed that ancient route during the Bangor Meeting. The stones have either since been removed, or Mr. Lloyd mistook, for an artificial arrangement, the work of accident or nature. At any rate, even allowing that he was correct in his opinion, he did not see an alignment.

In the northern part of Pembrokeshire is a single line of stones of great size, which Fenton does not mention, although he deliberately pulled to pieces a fine cromlech near it, and which seems to have been connected with this row of stones, for it was probably continued further northwards than it is at present. On referring to the Ordnance map, a little to the right of the word "Llanlawer," will be seen the position of the line called in the map "Parc-y-marw" (field of the dead); and a little further to the east, but slightly to the north, is marked down the cromlech destroyed by Fenton, and of which only some small fragments remain. The line of stones is parallel to the narrow road, and if continued would pass within a few paces of the ruined cromlech. Here, as at Rhos-y-beddau, the name points to the character of the monument; for experience has shewn that local names of this kind in Wales, handed down from time immemorial, may be generally depended on. Local tradition, however, adds an account of a desperate battle fought on the spot, among the pillar-stones themselves, as if the possession of them were said to have been the sole object of the combatants. A lady, clad all in white, appears to those who are rash enough to walk that

way by night; and so ancient is this tradition, which is still firmly believed, that a short distance before the stones commence, a foot-path, by long use now become public, turns across the fields to the left, making a *détour* of nearly a mile before it leads again into the road. During day-time the peasants do not think it necessary to take the roundabout course. The road itself is evidently one of great antiquity, and apparently led to the great work at Dinas. The height of the stones is not so striking as their lower part is embedded in the tall bank of earth that does the duty of an ordinary hedge; but some of them are full sixteen feet long. An accurate representation is here given of them, from the skilful pencil of Mr. Blight, taken on the spot in June 1866. (See plate.) One of the stones has fallen across the road; and on it are incised some curious lines, which are not modern work, and have the appearance of having been cut in the same manner, and by the same means, as other archaic incised work. (See woodcut.) None of the other stones has any mark-



Parc-y-Marw, Pembrokeshire.

ings at all; but as they are deeply embedded in the bank, only the upper parts are visible. There were no traces to be discovered of any second or other lines of stone, so that this seems to have always been a single line; but although single, it must have been a striking object at a time when no enclosures existed, and the present level of the soil lower than it is now. It is hardly necessary to state that in the view the hedge-bank is omitted.

It is not impossible that careful examination of some

of the more remote parts of Wales, where monuments of this period exist, may lead to the discovery of others hitherto unnoticed, as this one seems to have been up to this time. If so, there will be additional means of testing the value of the suggestion, that all these rectilinear arrangements of stones are invariably connected with burial-places. Allowing the line in Gower to belong to this class, we find it confirmed in that instance. No one can doubt of the sepulchral character of the circle and avenue at Rhos-y-beddau, and the same may be said of Parc-y-marw.

E. L. BARNWELL.

INCISED STONE, BURGHILL, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Among other objects of interest connected with Burghill Church is a small oblong slab, which was discovered under the pavement when the present encaustic tiles within the communion-rails were put down. It was immediately under the communion-table. It is a fine-grained sandstone, brought probably from one of two quarries of the district whence similar slabs are obtained at the present day. One of these quarries is in the parish, the other in the neighbouring parish of Credenhill. The accompanying representation of it, from the pencil of Mr. Blight, has been submitted to Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Stuart, and Professor Westwood, who are unable to form any satisfactory opinion as to its character. It is now submitted to the members of the Association in the hope that some light may be thrown on the question. From the upper portion of the stone, where two lines end abruptly, it is possible that a part of it is missing, and that the original number of main compartments was four, and not three. The upper one on the left hand side corresponds with the lowest one on the same side; neither of them being divided by a vertical line, as in the case of the other compartments.

The present upper compartment has two of its subdivisions rather defaced; but they appear to contain the figures which occur in the other two compartments. This is a shaft arising from a square base, and surmounted with what may be called a fleur-de-lis. This figure is repeated four times, although in one instance the base is wanting.

Taking the upper compartment from left to right, we have—1, one of the figures already mentioned; 2, some implement with two notches; 3, another having the form of the stock of a gun, with three notches, surmounted by a rude, crescent-shaped knob; 4 and 5, as No. 1; 6, a fish, not unlike such as are found in the Wemyss Caves, Fifeshire, and some of the sculptured stones in Scotland, of which Mr. John Stuart has given us so full an account. In his magnificent second volume, lately issued, are representations of several forms of fish, none of which exactly correspond with this one. But one hardly expects to find in such carvings attempts to distinguish one species of fish from another. 7, a figure which looks like H or N, but may not be a letter at all; 8, a shaft arising from a cone-formed base, and having its upper part bent at an angle; 9, a figure which seems to be a mere ornament, but is probably intended to represent something; 10, the trapezoid figure is apparently a boat,—an opinion in which Professor Westwood agrees. It certainly bears a kind of rude resemblance to an undoubted boat on a stone at Dundee, given in Mr. Stuart's second volume (plate 125), out of which arises a cross with other details. Out of our boat (if it is such) arise, in the same way, two figures,—one an implement with notches, and the other the same as No. 1. The notched implement bears a very faint resemblance to one of the Cave carvings in Scotland (plates 33 and 34, No. 3); but the resemblance is so very faint, that it would be unsafe to consider them in any way connected. The vertical division of the compartment is carried only to the upper part of the boat, so that the two divisions of the lowest compartment may be considered as agree-



SCULPTURED SLAB, HEREFORDSHIRE.

ing in being twice as large as the other subdivided spaces; and the same arrangement, as already mentioned, seems to have existed in the upper compartment, which is conjectured to have completed the stone.

Of all these devices, the only point of resemblance with the peculiar figurings on certain Scottish stones and caves seems to be the fish. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, whatever they mean, are not found at all in Mr. Stuart's book. It was, however, evidently in favour with the workman, for he has repeated it so often.

Mr. Westwood is not inclined to assign to it any great antiquity, and many will probably agree with him; but the difficulty of assigning the workman is considerable. It appears, from the nature of the stone, to have been the work of a person in the district, who may have drawn on his inventive powers, but which must have been of a limited character. It may also have been the production of some wandering artist accustomed to some local or traditional forms. He was probably not a Welshman, for no such figurings are found in the Principality. It is likely, however, that the figures are intended to denote something, and are not mere rude attempts at unmeaning ornaments. Even its Christian character is uncertain, although its being found within a church does, to some extent, make it likely that it is of that character. As matters stand, all that can be said is that it appears to be a curious specimen of native Herefordshire art.

E. L. BARNWELL.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CARTULARY OF MARGAM.

(Continued from p. 59.)

XXX.—[75 B. 23.]

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Osbernus Bosse consensu et consilio heredum meorum et aliorum amicorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Margam et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram meam in Hobeleswrdi scilicet unam acram terre et dimidiam et aliquantulum majus ut dicti monachi habeant et teneant eandem terram de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et pacifice ab omni consuetudine et exactione et servicio seculari, sicut ulla elemosina liberius et quietius teneri potest vel haberi in perpetuum, excepto regali servicio quod ad tantam portiunculam terre pertinet. Hiis testibus, Petro Croc, Radulfo de Stokes, Hugone de Howelle, Ricardo Venatore, Willielmo de Crihulle, Petro senescallo, Johanne de Frith, Ricardo tunc capellano de Tokuit', Johanne Aylard monacho de Kyngeswde, Dunstano et Waltero monachis de Margam et multis aliis.

(Circa A.D. 1230.)

Round seal of white wax, about two inches diameter; in centre a fleur de lis richly floriated; legend, "Sigill' Osberti Bose."

It appears from the taxation of Pope Nicholas (p. 238) that Margam held lands, a windmill, and certain rents, the whole valued at £12:0:10½, in and about Tokyn-ton; and to this it is probable that the charter relates. Of the grantor and witnesses nothing has been discovered. Fosbroke (H. of Glouc., ii, 105) mentions a family of Croke who held under Bath Abbey in Tokyn-ton, and appears in an inquisition, 16 Ed. II. Roger Croke held the property, 5 Ed. III; and John Croke, outlawed for felony, 21 Ed. III, held the superior manor of Olveston under the Prior of Bath. Peter was, therefore, probably a member of this family. He appears also in B. 19. A Gilbert Croc witnessed William Earl of Gloucester's charter to Neath; and about 1166 Ruald Croc held a knight's fee under the same Earl William,

as recorded in the *Niger Liber* of the Exchequer. Mr. Floyd meets with a Walter Croc in the Pipe Roll for Stafford, 31 H. I; and in the Close Roll of King John for Devon. The latter entries probably relate to a stranger; but the two former shew that a family of the name were tenants under Earl William. The fleur de lys, like the star, was a common emblem, and throws no light on the user of it.

Peter de Stoks tests the confirmation charter of 8th John. A family of this name held land in the same part of Gloucestershire early in the reign of Henry III.

XXXI.—[75 C. 21.]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Morganus Kam salutem in Domino. Noveritis universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totam communem pasture mee inter Avenam et divisas que sunt inter dictos monachos de Margan et monachos de Neth, tam in marisco quam in melis ad usum vaccarum suarum et ceterorum animalium. Ita ut dicti monachi habeant et teneant dictam pasturam et utantur ea bene et in pace libere et quiete sine contradictione mei vel heredum meorum reddendo inde mihi vel heredibus meis quadraginta denarios annuatim ad festum sancti Andree pro omni servicio exactione et demanda seculari. Concessi etiam dictis monachis locum unum idoneum in dictis metis ad domum faciendum si voluerint ad opus vaccarum suarum. Hec omnia ego et heredes mei dictis monachis pro predicto servicio contra omnes homines varentizabimus. Et ut premissa firmitatis robur inperpetuum optineant, presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Henrico ab Willim, Lewelino ab Rog's, Reso fratre ejus, Galfrido ab Herebert, Osberto et Thoma monachis de Margan, Hespus Roberto petit conversis de Marg', et multis aliis. [1180-1240.]

Endorsed.—Carta Morgani Gam de communa pasture in melis et in mariscis de Avene.

A circular seal, nearly perfect, of green wax, remains attached, bearing the impress of a mounted knight in armour, riding to the proper left. Legend, +SIGILLVM . MORGANI . GAM.* (See next page.)

Morgan Gam was the very active representative of the lords of Avene, or Aberavan, towards the close of the twelfth and the commencement of the thirteenth

century. Some account of his family and of himself has already appeared in this Journal. No record of the Abbey of Margam would be complete without honourable mention of these lords, the leading Welsh family of their time in Glamorgan, and the local protectors of, and liberal benefactors to, the religious community.



XXXII.—*Confirmatio Morgani Gam de Terris &c. Monachis de Margam. Penes C. R. M. TALBOT.*

Ego Morgan filius Morgani et fratres mei Leisan et Owein concessi eis et confirmavi eis scilicet monachis quod decetero non vexabo eos nec impediam de aqua sua de Avene aut aliquid injurie contra eos faciam aut fieri permittam et quod oves eorum de pastura non amovebo aut amoveri permittam pro aliqua causa aut ira quam erga prefatam domum habuero. Preterea sciendum quod eos non vexabo nec impediam de terris suis colendis quas habent in feodo Novi Castelli quamdiu ipsum Novum Castellum fuerit extra manum meam scilicet de me et de meis firmam pacem habebunt licet cum aliis pro predicto Novo Castello guerram fecero. Insuper et supra sanctuaria eidem ecclesie juravi quod ego et heredes mei hec omnia fideliter et absque dolo tenebuntur et prefatis monachis contra omnes homines pro posse nostro warantizabimus. Hujus testibus Cuichlin filio Canan, Rederch et Ririd.

(Circa 1240.)

XXXIII.—*Harl. Chart. 75, B. 40.*

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Resus Coh junior salutem in domino.

Noverit universitas vestra quod ego consilio et consensu amicorum meorum quietum clamavi et abjuravi et hac carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibi deo servientibus totum clamium meum et totum jus quod dicebam me habere in terra de Egleskeyn occasione forestarie videlicet tres domos in pastura de Egleskeyn ad pascendum ubi vellem inter aquam de Garewe et aquam de Uggemor: extra pratum et bladum hoc totum quietum clamavi pro omnibus heredibus meis et omnibus meis ut habeant et teneant dicti monachi dictam terram suam scilicet quicquid continetur inter predictas aquas libere et quiete et pacifice pro me et omnibus meis sicut ulla elemosina liberius et quietius haberi potest vel teneri in omnibus et per omnia sicut carte donatorum quas inde habent testantur. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc quietum clamacionem contra omnes homines et omnes feminas in perpetuam. Et sciendum quod hoc totum pactum est coram domino Elya Landavense episcopo apud Margan circa festum omnium Sanctorum anni domini millesimi ducentesimi tricesimi quarti. Et preterea sciendum quod affidavi et super sacrosancte ecclesie de Margan juravi quod omnia ista fideliter et sine dolo servabo in perpetuum et quod fidelis ero dicte domui semper et ubique et quod bona illorum custodiam et defendam pro omni posse meo ubicunque et precipue in terra de Egleskeyn et quod non sinam pro omni posse meo quod aliquis cum averiis suis intret in terram de Eglesken ad pascendum. Et ut hoc concessio mea rata et inconcussa permaneat predictus episcopus et Morganus Gam huic scripto sigilla sua apposuerunt una cum sigillo meo. Hiis testibus Domino Elya Landavense episcopo Magistro Ricardo de Kerlyun Johanne Capellano Ricardo Notario Episcopi Morgano Cam Anyano ab Madoc Jewelino ab Roger Yoruardo ab Espus Oweno ab Alaythen Reso fratre ejus David ap Wylm Lewarh Puynel Osberno et Thomæ de Cantelo monachis de Margan Espus et Anyano conversis de Margan et multis aliis. [1234.]

Endorsed.—Abjuratio Resi Coch junioris de terra de Egliscanwir.

Three seals remain attached: 1, circular, of dark green wax, with a star-like device, and the legend, +SIGILL. RESI COH JUNIORIS. 2, oval, of green wax; on one face a bishop fully habited; on dexter side a star; on sinister, a crescent; legend, ELIAS DEI GRACIA LA[NDAV.] EPISCOPVS. Counter-seal, a right hand raised in act of benediction; legend, +SECRET: ELIE LAN-

DAVENNIS EPISCOPVS. 3, a small circular seal of dark green wax; thereon a rude impression of a knight on horseback; legend, [s]IGIL[L. MOR]GANI CA[M].

The Garw and the Uggemor, or Ogwr, are mountain streams which contribute to form the modern Ogmere, the river of Bridgend. Elias de Radnor occupied the see of Llandaff from 1230 till his death, 13 May, 1240. The first four witnesses are ecclesiastics, the next seven Welsh laymen. Puynel is probably Paynel, a Norman name; and Cantelupe, no doubt, one of a great family of "Advenæ," whose mark may still be traced in Canteleuston or Cantleston.

XXXIV.—*Cal. Rotul. Chart. 22 H. III.*

Morgan. domus. Libertates. [1237-8.]

XXXV.—[75 B. 19.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Bonevilla consilio et assensu Aliz. uxoris mee et aliorum amicorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam totum feudum meum de Bonevilest' cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis tres marcas sterlingorum ad Nativitatem Beati Johannis Baptiste pro omni servitio consuetudine et exactione seculari excepto servicio dimidii militis unde predicti monachi respondebunt Dominis de Wunfal de predicto feudo. Relevium vero de eadem terra quandocunque evenierit faciet heres ille qui humagium faciet de dicta firma vel unde voluerit. Ita quod monachi super hoc non vexabuntur. Hanc donationem feci predictis monachis ut habeant et teneant dictum feudum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et pacifice cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco et plano in pratis et pasturis in aquis molendinis et piscariis et omnibus rebus et aisiamentis sicut ulla elemosina liberius et quietius haberi potest vel teneri excepta dicta firma et dicto servitio. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis monachis dictam donationem contra omnes homines et omnes feminas in perpetuum. Hiis testibus Petro Pincerna tunc Vicecomite de Glamorgan', Reimundo de Sullia, Mauricio tunc Archidiacono Landavie, Reso et Griffino fratribus ejus, Magistro Radulpho Mailoc, Willielmo de Reigni, Gaufrido de Bonevilla, Johanne Croft, Waltero Flandrense, Dunstano et Waltero de Haverford monachis de Margan', Ro-

berto de Landmeuthin' et Espus conversis de Margan' et multis aliis. (Circa A.D. 1250.)

Seal of green wax, nearly oval, about two inches in length; in centre a fleur de lys of early form; crosses right and left of stem; legend, SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE BONEVILLE.

Wunfall is Wenvoe, a parish named in the *Book of Llandaff*. Archdeacon Maurice is, no doubt, the person whose death, in 1242, is recorded in the *Annals of Tewkesbury*. He and Rees and Griffith, his brothers, seem to have been of the family of Ivor Bach of Senghenydd, afterwards known as Lewis of Van.

There is a Maurice, brother of Clement, abbot of Neath, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in his book, *De Instructione Principis*, who might, chronologically, be the archdeacon. The Welsh also mention a Maurice, archdeacon of Llandaff, called "Cleppa," as having written on the history of Wales.

William de Reigni bore a name well known in the honour of Gloucester, and lines of which flourished long, and from an early period, in Somerset, Devon, and Wilts. John de Reigny was of Eggesford and Culm-Reigny, otherwise Culm-Sackville, in 27 H. III. They held lands in Biddeford, of the honour of Gloucester; and their name was long preserved in Brixton-Reigny, Austy-Reigny, and Esse-Reigny. They also held lands in the honour of Totnes in Melcomb, at Rowell in Wilts, and at Sheerston in Somerset. Anne Reigny, the heiress and tenth recorded possessor of Eggesford, married Charles Copplestone of Bicklow; and the coheiresses of Reigny of Brixton married, about 4 E. I, Crubb, Prony, Luscomb, Horey, and Wanton. Sir John Paulet of Goathurst married the heiress of the Wilts and Somerset branch before the reign of R. II. The family were allied to Dennis, Sully, and De Londres, all names connected with Glamorgan. 22 E. III, Robert de Reigny died seized of Colwineston manor, called in Gloucestershire, but probably in Glamorgan.

The connexion of the English Reignys with the honour of Gloucester is sufficient to account for their occasional presence, and to render probable the actual settlement of

some of the family in Glamorgan; but the precise genealogical point of connexion has not yet been discovered.

Roger de Reigni witnesses a charter to Kidwelly Priory in the reign of Henry I (*Old Mon.*, i, 424); and the Welsh pedigrees mention a Sir Milo de Reigny, probably in the reign of H. III, as lord of Wrinston, or Wrenchester Castle in Wenvoe; of Michaelston-le-Pit; Llantwit and Llancarvan. His daughter, Ela, carried some of these possessions to her husband, Simon de Raleigh, of Nettlecombe, but who seems to have resided at Wrenchester.

Ela de Reigny is reputed to have held Dinas Powis Castle. The *Golden Grove Book* (i, c. 743) gives a pedigree of another family or branch, commencing with Robert de Rayni of Brocastle, about 1340, whose great-grandson, William Rayny or Rhun, lived 28 H. VI, and left Joan, who carried the house and manor of Carnllwyd, in Llancarvan, to her first husband, Lewis Mathew.

The family of Flandrensis, Fleming, or Le Fleming, is one of those whose history has come under the accurate eye of Mr. Floyd. The name was a considerable one in Glamorgan, where the family recorded themselves in the manor and parish of Flemington, usually called Flimston. Though reputed to have come in with Fitzhamon, and counted among the chosen twelve, their name does not occur till nearly a century and a quarter after the Conquest. The presumption, therefore, is that they were not earlier in the county, since they were people too considerable to be overlooked.

The earliest on record is RICHARD FLANDRENSIS of Glamorgan, who, with Walter de Sully, was appointed in 1213 to inquire into the damage sustained by the clergy of Llandaff from the king's measures. About the same time he granted to Margam a rent of 12*d.* per ann., which he received from thence for a free tenement at Cardiff. This was before 1218, when Walter de Sully, one of the witnesses, died. Richard also witnessed, about the same date, a charter of Lleisan ap Morgan to Margam.

Contemporary with Richard was WALTERUS Flandrensis of 75 B. 19; and WILLIAM Fleming, who witnessed the grant of Lanmeuthin to Margam by Hugh de Lan-

carvan (*Coll. T. and G.*, v, 18), and in 1230 witnessed the agreement of Raymond de Sully with Margam. He, or another William, also witnessed a fine by the sons of Morgan ap Cadwathen. In 1230-50 William was on the county court of assize, in a suit between the abbot of Neath and Lleisan ap Morgan; and in 1238 William le Fleming, of Glamorgan, took out a writ against the abbot of Tewkesbury. (*Annales de T.*, 1238.) In 1257 he witnessed a charter of Richard de Clare granting Lecquid to the Sandfords; about 1260 a Bonville charter; and in 1261 a grant by Robert Bassett, also to Margam. (75 B. 17.) In 1262 he was one of the jury, at Cardiff, upon the county extent.

The next recorded is another RICHARD Fleming, probably the Richard of the preceding date (75 B. 17), who in 1289 witnessed an agreement by Gilbert de Clare with Neath Abbey about an exchange of lands. He was bailiff under Gilbert de Clare, and led his troops on the celebrated raid into Brecknock in 1290, recorded in the Rolls of Parliament for 20 Ed. I (i, 75-7).

Though much connected with the county, there is no positive evidence that he held a manor there until after the death of Countess Johanna in 1307, for he is neither named in the extent of 1262 nor in her inquisition of 1307, and the lands afterwards held by the Flemings were then in other hands.

Before the death of the last Gilbert de Clare, in 1315, one branch of the Fleming family, probably that of Flimston, was of St. Tathan's, and there held a part of the Nerber estate. A Walter Flandrensis, probably of this family, tested a Bonville charter to Margam of about 1250. (75 B. 19.)

In 1276 PHILIP le Fleming was substitute for Walter de Sully in the force summoned against Llewelyn. (Writs of Military Service, i, 209.) In 1304 a Maurice le Fleming tested a Margam deed. (75 A. 43.)

In 1315 at the death of Earl Gilbert de Clare Philip held part of the four knight fees formerly held by Philip de Nerbert (*Escaet.* 8 E. II, No. 68), and in 1327 he was on a jury at Cardiff to inquire into the seizure of Gilbert

Turberville's lands. (Ibid. i, E. III [2d No.] No. 9). The date of Philip's death is uncertain, but he left two sons, PHILIP and RICHARD. (Ibid. 34, E. III [1st No.] No. 11).

Philip le Fleming, the eldest son, married CHRISTIANA, and died *s.p.* She died 1 May, 1361, a widow, seized of one-third of the fee (of Flemingston)—evidently in dower—and paying 2*s.* 2*d.* per annum in lieu of all service. The value was 33*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Her heir was

RICHARD, son of Richard le Fleming, æt. 21, 25th January, 1360, born, therefore, in 1339. As a minor, he was in ward to Guy de Brien, husband of the widow of Hugh le Despenser, and holding under the king the farm of Glamorgan Lordship during the minority of Edward, heir of Hugh.

The other two-thirds of the fee of Flemingston had descended to Richard on the death of his uncle Philip; and, no doubt for this reason, at the inquest on the death of Hugh le Despenser, in 1349, there is no mention of Flemingston, though in 1352 Richard le Fleming, brother-in-law of Christiana, was on the inquest at the death of Roger de Berkerolles. (*Esc.* 26 E. III [2d No.] No. 13.)

It is not known when the younger Richard died, but before 1375, when, on the death of Edward le Despenser, PHILIP le Fleming held a knight's fee in St. Tathan's. It is more probable that this Philip was the brother than the son of the last Richard, seeing that fifteen years before he was but twenty-one, and Philip must have been of full age at Edward le Despenser's death.

Philip was ancestor of a family who held Flemingston into the seventeenth century, and gave off various cadet branches. John Flemyng, senior, no doubt of Flemingston, tested a Llancovian charter, 5 Oct., 1452.

The other branch of the Fleming family was of St. George's, and probably descended from Sir WILLIAM, no doubt a son of Richard Fleming, who led the Brecon raid in 1290. Sir William was well-known in Glamorgan. In 1315 he was *locum tenens* for Bartholomew de Badlesmere, who was *custos* of Glamorgan for the king on the death of Earl Gilbert in 1315. (*Esc.* 8 Ed. II, No. 68). In 1316 Sir William was summoned

to raise a thousand men in Glamorgan for the Scotch war (Writs, iii, 472); and he had the custody of Llantrissant Castle, and was bailiff of the balliwick of Miscin, (*Abb. Orig. Rot.*, i, 226.) At the Spenser survey, in 1320, he held two knights' fees in Wenvoe. He seems to have sided with the barons against Edward II and Despenser; and after the defeat of Boroughbridge the sheriff of Gloucester was ordered to seize his lands, and in that same year he was hung at Cardiff.

His successor was, no doubt, JOHN le Fleming of St. George's, who in 1330 witnessed a grant by John d'Avene to Margam. The settlement of Richard Turberville shews that this John married the third daughter of Payn de Turberville, and was father of William.

WILLIAM le Fleming, at the death of Hugh le Despenser (Esc. 23 E. III, 1st No., No. 169) held two fees in Wenvoe, value per ann. £10; and two parts of a fee in Lanmays, value £20; and was, no doubt, he who witnessed, in 1358, the Cardiff and Llantrissant charters, and whose son was John.

Sir JOHN Fleming (Esc. 49 E. III), on the death of Edward le Despenser in 1375, held two knights' fees, value £16; and who left a daughter, Margaret (*ib.* 6 R. II, No. 36).

MARGARET Fleming, daughter and heiress, died on the Wednesday before 21 Sept. 1382, *s. p.*, seized of the lordship and manor of Wenvoe by the service of two knights' fees, and 13s. 4d., ward silver, to Cardiff Castle, which manor was worth a clear value of £20 per ann. She also had the lordship and manor of Lanmays by the service of two parts of a knight's fee, and 6s. 8d. ward silver, and the manor was worth £20 per ann.

Margaret's heirs were another MARGARET, æt. 31, 1382, widow of William Malefaunt; and JOHANNA, æt. 30, 1382, wife of William de Hornby. They were sisters of William Fleming, father of Sir John; and thus ended Fleming of St. George's.

The fortified manor house of Flemingston still stands. Part is original, and the court is still enclosed within the old embattled wall which skirts the contiguous churchyard, and is connected with the remains of a tower.

The whole is kept in excellent order by the Countess of Dunraven, and none but an antiquary will regret the complete reconstruction of the church.

XXXVI.—[75 A. 37.]

Memorandum quod anno domini m^{cc}l^o sexto in octabis Sancti Laurencii martyris apud Christi ecclesiam facta est hec finalis concordia et amicabile composicio inter Abbatem et Conuentum de Margan ex parte vna et Abbatem et Conuentum de Karlyun ex altera super quadam controuersia inter ipsos exorta de assignacione et limitacione centum acrarum terre eisdem Abbati et Conuentui de Karlyun per tenorem sentencie diffinitive per venerabiles de Byldewas de Brueria et de Kyngeswode Abbates auctoritate Capituli Generalis inter partes judicialis in contiguo loco mansionis sue de Bolgoyth in pastura de Hyrwenwrgan concessarum: videlicet quod cum eas secundum quod oportuit ibidem habere non possent memorate Abbas et Conuentus de Margan pro bono pace et litis in posterum occasione tollenda pro dictarum centum acrarum recompensacione viginti acras terre in contiguo loco de Redvayn dictis Abbati et Conuentui de Karlyun in quoscunque suos vsus proprios eas convertere voluerint vna cum dictis mansionibus suis et bosco de Bolgoyth et vnica domo cum trium acrarum clausura tantum apud Estymwereleh nullo ibidem religioso manenti in futuro perpetuis temporibus libere possidendas concesserunt. Quas quidem viginti acras fossandi, claudendi, necnon domos per vim sentencie prefate dirutas reerigendi secundum quod eas prius habuerunt ibidem si voluerint: plenam in posterum habent facultatem tenore ejusdem sentencie seu compositionum inter partes confectarum non obstante aliqua tenens in hac parte. Ita tamen quod Abbas et Conuentus de Margan toto residuo dicte communis pasture de Hyrwenwrgan omni tempore anni in perpetuum die noctuque ubique libere et pacifice cum omni genere animalium: utantur infra has diuisas subscriptas videlicet a magna pola ubi Werelet oritur tendendo usque in fluvium de Neth versus septemtrionem et per fluvium de Neth tendendo versus orientem usque ad Redcvaynet a Redevayn usque ad fines Brethon et inde versus austrum tendendo usque ad rivulum Canan et per rivulum Canan usque ad Aberdar et ab Aberdar directe versus occidentem usque ad Pulthadar et a Pulthadar usque ad cilium montis directe tendendo versus occidentem usque ad predictam magnam polam. Ceteris omnibus fossatis clausuris et edificiis in dicta pastura factis uel constructis per ipsos de Karlyun penitus amouendis nec aliquibus aliis preter prenominata ibidem per eosdem imposterum construendis. Hoc nichilominus supra dictus adjecto quod si quis

monachus vel conversus dictarum domorum contra hanc quod absit finalem concordiam et compositionem amicabilem aliquo modo uenire presumpserit omni occasione excusacione et dilatione postpositus a domo propria penitus emittatur non reversurus nisi de licencia capitule generalis. Tenore nichilominus dicte sentencie et compositionem inter dictas domos jam dudum confectarum in ceteris omnibus preterquam in premissis in suo robore inviolabilit' persistente inperpetuum. Et ut hec finalis concordia compositio amicabilis firmitatis robur optineat inperpetuum dictarum domorum abbatis una cum venerabilibus de Heleya, de Tynterna, de Neth de Alba domo et de Strata florida Abbatibus presens scriptum sigillorum suorum impressionibus duxerunt roborandum.

[1256. Deed indented.]

Endorsed.—Compositio inter domum de Kyleun et domum de Margan ultima facta apud Christi ecclesiam anno domini m^occ^ol^o sexto de pastura in hyrvan Vrgan.

Six labels for seals, but only five seals remain: 1, small oval, red wax, full length figure of an abbot; SIGILLVM . ABBATIS . DE . MARGAN. 2, fragment, small oval, green wax, full length figure of an abbot; legend, SI...ATIS...DE . TI.... 3, small fragment, oval, green wax, full length figure of an abbot; legend, ...ATIS . L.... 4, scarcely anything remains. 5, small oval, green wax, full length of an abbot; legend entirely gone.

Bolgoyth, or Bolgoed, is a property near Hirwain-Wrgan, known now as Hirwain, above the town of Aberdare. The Conan, or Cwnon, is the river which receives the Dare at the town of Aberdare.

XXXVII.—[75 A. 38.]

Hec est convencio facta inter Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex parte una recipientem et Willielmum Frankelein tradentem ex altera videlicet quod dictus Willielmus dictis Abbati et Conventui invadiavit unam acram terre sue cum pertinentiis tenendam et habendam a festo Sancti Marchi evangeliste anno domini m^occ^o quinquagesimo octavo¹ usque ad finem triginta annorum continue subsequentium pro vna marca argenti sibi ab eisdem pre manibus pacata que scilicet jacet inter has divisas et se extendit in longum versus Goylake ex parte australi et ex parte boreali versus la Schilue et in latum jacet inter terram Henrici Vachan ipsam vicinam habens ex parte occidentali ex parte vero orientali terram dicti Abbatis et Conventus. Et sciendum quod si dictus Willielmus vel heredes sui

¹ 25 April 1258.

dictam acram post dictum terminum acquietare voluerunt: dictam marcā cum custo melioracionis ejusdem terre dictis Abbatī et Conuentui restituerent. Singulis tamen annis per terminum prefatum de dicta marca nomine redditus duo denarii remittantur. Et dictus Willielmus vel heredes sui dictam acram cum pertinenciis dictis Abbati et Conuentui per totum dicti temporis spacium contra omnes mortales warantizabunt. Hanc vero convencionem sine dolo ex utraque parte tenendam fidei caucione prestita et sigillorum suorum impressionibus presens scriptum in modum cyrographi confectum et inter se divisum alternatim munierunt. Hiis testibus Thoma Grammus, Philippo de Corneli, Mauricio Grammus, Thoma Russel, Waltero Herebert et aliis.

[1258. Deed indented.]

Small oval seal of green wax; full length effigy of an abbot; legend gone.

75 A. 39 is a duplicate of the above, but sealed with a small circular seal bearing the device of a star-flower, and the legend, ...I DE BONVILL.

Frankleyn, or Franklin, is a name of early and continual occurrence in the western part of the county about Cornellau, and in Gower, though it probably was never so well represented as at present. William, no doubt the same person, occurs as a witness to A. 41 in 1267. A William Frankleyn had a confirmation of lands in Caerwigga from Thomas, Abbot of Margam. According to the Welsh pedigrees the ancestor of the later branches was a John Franklen hên, when they were of Park-le-Breose in Gower, and intermarried with the Swansea and Gower families. One branch settled in Caermarthenshire, of whom Walter practised in the Marches Court at Ludlow, and Thomas was Rector of Charlton, Co. Hants, in 1685. The present representative of the only extant Glamorgan line is Mr. Franklin of Clementston.

Maurice Gramus is not again mentioned, but Thomas, son of Roger Gramus, and Isud his wife, gave lands to Hugh Fitz Hugh by an undated charter (75 C. 8).

Cornelly, or Cornellau, is a manor near Kenfig, which gave or received its name to or from some early Norman settlers. Thomas de Corneli, no doubt the witness of

75 B. 27, gave ten acres of arable land in his fee of Cornelly to Neath before the 9 John (*N. M.* v. 58). William de Corneli tests 75 B. 27, and appears to have been the son of Thomas, and Philip de Corneli, perhaps a grandson, tests 75 A. 38, in 1258.

Roger Sturmi is mentioned under 75 A. 9, perhaps about 1170.

XXXVIII.—[75 A. 6.]

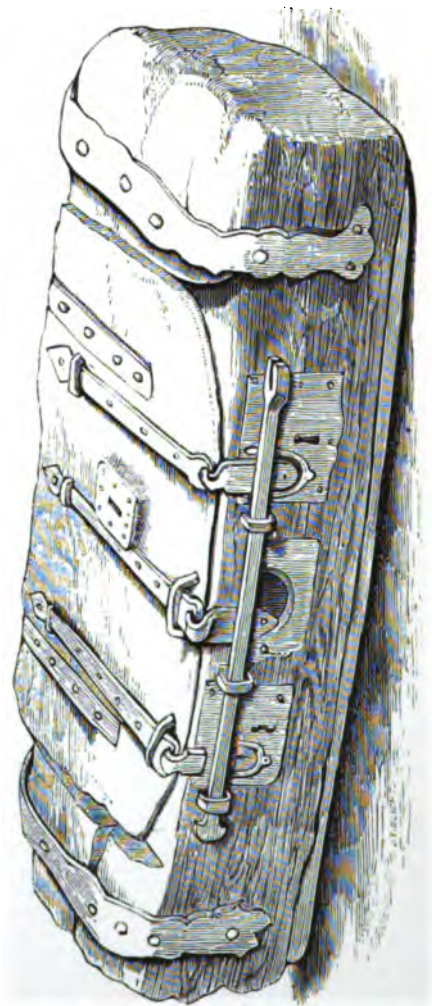
Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Frater B. dictus Abbas Cisterciensis totusque Conuentus Abbatum capituli generalis rei geste noticiam cum salute, universitati vestre presentibz innotescat quod nos sententiam a venerabilibus coabbatibus nostris de Bildewas de Bruera et de Kyngeswode Judicibz a capitulo generali constitutis in causa que vertebatur inter Abbatiam de Margan ex una parte et Abbatiam de Kelyon ex altera rite ac judicialiter latam prout inferius continetur partibus presentibus ac consentientibus auctoritate dicti capituli diximus roborandam. Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris de Bildewas de Bruera de Kyngeswode Abbatis salutem in domino sempiternam. Quem quocumque a mortalibus gerantur nisi ad posteriorum memoriam litterarium diligentis scripto commenduntur ceca oblivione perire dinoscuntur universis presentibus et futuris que per nos auctoritate capituli generalis inter domos de Margan et Kelyon sentencialiter terminata sunt presenti scripto p'palare decrevimus cum enim ad petitionem Abbatis de Margan dati fuissimus iudices a capitulo generali super communia pasture de Hyrwen Worgan, unde nobis liquido constabat per retroacta alias hinc motam fuisse questionem et eandem amicali concordia per compositionem inter partes factum fuisse sopitam. Sedeam postea ex parte dictorum Abbatis et Conuentus de Kelyon minus integre observatam. Nos convocatis rite partibus in ecclesia Cathedrali Wygornie anno domini m^occ^ol^o tercio, feria secunda post clausum pasche prepositis utri mgne proponendo. Testibus admissis et attestacionibus puplicatis cartis et scriptis inter partes confectis, lectis, et sane intellectis assidentibus nobiscum venerabilibus patribus de Dora de Tinterna Abbatibus necnon et aliis discretis nostri ordinis personis dictam controversiam auctoritate capituli generalis qua fungibamur in hac parte per sententiam diffinitam cum nullatenus licet per nos plurimum esset elaboratum amicabilem posset finem sortiri hoc modo terminavimus. Primo scilicet irrefragabiliter censuimus compositionem inter dictas domos anno domini m^occ^oij^o de dicta pastura et possessionibus

aliis factam perpetuis fore temporibus inviolabiliter observandam. Secundo quod Abbas et Conuentus de Margan dicta pastura de Hyrwenworgan omnibus anni temporibus die notuque ubique lib . . . et pacifice cum omni genere animalium utantur. Et ut litis in posterum tollatur occasio, dicte comuni terminos per has diuisas facta pejus inde diligenti inquisitionem per viros religiosos et fide dignos duximus . . . clarare videlicet a magna pola ubi Wrelech oritur per aquam de Wrelech tendendo usque in fluvium de Neth versus septentrionem, et per fluvium de Neth tendendo versus orientem usque ad Redevayn et a Re . . . usque ad fines Breconie et inde versus austrum tendendo usque ad rivulum Canan et per rivulum Canan usque ad Aberdar et ab Aberdar directe versus occidentem usque ad Puthladar et a Puthladar usque ad cilium montis, et per cilium montis directe tendendo versus occidentem usque ad predictam magnam polam. Qui quid infra hos terminos continetur dictis Abbati et Conuentui de Margan in communem pasturam adjudicavimus exceptis mansioni et bosco de Bolchoyth et centum acris eidem mansioni contiguis in loco dumtaxat Abbati et conventui de Margan minus nocenti, et unica cum domo apud Estunwreleth in qua nullus maneat religiosus nec aliqua ibi excepta tantum trium acrarum quantitate, circa eandem domum fiat clausuram. Tercio quod sepes fossata clausure et alia quelibet edificia per ipsos de Kelyon constructa preter prenominata penitus amoveantur. Quarto et ultimo quod si aliquis monachus vel conversus dictorum domorum contra hanc sententiam venire presumpserit sine omni excusacione et dilacione auctoritate ordinis a domo propria penitus emittatur: non reversurus nisi de licentia capituli generalis. Et ut hec sententia diffinitiva firmitatis robur optineat imperpetuum nos eam in scripto redactam sigillorum nostrorum impressione roboravimus. Antedictis vero iudicibus committit iterato capitulum generale eisdem firmiter injungendo ut sicut in dicta causa super principali laudabiliter processerunt: ita super accessoriis videlicet super expensis factis et dampnis illatis domui de Margan ejusdem auctoritate capituli juris ordine observato procedant prout fuerit procedendum facientes quod decreverint per censuram ordinis irrefragabiliter observari. Quod si omnes hiis execrandis interesse non poterent: duo ea nichilominus fideliter exequantur. Datum Cist' anno domini m^occ^ol^oij^o tempore capituli generalis. [1253.]

Endorsed.—Confirmacio capituli generalis.

A round seal of green wax; in the centre the figure of an abbot; legend, + SIGILLVM . ABBATIS . CISTERCIENSIS.

(To be continued.)



ST. BEUNO'S CHEST, CLYNNOG FAWR.

ST. BEUNO'S CHEST.

CLYNNOG VAWR.

CLYNNOG Church, one of the greater churches of North Wales, has been fully described in the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones and Professor Westwood. Since that time the church has been put in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of the chapel of St. Beuno. This saint, the founder of the original church at the commencement of the seventh century, holds a distinguished place among his brother saints of Wales, and was honoured by having several churches and chapels dedicated to him. One of these, Llanfeuno, is in Herefordshire; and there are ten in Wales. Near Berriw, in Montgomeryshire, is a maenhir, a representation of which is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1867. It marks the bounds of the two townships in which the parish is divided, and is called Maen Beuno, but is not connected with the saint by any local tradition. Mr. T. O. Morgan suggests that it is so named because the church is dedicated to the saint.

His fame was not undeserved if what is said of him is true. In addition to the well-known story of his restoring to his niece, the decapitated Winifred, her head and her life, he is said to have raised five others from death to life, and will still raise the seventh. It is also stated of him in a note appended to the communication given in Leland's *Collectanea*, and mentioned below, that when the *other* saints have lost their dignity, he shall perform the first miracle. His fame also as a restorer to health was not less than of his restoring to life; for, even down to Pennant's time, sick children and persons were brought to his chapel and placed on rushes strewed upon his grave for the night, which operation, with a bath in the holy well adjoining, was considered a sure remedy. Pennant saw a paralysed man from Merioneth

then reposing on the tomb, with the exception of a feather bed being substituted for the rushes. The substantial masonry round the well, neglected as it is at the present time, indicates its former importance. Of the great veneration in which this saint was held in Wales, and especially in North Wales, there can be little doubt; and hence, perhaps, the fact that the College at Tremeirchion, near St. Asaph, bears the name of Saint Beuno.

In the vestry of Clynnog Church is preserved the ancient chest, which is here given from a drawing made in 1866. Beyond its great rudeness and its form, so different from the ordinary church chests still remaining in many of our Welsh churches, there is nothing to indicate its exact or even probable date. It must, however, be referred to a period anterior to the reign of our sixth Edward, and is probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of church chests in Wales.¹ Pennant mentions it in his account of Clynnog thus: "The offerings of calves and lambs which happen to be born with the Nôd Beuno, or mark of St. Beuno, a certain natural mark in the ear, have not entirely ceased. They are brought to the church on Trinity Sunday, the anniversary of the saint, and delivered to the churchwardens, who sell and account for them, and put it into a great chest, 'Cuff St. Beuno,' made of one piece of oak, and secured with three locks. From this the Welsh have a proverb for attempting a very difficult thing, 'You may as well try to break up St. Beuno's chest.' The little money resulting from the consecrated beasts, or casual offerings, is either applied to the relief of the poor, or in aid of repairs."

This account of Pennant does not exactly correspond with the statement made in a communication (1589)

¹ There is, or was lately, a chest somewhat of the same character in Llanellian Church, Anglesey, called "Cyff Elian," one of the seven patron saints of Mona. The holy well of this saint also was in high estimation as to its healing powers; the invalids, after their bath in it, dropping their offerings into the chest. Their number must have been considerable, as the offerings so contributed enabled the parishioners to purchase three tenements for the benefit of the incumbent's income.

concerning superstitious practices then prevailing in Wales. This will be found in Leland's *Collectanea*, and also in a former volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. According to this account, Trinity Sunday is not necessarily the day of offering, as the circumstance related occurred on Whitsunday—nor are the offerings confined to lambs and calves, as in the present case a bullock about a year old was offered ; or, more strictly speaking, half only of the beast was offered, as the other half was due from the offerer to the keeper of the hostel. As the beast was led with a rope through a little porch into the churchyard, the young man who led the beast said with a loud voice, "Thy Halfe to God and St. Beino." He had previously asked the host what he considered the value of it, who replied about a crown, for (adds the host) on the preceding Sunday the vicar had purchased a bullock of the same size for sixteen groats, and, therefore, the young man was not likely to obtain more. The churchwardens do not appear to act in this instance, the vicar only being apparently the valuer and the purchaser. It was a general opinion at that time that all St. Beuno's beasts prospered marvellously well, whence arose much competition for them. The writer goes on to say that some beasts when first calved have St. Beuno's mark on their ears, from which, perhaps, it may be inferred that unmarked beasts might also be offered. No mention is made of lambs being offered ; but, as the practice had not altogether ceased in Pen-nant's time, it is probable that some information may be gathered from the oldest inhabitants of the district regarding the kind of beasts offered, and the manner of offering. Another superstition existed at that time about the sacred character of all trees growing on ground belonging to St. Beuno, which no one dared to cut down lest the Saint should kill or do some grievous harm so them.

In the volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1848 is an account of the monies taken out of the chest Dec. 3, 1688.

Taken out of the box of broad money	4	2	6
Of all sortes of groates	10	5	0
Of Fourpence halfevence ?	4	11	
Of small moneys	8	0	
Of <i>Read</i> ? moneys	7	10	
One broken sixpence and one gro (groat ?) nigh 3d.			
Total	15	8	3

Within a few years ago the chest was placed to the south of the altar against the east wall; and, within the memory of many, persons living came from distant parts of the country to deposit their offerings in the chest, under the belief that they would thereby propitiate the old Saint, and so obtain his intercession on behalf of their cattle afflicted at that time with some fatal disorder. The Rev. Robert Williams, formerly vicar of the parish, informs me that the late Dean of Bangor (Cotton) in his capacity of Rural Dean, had the chest opened by a blacksmith in the presence of the churchwardens, which could only be done by forcing open the iron bars. The keys, in this instance, seem to have been lost, but it is somewhat curious that no steps had been taken to replace them. In the chest were found a sovereign and several silver pieces, most probably deposited by those who had still faith in the power of the old saint.

That such a curious relic of former days should be suffered to perish from neglect, would reflect little credit on its lawful guardians. At present it lies on a damp floor in the vestry, and is never seen except by strangers. Would it not be desirable to have it replaced on a suitable stand, in its former or some other appropriate position in the church, and be protected from atmospheric action by proper varnishing? Not only would such a plan tend to preserve the actual wood, much of which is decayed, but would win for it more general respect than by leaving it on the ground in the vestry, where it cannot be inspected satisfactorily without being *dragged* forth into the light,—a task not very easy.

J. T. BLIGHT.

RELICS OF DINAS MAWDDWY.

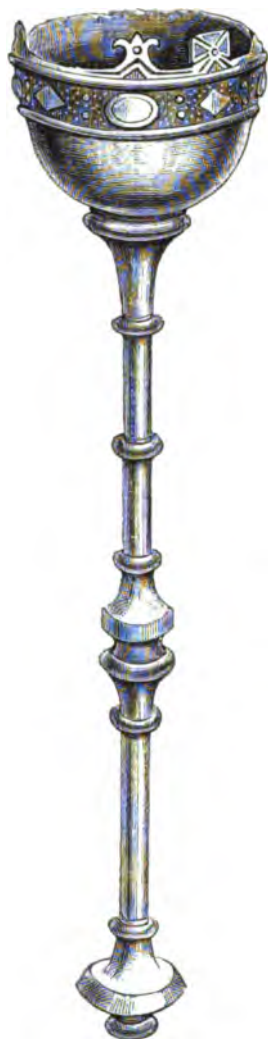
DINAS MAWDDWY is remarkable for the dubiousness of its real history. Some have considered the present city, or town, or village, to be the remains of a much more important place than it is at present. Others of equal, if not higher, authority, believe that it never was very different from its present state. The arguments of those who hold this view are of considerable weight. One of these is from the character of the ground on which it stands. It is situated, not on the Cerist or Ceris, as stated in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, but on the Dyfi, which actually washes the rock on which the town stands. The river, dashing against the north-east rock, is forced to make a bend towards the south, and so washes almost the whole length of the rock. The Cerist falls into the Dyfi from the right bank, about three hundred feet or more before the latter comes in contact with the rock. Craig y Dinas, a very steep, rocky hill, rises to a great height above the town, which consists of two lines of houses with a road between them; and the space between the foot of the Craig and the river is about all the available ground for building. It is clear, therefore, that if Dinas Mawddwy was ever a large and important place, it must have occupied some other site at some distance. There are, moreover, no vestiges whatsoever of a former greatness; no tradition, unless the word "Dinas" may be considered to denote a fortified stronghold; but the real meaning of the word is not, we believe, determined by Welsh scholars. Moreover, it is not mentioned as a place of importance in any ancient Welsh documents that have come under the notice of the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, the Rector of Llanymawddwy, who considers that the place has not materially altered. If it had been walled round, and had been a strong and important post, traces of walls, and certainly traditions of its supposed importance, might be

expected to exist; but there are no traces and no traditions of either.

On the other side of the question there is the indisputable fact that this village was a corporate town, or, as it is called, city. It had its mayor, recorder, and burgesses, and the usual authority of such potentates. Of its history as a corporation nothing seems to be known, as to whether a corporation was granted by the crown or the lord of the manor; for of the antiquity of the manor there is no question. As the power of the corporation extended over the whole lordship, it would seem that the lord either granted or procured this honour for his own town. The form of an election for mayor is gone through by the burgesses every year at Michaelmas. The meeting is called in the records, "the general sessions of the peace held and kept at the Court House situate at Dinas, in and for the said manor, borough, and city." The mayor, however, is called the bailiff for the said manor, borough, and city, unless he is a distinct officer from the mayor. The office of recorder is always filled by the steward of the manor of Mawddwy. A jury is summoned in June and November to find and present all nuisances or encroachments on the waste lands within the borough. There are also similar courts for the manor held twice a year before the steward. There is no record of any other proceedings at the borough courts, which appear to be merely formal, as the necessary work is done at the manor courts as regards presentments, etc. The mayor and his colleagues had, however, formerly more extensive powers, although at present the magisterial duties of the mayor are confined to granting beer and spirit licenses within the Dinas. The public stocks (removed within the memory of the present generation) and the great iron fetter, called "Y Feg Fawr," are proofs that he had power to restrain those who misbehaved themselves, or patronised to excess the licensed ale-houses. No record, however, or account of these corrective implements having been used is in existence. The annual election of the mayor seems a mere



IRON FETTERS, DINAS MAWDDWY.



MACE, DINAS MAWDDWY.

formality. Originally the mayor was elected annually, then triennially, and latterly apparently for life; for the late mayor, a respectable farmer, who died a short time ago, held the office for many years.

The only real remains, therefore, of the ancient corporation are the courts they hold, the licensing of public houses, "Y Feg Fawr," and a curious mace. These civic insignia, until the present lord of the manor has resided there, used to be kept at the Red Lion Inn; but are now, we hope, in the more desirable custody of Mr. Buckley, the lord of the manor, or at least his steward. By the kindness of Mr. Buckley they were exhibited at Machynlleth during the Meeting of the Association in 1866; and as they are certainly the oldest examples, if not unique badges of their kind, of municipal authority in Wales, Mr. Blight made drawings of them with a view to their appearing in the Journal.

"Y Feg Fawr" is a formidable looking apparatus, measuring twenty inches, and of considerable weight. They were intended to secure the feet; but may also have been used for the hands, which is not, however, likely. A man secured thus by his feet must have been unable to move, except by very short jumps; and as there does not appear to have been any public prison, they may have been used to secure a person in any ordinarily secured room, until he could be removed to the nearest prison; or they may have been used as stocks prior to the introduction of that contrivance.

The mace, which is of copper, measures sixteen inches and a half, and seems to have lost the upper portion which covered the hollow part. The present cover is of brass, loose, and of much later period, and has the royal arms engraved on it. The mace itself has the characteristics of the fifteenth century, and there is no reason to think that it is later. It should, however, be remembered that the particular character of civic maces seems to have been long continued. Presuming, however, that the right date is assigned to the Dinas mace, it may be, as far as we know, the earliest

evidence of the Dinas mayor and corporation. Welsh mayors and corporations probably had similar insignia ; but few, we believe, have them at present, and certainly none of as early a date as that here mentioned. In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* it is said that the corporation also retains the original standard measure : we presume this is the Winchester standard. If this is the case, it is to be hoped that it will not be separated from the mace and fetter ; for whatever may have been the importance of ancient Dinas Mawddwy, its last relics should at least be carefully preserved.

E. L. BARNWELL.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Meeting for this year is appointed to be held at Port Madoc, Caernarvonshire, during the latter part of August. The presidential chair will be taken on that occasion by EDWARD FOSTER COULSON, of Cors y Gedol, Esq. ; and the precise day of Meeting, with the other arrangements, will be made known in our next number.

The place chosen is accessible by rail from Caernarvon in one direction, and from Barmouth in another ; is in one of the most beautiful parts of Wales ; and is rich in attractions both for the archæologist and the lover of grand mountain scenery.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—1867.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To wood engraving	- - 44 17 0	January 1, 1867. By balance in Treasurer's hands -	- - 53 16 4
" steel ditto	- - 11 9 0	By the Hon. W. O. Stanley	- - 11 11 0
" printing	- - 183 2 9	" sale of back numbers of <i>Archæologia Cambrensis</i>	- - 0 10 0
" Editor's salary	- - 40 0 0	" Hereford Local Committee	- - 38 14 4
" lithography	- - 0 16 0	" Subscriptions	- - 237 14 2
" postages and carriage of parcels, &c.	- 7 8 1		
" balance in Treasurer's hands 31st Decem- ber, 1867	- - 54 13 0		<u>£342 5 10</u>
	<u>£342 5 10</u>		
<i>Audited and found correct.</i>		JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., <i>Treasurer.</i>	
F. POWELL } <i>Auditors for</i> JOHN MORGAN } 1867.		Brecon. 21st March, 1868.	

Correspondence.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN LANCASHIRE.

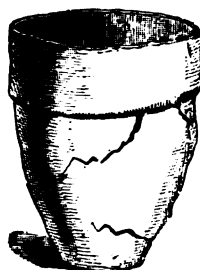
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The following particulars of a recent archæological “find” will probably be interesting to your readers.

The village of Wavertree now forms one of the outlying suburbs of Liverpool, and, of late, building has extended itself in this direction. On the 4th of July last, as the workmen were excavating for the erection of a house in Victoria Park, they turned up various fragments of pottery which were at first disregarded; but afterwards the urn No. 1 in the accompanying photograph was disinterred entire, and subsequently the smaller urn, No. 2. The excavation for the house being



No. 1.



No. 2.

completed, further research has for the present been suspended; but by consent of the proprietor, Mr. O'Connor, the Committee of the Public Museum of Liverpool have agreed to defray the expense of a thorough and careful examination of the *locus in quo*, which it can scarcely be doubted will lead to interesting results.

The site is a gentle declivity sloping to the west, having a thin stratum of soil over the red sandstone rock. There is no appearance whatever of barrows or tumuli of any kind. It has been brought to mind that a few years ago there existed, scattered about the site, a number of rough, upright stones; all of which have been removed, and some of them used to construct a fence bounding a neighbouring field.

The vase, No. 1, is ten inches in diameter, and twelve inches high. It was found with the mouth downwards, with a flat stone beneath.

The material is coarse brown clay, without any ornament except a small indented pattern on the edge of the rim. The interior is coarse and granulated, but more burnt than the exterior, presenting the appearance of having been fired from the inside. The interior of the vase was filled with a mass of ashes and calcined human bones, apparently of an adult. The only objects found were a rude flint knife, and a beautifully formed flint arrow-head.

The vase, No. 2, is six inches in diameter, and seven inches deep. This was found with the mouth upward, and covered with a flat stone. The interior contained calcined bones, apparently of a young child, but no objects of art. The pottery was of the same coarse brown clay as No. 1; the interior, when fractured, black and granulated. The flat rim is scored with what is called the "thong-pattern," made apparently by pressing a twisted twig or cord in diagonal lines on the soft clay. Both vases are entirely hand-made, no wheel having been used in their fabrication.

There can be little doubt that the site has been used as a cemetery. Fragments of several other vases have been turned up; some of a more ornamental character, but very archaic in form and structure. The question arises, to what race and period can these remains be referred? The time was when everything of this kind was relegated to the ancient Britons, and a reference to the Druids satisfied all inquiries. We have fallen on more critical times, and modern investigation points to ages vastly more remote, and to several successive periods of these prehistoric remains. The classification of Sir J. Lubbock¹ into the archæolithic, neolithic, bronze, and iron periods, scarcely satisfies the conditions, since it makes the accidental presence or absence of a trifling bronze implement the sole criterion of a difference of date, when everything else may be identical. Perhaps a better classification would be established by the mode of interment. It is agreed on all hands that the earliest known mode of interment in the British isles is the contracted mode, by drawing the limbs into a folded form, and pressing them into a small cist. To this succeeded cremation, the ashes and bones being collected into vases; which in turn gave place to the interment of the corpse in its extended form. These modes correspond roughly, but by no means exactly, with the stone, the bronze, and the iron ages. The date, the periods during which these respective modes prevailed, and the races which practised them, are hitherto unresolved problems. We may, however, very safely refer the earliest of them to a time much more remote than what has until recently been supposed.

I may state that within three quarters of a mile from the relics here noticed there still exist the remains of an ancient stone circle, called "The Calder Stones," which is the meeting-point of three townships, and doubtless derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *galdor*, meaning the enchanter's or sorcerer's stones. These stones display, though much worn and weather-beaten, examples of the cup and circle markings which have of late attracted so much attention. The connexion

¹ *Prehistoric Times*. London, 1865.

of this stone circle with the neighbouring prehistoric cemetery seems natural and obvious. Judging from a comparison of these remains with the specimens found in Denmark and elsewhere, and especially with the interesting series of discoveries in the lake-dwellings in Switzerland, we are fairly authorized in ascribing to the present remains an antiquity preceding the advent of the Celtic races to the British islands. On this subject I will quote a few words from a paper on the Calder Stones read by Professor J. Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Jan. 12, 1865: "The ethnological proofs gathered from the examination of the crania found in connexion with megalithic sepulchral structures, tend, as far as they go at present, to point to a race different from, and seemingly anterior to, the appearance of the Celtic race in our islands. If this view (a view held by some of our first archæologists) ultimately prove to be correct, then we have in the Calder Stones,—and within hail, as it were, of the busy mart and great modern city of Liverpool,—a stone structure erected and carved by a Turanian race who dwelt in this same locality, and lived and died in this same home, many long centuries before Roman or Saxon, Dane or Norman, set his invading foot upon the shores of Britain; and possibly anterior even to that far more distant date when, in their migration westward, the Cymry first reached this remote isle of the sea."

The recently discovered remains may be fairly ascribed to the second mode of interment, or what, in Sir J. Lubbock's classification, would be the earliest portion of the bronze period.

J. A. PICTON.

Sandyknowe, Wavertree. Sept. 5, 1867.

PEN CAER HELEN, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—As a pendant to the interesting description of Pen Caer Helen in *Arch. Camb.*, No. LI, I beg to send you an extract from a little handbook which I compiled a year or two ago. It may have some interest.

Yours obediently,

Beaumaris. 3 Sept. 1867.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

On that round bluff, called Moel y Gaer, some four miles from Conway, is one of the most perfect British forts in Wales. It is defended on the only approachable side in a remarkable and unusual manner, the ground being there thickly planted with upright stones, which project from one to three feet above the ground; and are so numerous, and so close together, as to form the most serious obstacle to the onward progress of man and beast, without amounting to such a wall as would interfere with exit in a time of peace. It is evident that beneath the fort there was an extensive town in very early times, for many circular foundations are met with here and on the adjoining farm of Gorswen. It is also clear that the road which passes up the vale below, and so by Rhô village over the pass of Bwlch y ddaufen, was the chief, or one of the chief, means of access into Snowdon. Indeed, the advent of the Roman armies may be followed from Denbighshire, by

Tal-y-cafn Ferry across the Conway, to Caerhun, the scene of the battle in Bulwer's *Harold*, where they had a strong establishment, and have left many traces of their industry and science. Thence, below the cliffs of Moel y Gaer (the bluff of the fort), they followed the Rhô river up the gap of Bwlch-y-ddaufaen (so called from the two *maens*, or upright stones, which are on the highest point) to Llanfairfechan and Aber, whither the pedestrian may follow them with ease and interest. The road, as it approaches Aber, is surrounded with remnants of very ancient houses and places of burial; while up a valley above Aber, one of the wildest in Wales, is the traditionary Arrow Stone (Carreg y Saethau), the scores and scratches on which are held to have been made by the Welsh chieftains sharpening their arrows or spears on it as they swore allegiance to the king, or death to their country's enemy. (See *Arch. Camb.*, Series I, No. I.)

FIGURE OF ST. DERFEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the *Arch. Camb.* for 1847, p. 187, it is stated, on the authority of Sir Henry Ellis's original letters, that this wooden effigy was removed to London at the time of the Reformation; and that in Cromwel's time the parishioners offered 40*s.* to redeem it, but their request was refused. In Lewis's Dictionary it is said that it was removed in 1538, and used in burning Friar Forrest in Smithfield. I am not able to refer to the original letters; but the accounts contradict each other, and even the letter appears to be inaccurate. In Lewis it is said to have stood over the screen; so that in a small church, like that of Llandderfel, a huge statue would be out of place. If the offer of the 40*s.* in Cromwel's time is true, it is more likely that it was removed to London about the same period.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

M. N.

HAVERFORDWEST. TEMP. HENRY III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the reign of Henry III the merchants of Haverfordwest applied to the civic authorities of Hereford for the custom of that city regarding strangers wishing to sell their wares in the city. They paid for the information, and probably the license, one hundred shillings,—a large sum in those days. The wares specified were wool, cloth, corn, and other provisions; and on every Saturday market they were to pay the dues and customs, under pain of forfeiting their goods. Considering the distance between the two places, and the risk and cost of carriage, even if they went by sea from Milford Haven up the Severn or Wye as far as they could go, it is clear that the difference of prices must have been great in the two districts. At any rate the merchants and manufacturers at Haverfordwest must have been in a flourishing state, and that part of Wales more firmly settled, than might have been expected at such a period. It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, whether the merchants of Haverfordwest

attended other of the larger markets in England, or whether our finding them at Hereford arises from some connexion between the two places. The explanation of the name Haverfordwest has not yet been satisfactorily made out. In early documents it is called "Hereford West"; and even down to the time of Elizabeth, state warrants describe it as "Hereford in partibus occidentalibus", although Haverford is always found in contemporaneous use. Hereford itself is sometimes called "Hereford East"; and there seems no more easy solution of the reason why Haverford should have the suffix "West", than the supposition that the original form was Hereford; and hence the necessity of the distinction. The information about the Haverford merchants is obtained from a well got up volume lately issued by the present Town Clerk of Hereford, which I recommend to the favourable notice of our members.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN OLD MEMBER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 165.—HUMECILLUS.—A correspondent wishes to know the meaning of *humecillus*. He cannot find the word in any Latin dictionary, classical or mediæval, accessible to him.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE MINIATURES AND ORNAMENTS OF ANGLO-SAXON AND IRISH MSS.—This is the title of a most superb and elaborate work recently published by Professor Westwood. It constitutes a volume in imperial folio, with fifty-four magnificent plates, most carefully executed in exact facsimile of the originals, in gold and colours. A descriptive text accompanies each plate, serving as a history of British palæography and pictorial art. The author has been engaged on this *Magnum Opus* for several years, and for that purpose has paid repeated visits to France, Germany, Italy, and other parts of Europe. It is one of the most sumptuous works of the century, and is all the more valuable from the scientific care exercised in its compilation. There is only one drawback connected with it, and this is its great costliness, which, however, has been a matter of necessity. No such work could have been produced without large outlay. We understand that the subscription list has absorbed nearly the entire number of copies printed. Professor Westwood has stipulated with the publisher that two hundred should be the entire Edition, and that the *stones should then be destroyed*—this HAS been done. No New Edition can ever appear, as the cost of production is £30 a copy. Mr. Quaritch's

name appears on the title page; and we have heard that a *few* copies may still be procured from him at £21 each. Would that we could review it!

A DICTIONARY OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE is announced as in course of publication by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Rector of Llany-mawddwy, Merionethshire, late Welsh lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter; and we are both gratified and surprised at the intelligence. We borrow the author's words in setting forth this proposed undertaking:

"The incompleteness of all the existing Dictionaries of the Welsh tongue, considerably the most copious, and for centuries past the most cultivated branch of the Celtic, has been long felt and generally deplored, not only by those who speak the language, and employ it as their literary medium, but by philologists and students of Celtic history in Germany, France, and other parts of Europe. The present work has been undertaken with the view of supplying this deficiency, and materials for its completion are abundant. Besides printed books, and such MSS. as are publicly accessible, the Editor is enabled, by the courtesy of the present possessor, to avail himself of the magnificent and unrivalled collection of Welsh MSS. preserved at Peniarth, formerly known as the Hengwrt Library.

"The undertaking is obviously a most onerous one, and the Editor, while thankfully acknowledging the assistance which he has already received, earnestly invites the cooperation of all Welsh scholars and others interested in the advancement of Celtic philology."

We fully participate in the feelings of anxiety thus pointed out by the author; for we look back on the history of previous undertakings of this nature, and we are aware of the impediments offering themselves to the production of any literary work in modern Celtic, and especially Welsh society. The author does not say whether his proposed dictionary is to be on a scale larger or smaller than those already existing; whether it is to exceed Owen Pughe's two volumes, or to be limited, like Spurrell's, to one. We have no doubt that the possessor of the Peniarth Library would willingly aid by giving access to his invaluable MSS.; but we find nothing said as to the cooperation of living scholars in the various Celtic dialects. As a knowledge of the ancient tongues of western Europe has now become so much more widely extended than formerly, and as philological studies have been placed on so much broader and more solid bases than heretofore, it is to be hoped that the cooperation of scholars in Irish, Gaelic, Cornish, Armoric, and other dialects, may be obtained; or otherwise the finish of the work may be dubious, notwithstanding the acknowledged scholarship of Mr. Evans himself.

With regard to its composition he says:

"This work, which has engaged the attention of the Editor for many years, will comprise not only all the legitimate words occurring in the printed and manuscript literature of Wales from the earliest times to the present, including the ancient Glosses, but also some thousands of genuine, though hitherto unregistered, words orally collected in different parts of the Principality. Each word in its different significations will be illustrated by

ample quotations from approved sources, and, as far as possible, its earliest appearance in the language will be indicated. The synonyms will be given in the cognate dialects of the Celtic; and in addition to the proximate origin and relation of a word, its affinities with the classical and other languages belonging to the same family will be pointed out. Fanciful etymologies and explanations will throughout be diligently avoided."

We will only add that we hope he will be on his guard against that spirit of theory, conjecture, and wild assumption, which has so much interfered with all intellectual operations in Celtic matters, and that he will not hasten to produce his work before it has been well concocted and tested. He should remember how long it took Zeuss to produce his *Grammatica Celtica*, and Williams his *Cornish Dictionary*; nor, though delays are vexatious, should he be annoyed at finding himself slow rather than quick in his work. Under any circumstances he may feel assured of our cordial good will, and count upon what humble support we may be able to give him in his arduous undertaking.

BELLS IN OLD PARISH CHURCHES OF DEVONSHIRE.—A most interesting work on this subject has been compiled by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George. It was originally read as a paper before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, but has now assumed the proportions of a medium quarto volume, with eighteen plates of illustration, and is about to be published by subscription, with a Supplement containing an account of bell-founding, with many illustrations; a history of various Societies of Ringers from the Guild of Ringers in the time of Edward the Confessor; the Law of Church Bells, and a List of Bell Literature; Ancient Ecclesiastical Bells from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; with many other Articles connected with the subject. Appended to this will be an account of the bells in all the old parishes of Cornwall. We may observe that in the south of England much attention is now paid to the history and condition of church bells; and in particular the Sussex Archæological Society lately issued a long and interesting account of all the church bells in that county, drawn up by an Oxford member. Something of the same kind might be attempted in Wales, though necessarily on a small scale; for the parsimonious spirit which has always stifled the Welsh Church has seldom left more than one bell for each parish—happy, too, if that one be not cracked! Still something, as at Cardiff, Llandaff, Carmarthen, St. Asaph, Wrexham, Gresford, etc., might and ought to be attempted. This good work would find much appropriate support and means of publication in our own pages. The author of this Devonshire book is also doing something to make the bells useful as well as soothing, as we find by the following paragraph copied from the *Marlborough Times*:—

"Great Bedwyn.—A simple and very ingenious arrangement has been adopted for chiming the fine old bells of this church. It is that invented by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon, which has been used for some years in various churches in the west of England, but is little known elsewhere. It combines, with great simplicity, the following

very decided advantages. It brings all the bells under control in the body of the church, where they are chimed for service, with perfect ease, by one man or boy. Being independent of the belfry, it interferes in no way with the ringers when a peal is to be rung. The chiming gear being distinct from the clappers, it does away with the practice which is so common, but so destructive, of 'clocking' the bells, or tying the clappers, by which numbers of fine bells are cracked. The apparatus has been put up at a cost of about £1 per bell."

AN INTERNATIONAL CELTIC CONGRESS was held at the town of St. Brieuc, in the Côtes du Nord, on the 15th of October last. It was got up by the *Société d'Emulation* of that department, and is considered to have been successful. The object was to examine and discuss local antiquities, and to bring together antiquaries taking interest in Celtic questions. It is to be hoped that an account of the proceedings will be published, and will reach us; had the Editor's health permitted, he would certainly have endeavoured to attend this Congress himself; for the objects indicated by the Society's programme seemed well selected, and the country itself is interesting in the highest degree; add to which, personal intercourse between Cambrian and Breton archæologists is highly desirable.

THE BUILDER of Feb. 8, 1868, contains a beautiful set of plans and elevation of "The Cliff," a villa just built at Eastbourne by one of our correspondents, Mr. Vale, the well-known architect of Liverpool. The design, in the Italian villa style, is light and effective; but the plan shews the anomalous idea of warming the whole building by a single shaft or chimney. Without wishing to impugn our friend's taste, or the accuracy of his calculations, we can only say that we think he runs great risk of failing in his object, and wish him well through the needless difficulties which his theory imposes upon him. His powers of design are all brought out in the present instance; but these have become so widely known at Liverpool as to need no commendation from ourselves.

Reviews.

LE CATHOLICON DE IEHAN LAGADEUC, ETC.

THIS is a valuable edition of a curious Breton dictionary given to the antiquarian world by M. Le Men, one of our active Armorican correspondents, printed and published at Lorient; and the more creditable to the literary zeal and public spirit of the editor, because, as we have been informed, it has been put forth at his own risk and cost; limited to only three hundred copies, so that it can hardly be remunerative. M. Le Men, as our members probably know, is Keeper of the Archives for the department of Finistère. His name has not appeared in our

pages for some years, on account of illness and domestic affliction; and we therefore welcome the issuing of this volume as a sign of his return to a life of literary and archæological industry. We have styled it a curious work, and so it is; for the original work characterizes a period of literary activity in Brittany during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and as it is little known in England, even to Celtic scholars, we give a brief sketch of the literary history of that period among our Armorican brethren, for which we are indebted to the pen of M. De Subainville in a local periodical, the *Revue critique d'Histoire et de Littérature*: "Three periods may be distinguished in the history of Armorico-Breton literature: the first begins at the establishment of the Bretons in Armorica" (rather a misty epoch, by the way), "and ends with the commencement of the fifteenth century; the second lasts during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and the third is the modern period, comprising the present and two preceding centuries. The first of these periods is very little known to us: a few proper names, a few words scattered up and down amidst Latin charters,—this is about all that remains to us of it. For the second period we are more fortunate, represented, as it is, by several documents of a certain length; but which, at the commencement of the present century, were either inedited, or preserved in printed works themselves as scarce as MSS. The first document made accessible to philologists is the *Mystery of the Life of St. Nonne*, published in 1837. Zéus had no other printed text at his disposal than this when he was studying Armorico-Breton of that period. Since then M. De la Villemarqué has brought out his edition of the *Grand Mystère de Jesus*. These two *Mysteries* are not the only monuments of Breton dramatic art which date from the sixteenth century; for we can also cite the *Mont du Calvaire*, printed in 1517; the *Vie de l'Homme*, 1530; the *Mort de la Vierge*, 1530; the *Vie de Ste. Barbe*, 1550. But happy are those who can meet with them! The third monument of the Armorican language of that period, which, however, has been published within our own century, is the *Catholicon* recently edited."

We now go on in the words of M. Le Men's preface: "Jean Balbi, a Genoese Dominican, who lived in the thirteenth century, and who is better known under the name of *Jean de Janua* or *Januensis*, is the author of a kind of classical encyclopædia bearing the title of *Catholicon seu summa Grammaticalis*, and containing a grammar, a treatise on rhetoric, and a dictionary. This work, which appears to have had a great reputation in the middle ages, was printed at Mayence, in 1460, by J. Faust and Schœffer (see Brunet, *Manuel*, etc., under the word *Janua*); and four years later served as a model to J. Lagadeuc, a priest, who was a native of Plougonven near Morlaix, when compiling a dictionary in Breton, French, and Latin, for the poor students of his country ('*ad utilitatem pauperum clericorum britannicæ*')."

The first known edition of the *Catholicon* is that printed at Tréguier by Jean Calvez in 1499, of which there are probably only two copies remaining,—one of them being in the Imperial Library at Paris, the other in the Public Library of Quimper. The present edition is, to a certain extent, an abbreviated one, M. Le Men having omitted much

of that part which consisted of the derivations and synonyms in Breton ; and which might have been valuable to students of the fifteenth century, but which have become superfluous in the nineteenth. The *Catholicon*, indeed, cannot be considered as a complete vocabulary of the Armorican tongue as spoken in Brittany at the period of its being originally composed ; and, indeed, very considerable additions might be made to it from the texts of documents which have since become known. But it has a peculiar archæological value, inasmuch as the *Catholicon* is dated (1499), and therefore renders inadmissible the pretended antiquity of documents vaunted by a certain school of modern Armorican philologists.

In Brittany, as in Wales, until very lately there existed a spurious spirit of national honour which delighted in assuming that everything connected with the national literature was superior to anything of corresponding date ; and in assigning, often on mere hypothesis, dates and titles of antiquity to what was by no means of distant origin. All through the eighteenth, and during too much of the nineteenth centuries, the Celtic public, always easy to be deceived on account of its ignorance, believed in many historic myths which have been corrected by the progress of modern scholarship and research,—the settlement of America ; the bardic and Druidic theories ; the early genuineness of the *Triads* ; and much of the rubbish which is still brought forward and talked about at the Eisteddfodau of Wales. This was the sort of stuff palmed off on the public as genuine Welsh literature : indeed, a very curious book might be written upon the spuriousness of much that was thought to be “gospel” during the literary Welsh movement of the latter half of the eighteenth century. But for ourselves, we have no wish to rake up disputes long since dismissed to oblivion, nor to place in an invidious light names, which for other services done are deservedly honoured by their fellow countrymen. But a similar spirit in favour of sham antiquity seems to have beset the Bretons, and, we believe the Irish also. The Bretons are still to be taken in with the exploits of King Arthur ; and we have lived to see how much roguery and folly can be perpetrated under the name of Fenianism. M. Le Men, in his paper, censures M. De la Villemarqué for adopting too carelessly the absurdities of spurious Breton literature ; and even accuses him of having “doctored” certain Breton poems with the view of giving them an air of antiquity. Some French *savans* go still further, and declare that the poems known under the name of *Barzaz Breiz*, adopted by M. De la Villemarqué as genuine, are themselves only the work of an Armorican M’Pherson. The publication of the *Popular Songs of Lower Brittany*, announced by a competent scholar, M. F. M. De Luzel, and the republication of the *Catholicon*, will, no doubt, throw light upon these controverted subjects, and will tend to place the study of Armorican literature upon a sounder basis of philological criticism.

THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF HEREFORD. By RICHARD JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

Since the Hereford Meeting this excellent volume has made its appearance, and been distributed among the subscribers. It is a book of great interest, not only to the inhabitants of that city and the county, but to all, as it gives so true and accurate a description of mediæval habits of trade and government in our ancient corporate towns, and especially cities where the ecclesiastic and civic authorities came so often in hostile contact. The numerous allusions to Wales and Welshmen will give it additional value in the eyes of those who take an interest in the early history of their own country. While the Hereford merchants claimed certain rights of trade in some of the Welsh towns, merchants from Wales, even so far as Haverfordwest, purchased the privilege of bringing their wares to Hereford. The volume itself is extremely well got up as regards the paper and printing; and, as we believe but few copies remain undisposed of, we recommend an early application to the Town Clerk to those who wish to add so desirable a book to their libraries.



Fig. 1.—PORTH DAFARCH, HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

V V. Mound where the Urns were found.

V. Cist or Grave.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LV.—JULY, 1868.

ANCIENT INTERMENTS AND SEPULCHRAL URNS FOUND IN ANGLESEY AND NORTH WALES, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF EXAMPLES IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

*From Notices by the Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., with Additional
Observations by ALBERT WAY, M.A., F.S.A.*

ON a former occasion, in describing the remarkable sepulchral deposit with cinerary urns, brought to light at Porth Dafarch, on the western shore of Holyhead Island, in 1848, the attention of archæologists (of those more especially who devote their researches to vestiges of ancient races in the Principality) was invited to the deficiency of information recorded with sufficient precision regarding interments of the earlier ages.¹ During the interval of nearly twenty years that has elapsed since those observations were made, some progress has been gained in this particular department of antiquarian investigation; a fresh impulse has been given through the annual gatherings held in various districts by the Cambrian Archæological Association; and the constant record, in their Transactions, of discoveries that have been made, has essentially contributed to stimulate greater energy and precision in the study of national antiquities. But much remains to be done. We have, indeed, emerged from that dim age of scanty information

¹ Memoir, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, on a sepulchral deposit in Holyhead Island. (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 226.)

when the Nestor of Cambrian archæology, Pennant, was compelled, in his remarks on ancient interments and urn-burials, to admit, "I cannot establish any criterion by which a judgment may be made of the people to whom the different species of urns and tumuli belonged, whether they are British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish."¹ The whole subject, however, as one of our most sagacious antiquaries, Dr. Thurnam, has truly observed, deserves more careful study than it has hitherto obtained.² We are still in uncertainty in regard to various details connected with the fictile vessels of the earliest periods, the distinctive character of their fashion, and the uses to which, as some are of opinion, these curious vessels, now known to us only in their application to mortuary purposes, may have been originally destined, in the daily life of ancient occupants of these islands.

Such have been the considerations that have seemed to give particular interest to some discoveries of sepulchral deposits in Anglesey and North Wales, and also in other parts of the Principality, either recently brought to light or hitherto unrecorded.

The general classification of burial-urns of the earlier period, as proposed by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and other writers, although doubtless familiar to many readers of this Journal, may here be briefly noticed.³ A very useful summary of our knowledge of relics of this description, accompanied by numerous illustrations, has also been given by the late Mr. Bateman in his record of the careful investigations of barrows and urn-burials in Derbyshire and other parts of central England.⁴ The

¹ Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 383, where a valuable summary of antiquarian knowledge at that period (1778), in regard to the rites and relics of ancient interments, may be found. Several cinerary urns found in burial-mounds in the parish of Llanarmon, Flintshire, are noticed. They had been placed, inverted, on flat pieces of stone; a second stone being also placed over each urn for its protection in the mound.

² *Crania Britannica*, vol. i, ch. v, p. 108.

³ Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 25.

⁴ Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 279. See also the valuable dis-

vessels exhumed from the so-called Celtic tumuli may be conveniently arranged, as he has pointed out, under the following classes :

1. Cinerary or sepulchral urns, such as have either contained or have been inverted over calcined bones. They vary much in dimensions, material, and ornamentation. Those that are supposed, from their being accompanied by weapons or other objects of flint, to be the most ancient, are formed of clay mixed with small pebbles or broken gravel. They were wrought by hand alone, without the use of a lathe, and the process of firing them was very imperfect. These ancient vessels are frequently described as sun baked, or hardened only by exposure to the air. This, however, seems very improbable. The use of the kiln, even in its simplest construction, may have been unknown until a much later period ; the only mode of firing the rude ware having been, possibly, to fill the urn with hot ashes, and to heap the glowing embers around it. The colour of the surface is dark brown ; the interior, as appears by any fracture, is black. These urns, holding from three or four pints to as many gallons, measure in height from about ten inches to eighteen inches. The upper part is usually fashioned with an overhanging rim, measuring in many examples more than a third of the entire height of the vessel ; and it is decorated by impressions apparently produced by a tool of wood or bone ; in other examples by some twisted cord, possibly of skin, sinew, or of vegetable fibre, with scored and other patterns also, in which the herring-bone prevails in various combinations, frequently presenting a reticulated appearance. Some examples of very large dimensions have been brought to light in Wales. In a carnedd near Cronllwyn, on the northern coast of Pembrokeshire, near Fishguard, an urn was found measuring nearly three feet in height. Within it was a small cup. These vessels were exhi-

sertation, by Dr. Thurnam, on the historical ethnology of Britain (*Crania Brit.*, ch. v, p. 107), where it is proposed to arrange the vessels found in barrows under three principal types.

bited at the meeting of the Cambrian Association at Tenby in 1851.¹ The occurrence of any object of bronze with urns of this class is rare.

11. "Incense cups" or "thuribles"; a designation commonly adopted, although the purpose of such small vessels is doubtful. They occur with calcined bones, not containing them, and are found deposited within urns of the first class. In dimensions they vary from one inch and a half to about three inches in height. The colour is mostly lighter than that of the large urns; the paste, which is moreover less mixed with pebbles or sand, being more perfectly fired. The vessels of this description have, in many instances, two perforations at the side, and, more rarely, two also at the opposite side, doubtless for suspension. In a few rare instances they are furnished with side-loops or ears. They likewise are fashioned with open work, or with long narrow slits. The ornament is impressed or incised, as on the larger urns. They vary much in form and general fashion, and very anomalous examples have occurred. Sir R. C. Hoare gives a little vessel that seems to belong to this class, resembling a colander (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 209, pl. xxx); also another formed with what may be termed a false bottom,—that is at mid depth within the little vessel, so that it has on either side, obverse or reverse, a similar shallow cavity.² There is reason to suppose, as the late Mr. Bateman remarks, that they do not accompany the earliest interments. Mr. Birch has suggested that they may have been used as lamps.³ They have also been compared to salt-cellars. The peculiarity does not appear to have been noticed hitherto, that in many instances such "incense-cups" are ornamented on the under side, as shewn by examples figured hereafter in this memoir. This circumstance seems certainly to suggest that these diminutive vessels were intended to be

¹ *Arch Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 334.

² Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 114, pl. xiiii.

³ Birch, *Ancient Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 380. See also Dr. Wilson's *Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, 2nd edit., vol. i, p. 423.

hung up above the height of the eye. With one exception, noticed by the late Mr. Bateman (*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285), no urn of the other classes of sepulchral pottery has occurred, of which the bottom bears any external ornament.

III. Small vessels, probably for food, greatly varying in fashion and ornament. They occur usually with unburnt remains, and were placed near the head or at the feet; but not unfrequently with incinerated bones—not, however, containing them. The dimensions are from four inches and a half to five or six inches in height. The mouth usually is wide, the foot small. It is difficult to determine the age of these vessels, which frequently are rude, and almost devoid of ornament; whilst others are well wrought, and elaborately decorated with impressed markings and herring-bone patterns. Examples occur in which there are several small projections or vertical ribs at intervals around the circumference, mostly formed in a groove round the upper part of the urn, and these are sometimes pierced, in the direction of the groove, with small holes just sufficient for passing a thin cord.

IV. Drinking cups, as designated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, doubtless in true accordance with their intention. These are highly ornamented vessels of comparatively fine clay, well baked, holding from two to three pints. The height is about six inches to nine inches; the form contracted in the middle, and somewhat globular towards the foot; the colour usually light reddish brown; the ornament, very elaborate, and in many instances produced apparently by a toothed implement, is arranged in horizontal bands, chevrony patterns, triangular or lozenge compartments, etc., mostly covering the entire surface. These cups are usually found with unburnt remains, and had been placed near the shoulders. Flint relics of superior workmanship occur with them. In a few instances a diminutive bronze awl has been found; but Mr. Bateman, in the course of the indefatigable researches by which his highly instructive collection at Yowlgrave was formed, came to the conclusion

that these beautiful vessels appear to belong to a period when metal was almost unknown. A few examples are known of a remarkable variation in form, having a small handle at the side. Of these, one was disinterred by Mr. Bateman near Pickering, Yorkshire;¹ another, found in the Isle of Ely, is figured in the *Archæological Journal*;² the third, obtained in Berkshire, is in the British Museum.³

Of the first class of sepulchral urns a remarkable example was brought to light in Holyhead Island, accompanying one of the two deposits found at Porth Dafarch, to which allusion has been made at the commencement of this memoir. The discovery was briefly noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and more fully recorded in the *Archæological Journal*.⁴ The urns have been deposited in the British Museum, where previously scarcely any specimen of the sepulchral pottery of the British islands was to be seen. Through the kindness of Mr. Franks, keeper of the British Antiquities, the accompanying representations of the relics in question are now submitted to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, with a view also of the little bay on the western shore of the island where they were found.

In October, 1848, an interment that presented some unusual circumstances in the mode of deposit was accidentally noticed on the shore of the small harbour or bay, called Porth Dafarch, about midway between the

¹ Figured in *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 209.

² *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 364.

³ In Mr. Warne's *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset* a drinking cup with a broad handle is noticed, found on Ballard Down. ("Tumuli opened at various periods," p. 71.) The late Mr. Davison described one of simple cylindrical fashion, and without ornament, found, 1826, in a circular cist, with a skeleton, at Winford Eagle, Dorset. Figured, *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xcvi, p. 99. Another, of different form, was found on the same Down by the Rev. J. H. Austen, and is figured, *Papers read before the Purbeck Society*, p. 159, pl. xv.

⁴ *Arch. Cambr.*, vol. iv, p. 67. See also *Arch. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 226. The woodcuts prepared for the memoir then given, and now in possession of Mr. A. W. Franks, late Director Soc. Ant., are here reproduced by his obliging permission.

South Stack and Porth-y-Capel. The tenant of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Roberts, was occupied in collecting stones suitable for the construction of some farm buildings. Near the road leading to the bay there was a small mound that had originally been, in all probability, of greater elevation. Its dimensions were, at the time of the discovery, about thirty feet only in circumference. It seemed to have been lowered on some previous occasion, and an enclosure-wall formed adjoining to the mound, or partly crossing it, by which the shape of the hillock had been changed. At this spot Mr. Roberts had directed a stone of some considerable size to be removed; and on its being displaced, an urn, described as resembling a beehive, was exposed to view beneath it, within a cist formed of stones set edgewise. This unfortunately crumbled to pieces, a few fragments only being preserved, of which the largest is here figured, shewing the unusually elaborate ornament within the hollow lip of the vessel, here shewn in the inverted position in which it had been placed in the rude cist.¹ (See woodcut, fig. 2.) The urn was of coarse, light brown

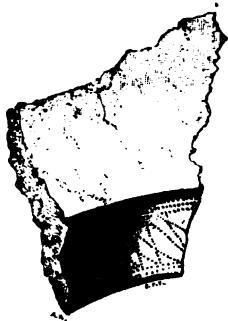


Fig. 2.—Fragment of the large Urn found at Porth Dafarch

coloured ware, and ornamented with a trellised or lozenge pattern around the rim, and also on its inner margin,

¹ The inner side is rarely ornamented with so much care in urns of this description. In some more elaborately worked vessels, such as that found by Mr. Fenton on Cwm Cerwyn, Pembrokeshire, the interior of the mouth is scored or impressed with no less care than the outside. (*Hist. Pembrokeshire*, p. 350, pl. i, fig. 1.)

produced apparently by impressing a cord of twisted fibre or of sinew, possibly, upon the clay when in a moist state. The decoration, however rude in design, is remarkable for its regularity. The neck of the urn is fashioned with several grooves or parallel flutings of equal width, with impressed markings that seem to have been produced by a little toothed implement, about half an inch in length, and are arranged in alternating order so as to present a zigzag effect. The surface of the ware is of a dingy brown colour, that extends only through a slight crust; the interior, as is usually found in these imperfectly baked vessels, being dark coloured, and deficient in compactness. The strongest parts of the fragments that have been preserved measure nearly seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. It is probable that this large urn, which had been placed, as already stated, in an inverted position, had become decayed by moisture and proximity to the surface, the deposit being less than two feet beneath the sward. It had, however, been supposed that it was open, or rather, that previously to its being placed in the cist, the bottom of the inverted urn had been broken off, and the aperture closed by the flat stone which first led to the discovery. It may seem more probable, however, that the vessel had been placed entire, with the mouth downwards, on a flat stone forming a sort of floor; the base, thus inverted, being protected by a slab laid over it when the mound was raised. This part of the urn, placed nearest the surface, had become decayed and crumbled away, owing to the moisture of the soil and the superincumbent weight.

On searching further, a small vessel (fig. 3) of very unusual fashion, and fabricated with considerable skill, was found placed within the larger urn. Both contained ashes, portions of incinerated bones with sand, of which some part had probably fallen into the cavity when the top stone was removed. The smaller urn was placed in the centre, upon a flat stone; and the exterior urn had been carefully protected all around by a little wall, so to describe it, of pieces of shingle set edgeways, about

six or eight inches in height, and serving to protect the deposit from the pressure of the surrounding soil. The inverted mouth of this larger urn, indeed, was so firmly embedded and fixed in this manner, that it proved im-



Fig. 3.—Urn enclosed within the larger Vessel. Height, three inches.

practicable to extricate it without breaking the vessel into pieces. It seems to have been of unusually large size; the diameter at the mouth must have measured

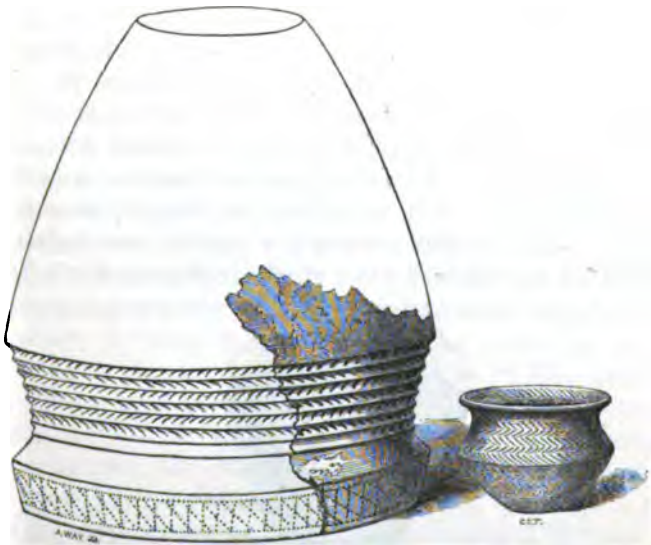


Fig. 4.—The larger Urn, restored, and small Urn found within it; shewing the supposed proportions of the pair. Scale, one-sixth original size.

nearly thirteen inches; the height cannot now be ascertained. The smaller urn, which is of lighter brown

colour, and of compact and well formed ware, measures four inches and five-eighths in diameter at the mouth ; its height is three inches ; the diameter of the base one inch and three quarters. It is marked over the entire surface, as is also the interior of the lip, by lines closely scored or impressed with a fine edged implement, and forming a succession of zigzag bands. The contour of the form is of very unusual and not inelegant character. This urn, as it is stated, was not inverted. It may possibly be regarded as a rare variety of the "food-vessel," and cited as a specimen of the third class of sepulchral urns, according to the general classification that has been suggested. In the woodcut (fig. 4) the proportion of the two urns respectively is shewn, as nearly as it can be ascertained by careful examination of the fragments of the larger urn.

A second similar deposit was brought to light, adjacent to that which has been described within the cist. The larger urn had become quite decayed, and had crumbled into black dust. Within it had been placed a small vessel of more diminutive size than the little, highly ornamented urn in the other interment. It is quite plain, without any impressed or scored decoration. This vessel, which likewise contained ashes, was fortunately preserved. It measures, in height, two inches and five-eighths ; diameter of the mouth, two inches and a half ; of the widest part, three inches and a half ; of the base, one inch and five-eighths. (See woodcut, fig. 5.)



Fig. 5.—Small Cinerary Urn, second deposit. Height, two inches and five-eighths.

A little cup found in Wiltshire, very similar in form, is figured by Sir R. C. Hoare.¹

¹ *Ancient Wills*, p. 85, pl. 1x.

A few feet to the west of these remains a rudely formed cist or grave was found, placed nearly east and west. It was constructed with slabs set edgeways, and covered by a fifth slab of large size. This depository bore some resemblance to the graves at Towyn-y-Capel, to the south of Porth Dafarch, described on a former occasion.¹ No bones or remains of any kind were found, as it was stated, in this cist. Dry sand appeared covering its floor. There were some traces of fire and ashes; and it was even supposed that this cist might have served as an *ustrinum*, in which the corpses might have been burned. Careful examination of the spot having been subsequently made, a considerable quantity of bones were found scattered around. As, however, no one witnessed the first discovery, except the agricultural labourers, and the mound was afterwards disturbed by persons in quest of treasure, on the report of the finding of the interments, it is unfortunately impossible to determine to which deposit those dispersed remains should be assigned, or whether there may not have been evidence of an interment of an unburnt body as well as of cremation. Many large stones, it should be observed, lay in the sand around: they may have formed a cairn, or possibly a rude kistvaen, that had become denuded of the earth which covered it, so that the stone covering the urn was nearly exposed. There was also a larger slab, which may have been an upright stone or *maenhir*. The mound was covered with green sward before the excavation. In former ages the sea had probably reached to within a hundred yards, or upwards, of this tumulus; but there had been a gradual encroachment, and the waves now wash its base. The general appearance of the spot, and the position of the mound, are shewn in the view that accompanies this notice. (See fig. 1 *ante*.)

The supposition which the appearance of the two urns first described suggested was that the mound might have covered the remains of a mother and her infant; this

¹ See the memoir on the tumular cemetery at Towyn-y-Capel, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 226.

conjecture was, in a certain degree, confirmed by subsequent investigation. The contents of the small urn (fig. 3) having been submitted to the late Mr. Quekett, to whose skill and obliging aid in elucidating questions connected with animal remains archæologists have frequently been indebted, he pointed out half-burnt fragments that might unquestionably be distinguished as portions of the skeleton of a very young infant. He noticed also other fragments considered to be the remains of a young adult, the age presumed, from the occurrence of part of the jaw-bone enclosing one of the "wisdom teeth" not yet cut, to have been about twenty-four years.¹

Among the bones and sand one small portion of bronze was found; it seemed to have been a rivet, measuring about an eighth of an inch only in length: this little relic sufficed, however, to prove that some object, of wood, possibly, or of bone, or other perishable material, and compacted with metal, had been either burned or deposited with the remains. On the inner surface of the small urn were noticed filaments, evidently traces of some vegetation; these, on careful examination, Mr. Quekett was enabled to affirm to be the ribs of the leaf of the *pteris aquilina*, the braken, a kind of fern that abounds near Porth Dafarch. It should appear, therefore, that the urn had been lined with fern-leaves previously to placing within it the burnt relics of the beloved child, whose deposit, as it may be believed, was here brought to light.² Another circumstance deserving of attention presented itself in the inquiry. With the portions of

¹ A bone of a frog and several small land-shells were found with these remains, and also several specimens of the *ptinus fur*. It was questioned whether it were possible that insect-life could be thus preserved in long confinement, especially as the *ptinus* commonly feeds on wood, paper, or leather. It seems, however, certain that these small beetles had long found their way into the urn. The larger fragments of bone were channeled by the slow operations of the little creatures, whose food, in their larva state, the half-burnt remains had supplied. This curious discovery has been more fully related, *Archæol. Journ.* vol. vi, p. 232.

² See some more detailed particulars, *ibid.*, p. 233.

human bone appeared fragments, which Mr. Quekett confidently pointed out as those of a small animal; and, although unable positively to identify the kind of creature to which they belonged, he stated his opinion that they probably had been part of a small dog. The occurrence of such remains in this interment is by no means improbable; in several instances that have been recorded by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare and other writers on British burials, bones of the dog, and also of the horse, cow, goat, and swine, have been brought to light with or near the human remains. It will be remembered that such usages in Britain are in accordance with the ancient practice of the Gauls, recorded by Cæsar, who states that the funerals of that people were not devoid of costly ceremony; that they threw upon the funereal pile every object, even the animals that the deceased when living had regarded with attachment. "Funera sunt, pro cultu Gallorum, magnifica et sumptuosa; omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem ferunt, etiam animalia."¹

The remains of small mammalia, and, as I believe, of the dog, appear to have repeatedly been found in early interments, especially in the sister kingdom.² Amongst instances that have occurred in the southern parts of England, two may claim special mention. The first was in a barrow, near Everley, Wilts, in which the skeleton of a dog lay apart from the burnt remains of his master; it was placed above them, nearer the surface, but there can be little question that, as Sir Richard C. Hoare remarked, the deceased, whose relics were found surrounded by a wreath of the horns of the red deer, with arrow-heads of flint among the ashes, may have been

¹ Cæsar, *Comm.*, lib. vi, c. 19.

² *Catalogue of the Antiquities, Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, by Sir W. R. Wilde, ("Mortuary Urns"), pp. 173, 185. A bone of a dog, as supposed, occurred with human skeletons in the chamber within a barrow in the Phoenix Park, destroyed in 1838. (*Ibid.*, p. 181.) The reader may remember the burial of Cuchullin on the Irish shore. The hero's favourite hound, Luäth, was laid near him. (*Ossian*, edit. 1773, vol. i, p. 388.)

killed in the chase, and that his faithful attendant was interred over his grave.¹ The second instance is the deposit on Sutton Down, Dorset, where a remarkable barrow was opened by Mr. C. Warne, whose experience in such researches is perhaps unrivalled; he describes the discovery of a mass of ashes and burnt bones with a plain urn having two pierced ears, as often seen in the ancient pottery of Dorset, deposited in a space about four feet in diameter; and immediately under the urn lay a skeleton of a small dog, the teeth still firm in the jaws.² Professor Nilsson, in his account of the primitive inhabitants of Scandinavia, states that in Sweden skulls of dogs have occasionally been found with human skeletons in tumuli. The missionary Cranz relates also that many Greenlanders used to lay the head of a dog beside the grave of a child, in order that the soul of the dog, which can always find its way home, might show the helpless child the road to the country of souls.³

It is to be regretted that the precise facts of the discovery at Porth Dafarch, and certain details regarding the condition of the deposits, were not minutely observed, when they were casually disturbed by the labourers in Mr. Roberts' employ; the particulars above given were collected from him, and by careful observation on the

¹ Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 184. See also the notices of barrows opened near Amesbury, pp. 124, 125; and at Wilsford, pp. 208, 216. The skeletons of the dogs were usually found somewhat above the primary deposit.

² See Mr. Warne's valuable work, *The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset, Personal Researches*, pp. 29, 30. In a barrow at Way Hagg, on Ayton Moor, Yorkshire, Mr. Tissiman found a large urn with burnt remains, an "incense-cup," arrow-heads, etc.; also bones of some small animal that had been burnt with the corpse. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. vi, p. 2; see also *Reliquary*, vol. iii, p. 206; *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiii, p. 101.)

³ Nilsson, *Inhabitants of Scandinavia during the Stone Age*, translated by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., p. 140. Skulls of dogs have been found in Esquimaux graves. Scoresby relates that he found one "in a small grave, which probably was that of a child." Sir R. Colt Hoare found in a barrow near Amesbury two skeletons of infants deposited in a very singular manner, each having been placed over the head of a cow, which, we might conjecture, had supplied nourishment during the brief term of life.

spot. It is possible that some of the remains, of which, moreover, only a small portion was procured and submitted to scientific examination, had become displaced; and that some of those that had been placed in the larger urn had, in the confusion of opening the mound without any proper care, been mixed with the contents of the smaller vase. It cannot even be ascertained whether the remains were originally placed in distinct receptacles, respectively; the facts that have been detailed are the result of very careful investigation, and it appears certain that the deposit consisted of the remains of a person in the prime of life, probably a female, and of an infant newly born, or of the tenderest age. It must further be noticed that the interment seems to belong to the period subsequent to the use of bronze.

The question naturally occurs whether the tumulus ought to be regarded as a British burial-place, or whether, situated so close to the shore, which from the earliest times must have been exposed to piratical incursions of the Northmen, and especially to the assaults of ruthless plunderers from the opposite coast of Ireland, the vestiges that have been described may not be assigned to the stranger, to whose aggressions those parts were, even in much later times, frequently a prey. The Irish undoubtedly made sojourns on these coasts, and the tradition is preserved in the names of the adjacent landing place, Porth-y-Gwyddel, and the village of circular dwellings—Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod—the Irishmen's huts, on the flank of the mountain that commands the little harbour.¹ The suggestion has, moreover, been made that certain features of the urn-burials that have been brought to light may be regarded as analogous to such as have been noticed in ancient Irish interments. The smaller urn (fig. 3) wholly covered with zig-zag ornaments is dissimilar in form to those commonly found in England or Wales, and in its fabrication differs greatly

¹ See some further observations, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 236; and Mr. Stanley's memoir on the Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod on Holyhead Mountain. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 123.)

from the large urn within which it was placed ; this last bears much general resemblance to the early cinerary vessels found in England and Wales, whilst those obtained in Ireland are far more elaborately decorated with chevrons and other ornament over the greater part of the surface, as shown by examples figured in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, the *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and other works.¹ May not this little cup have been brought from Ireland by the pirate chieftain, and the larger urn have been of the ordinary manufacture by the natives of Mona?

It has been stated also that in Ireland small urns have occurred, not unfrequently, deposited within those of larger size containing burnt bones and ashes. Sir W. R. Wilde relates a remarkable discovery in the county of Carlow, in 1847. In a small cist were found a large urn of rude fashion filled with fragments of adult human bones, and within it a little vessel, the most elaborate in workmanship hitherto brought to light in the British Isles, enclosing the burned bones of an infant or very young child, thus presenting to us an example of mortuary usages strikingly resembling those noticed in the interment at Porth Dafarch. This little cup, measuring only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, is described by Sir W. Wilde as resembling a sea-egg or *echinus* ; the bottom is conical, so that the vessel could not stand erect ; there is on one side a handle that is tooled over like the surface of the vessel, and projects so slightly that the finger could not be passed through it.

¹ *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i, p. 108 ; *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, pp. 177, 179 ; *Ulster Journal*, vol. ix, p. 112, plates 1, 2 ; *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii, part ii, pp. 295-303 ; see also the elaborately wrought urn found in a cairn in co. Tyrone, described by Mr. John Bell, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i, p. 243. In the last instance the large inverted urn enclosed a very singular specimen of the "incense-cup," fashioned with triangular apertures all round, and measuring only three inches and a half in diameter. A richly decorated Irish urn, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, is figured, *Proceedings*, vol. ii, Second Series, p. 5. A notice of the great discovery of urns on Ballon Hill, co. Carlow, is given *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xi, p. 73.

This rare addition may have served as a means of suspension.¹

Of the first class of cinerary urns, namely, those that may be regarded as earliest in date, Anglesey has supplied another memorable example, the urn brought to light in 1813 in a cist on the banks of the river Alaw, traditionally regarded as having been the depository of the remains of Bronwen the Fair, sister of Brân the father of Caractacus, and consort of the discourteous Matholwch, an Irish prince, from whose insulting treatment she sought refuge in Mona. The spot where this interment was found is marked in the Ordnance Survey; it is about a mile NE. of the village of Llantrisant, and about five miles from the mouth of the Alaw, where its waters flow into the æstuary dividing Anglesey from Holyhead Island. The following particulars are extracted from a periodical, the *Cambro-Briton*, which may not be accessible to many of our readers.

“It is said, in the additions to Camden, edited by Gough,² that, according to tradition, the largest of the numerous cromlechs in Anglesea is the monument of Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaith, and aunt of Caractacus. The precise site of this noted pile is not stated; a local antiquary of the last century, Mr. Griffith, in a letter to Mr. Vaughan, of Hengwrt, speaking of Anglesea as the burial-place of many distinguished persons in ancient days, observes, ‘as to Brownwen, the daughter of Leir, there is a crooked little cell of stone, not far west of Alaw, where, according to tradition, she was buried.’”³

¹ This unique relic of fictile art is figured *Proceedings Royal Irish Acad.*, vol. iv, p. 35; see also vol. v, p. 131; and Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue of the Museum of the Academy*, in which the cup is now preserved, p. 179. A little vessel of like dimensions and form, but without a handle, and less elaborate in workmanship, is figured *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* vol. i, p. 136.

² Vol. iii, p. 200, edit. 1806.

³ It may deserve notice, that the statement above cited as from Gough's additions to the *Britannia*, is derived from a letter from the Rev. John Davies, Rector of Newborough, to Bishop Gibson, and published in the translation of Camden's work by that learned prelate,

The account of the discovery of the interment in 1813 was communicated by Mr. Richard Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and by that distinguished antiquary to the *Cambro-Briton*.¹ Its special interest was thus stated by Sir Richard:—

“During the long and minute examination of our numerous barrows in Wiltshire, and especially in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, I had often reason to lament that, by their contents, we could form no conjecture either at what period, or to what personage, the sepulchral tumulus was raised. But, from the following record, this mysterious deposit seems to have been ascertained. A farmer living on the banks of the Alaw, a river in the Isle of Anglesea, having occasion for stones to make some addition to his farm buildings, and having observed a stone or two peeping through the turf of a circular elevation on a flat not far from the river, was induced to examine it, where, after paring off the turf, he came to a considerable heap of stones, or carnedd, covered with earth, which he removed with some degree of caution, and got to a cist formed of coarse flags canted and covered over. On removing the lid he found it contained an urn placed with its mouth downwards, full of ashes and half-calcined fragments of bone. The report of this discovery soon went abroad, and came to the ears of the parson of the parish, and another neighbouring clergyman, both fond of and conversant in Welsh antiquities, who were immediately reminded of a passage

vol. ii, p. 810, second edition, 1722. This valuable communication regarding the antiquities of Mona refers (as above mentioned from the *Cambro-Briton*) to the letter of the then deceased antiquary, Mr. John Griffith, of Llan Dhyvnan (Llanddyfnan), concerning the “crooked cell” where Bronwen, according to tradition, was buried. “Crooked” seems, by the context, here used as by some old writers, not in the sense of awry, but of bunch-backed or gibbous. Compare *Prompt. Parv.*, “crokyd, curvus, reflexus.”

¹ *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, p. 71; October 1820. Sir Richard has also given an extract of this curious account (*Ancient Wills*, vol. ii, p. 111). It has also been given *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 237. The discovery is related, with a rough woodcut of the urn, in Angharad Llwyd's *Hist. of Mona*, 1833, p. 45.

in one of the early Welsh romances called the *Mabinogion*, or Juvenile Tales, the same that is quoted in Mr. Davis' *Latin and Welsh Dictionary*, as well as in Richards', under the word *Petrual* (square)—

“Bedd petrual a wnaed i Fronwen ferch
Lyr ar lan Alaw, ac yno y claddwyd hi.”

“A square grave was made for Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr, on the banks of the Alaw, and there she was buried.

“Happening to be in Anglesea soon after this discovery, I could not resist the temptation of paying a visit to so memorable a spot. I found it in all local respects exactly as described to me by the clergyman above mentioned, and as characterised by the passage cited from the romance. The tumulus raised over the venerable deposit was of considerable circuit, elegantly rounded but low, about a dozen paces from the river Alaw.¹ The urn was presented entire, with the exception of a small bit out of its lip, was ill-baked, very rude, and simple, having no other ornament than little pricked dots, in height from about a foot to fourteen inches, and nearly of the following shape.² When I saw the urn the ashes and half-calcined bones were in it. The lady, to whom the ancient tale ascribes them was Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaith (of foreign speech), and sister to Brân the Blessed, as he is styled in the Triads, the father of Caractacus. By the romance, her adventures are connected with Ireland, where she was ill-treated by Matholwch, then king of that country, in consequence of which she left it, and, landing in Wales, the romance tells us she looked back upon Ireland, which,

¹ The following note is here added by the Editor of the *Cambro-Briton*, “this spot is still called Ynys Bronwen, or the islet of Bronwen, which is a remarkable confirmation of the genuineness of this discovery.”

² A representation of the urn was given in the *Cambro-Briton*, of somewhat questionable accuracy, having been supplied by Mr. John Fenton partly from his father's sketch, “and from having seen some scores of the same urns which are uniform in their proportions or shapes, whether found in Wales, Wiltshire, or elsewhere.”

freshening the memory of the indignity she had met with there, broke her heart. To confirm the fact of the affront given her one of the Triads (that very ancient and singular Welsh chronicle by *Threes*) records it as one of the three mischievous blows (with the palm of the hand) of Britain, viz., the blow of Matholwch, the Irishman (Gwyddelian) given to Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr."¹

In 1821 the urn was in the possession of Richard Llwyd, the "Bard of Snowdon," then living in Chester.² It was subsequently presented to the British Museum through the late Dr. Owen Pughe, the Welsh lexicographer; a letter from his son, Aneurin Owen, dated October 15th, 1834, preserved in the correspondence of the Department of Antiquities, announces that the valuable relic had actually been despatched to London.

The so-called "Urn of Bronwen" is here figured. (Fig. 6). Its dimensions are—height, 12 inches; dia-



Fig. 6.—Urn, as supposed, of Bronwen, daughter of Llyr. Date of her death, about A.D. 50. Height, 12 inches; diameter, at the mouth, 9 ins. British Museum.

¹ See the "Three fatal Slaps," *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, p. 10.

² Note in *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, p. 371. Miss Angharad Llwyd (*Hist. of Mona*, 1833, p. 45) observes that the urn "is now in the possession of one of the most ingenious of the bards of Mona, who resides in Chester."

meter of the widest part, 11 ins.; of the mouth, 9 ins. It is shown here in the inverted position in which it was stated to have been found; the ornament consists of a few diagonal markings irregularly impressed, and, as Mr. Franks pointed out, somewhat peculiar, such as might be produced by the angular edge of a blunt four-sided implement. Within the mouth the lip is slightly curved; the hollow bears two rows of roughly impressed markings as on the outside. On recent examination there appeared amongst the incinerated contents a paper inscribed—"Bones from Bronwen's urn, August 24, 1813;" also a portion of a cranium that had not been exposed to fire, and a few fragments of a second sepulchral vessel of pale brown ware, elaborately ornamented, and obviously relics of a "drinking cup," of the type already noticed under the fourth class of mortuary fictilia. It is probable that a small portion only of this remarkable urn having been preserved, its discovery has remained unrecorded in the accounts that have been given. The fragments, which have been re-adjusted by the skilful hand of Mr. Franks, were wrapped in a paper that had hitherto escaped observation amongst the pieces of bone, and upon which was found written—"Portions of Bronwen's urn sent to the British Museum. See *Cam. Briton*." This peculiarly decorated vase bears some resemblance to one of similar form disinterred by Sir R. C. Hoare in a barrow at Beckhampton, Wilts, with a skeleton placed in a cist, the legs drawn up; the cup lay close to the head.¹ Amongst the numerous varieties of the "drinking cup" may also be cited a specimen elaborately decorated, found by Mr. Bateman on Alsop Moor, Derbyshire.² No example, however, equals in the curious intricacy of design that which formed so

¹ *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii, p. 93, pl. 35: No other relics accompanied the deposit. Compare also vol. i, plates 17, 18, pp. 164, 168.

² *Vestiges*, p. 59. *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285. The skeleton, in a contracted position, lay in a cavity in a rock under a mound. The cup was placed near the head, with a ball of pyrites and flint weapons. There were also barbed arrow-heads and bone implements.

remarkable an accompaniment of the deposit near the river Alaw; the destruction of such a relic is greatly to be regretted. It is not possible to ascertain the exact dimensions of the cup; it may have measured about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 4 inches in diameter; the ornament is produced by impression of a twisted cord or fibre. The annexed woodcut may be considered a fairly accurate representation of the form and proportions. (Fig. 7). The

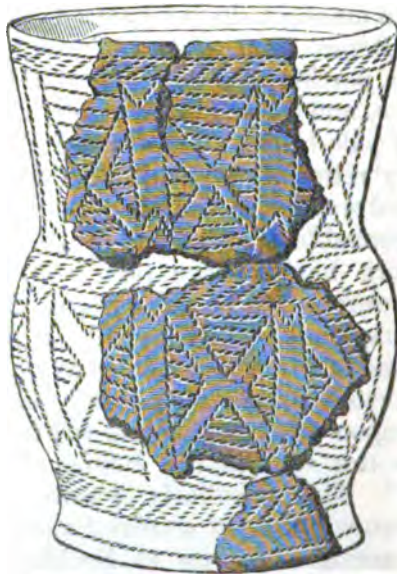


Fig. 7.—Drinking-cup. Fragments found with Bronwen's Urn.

small portion of bony remains still found in the urn having been submitted to Professor Owen, we are indebted to that distinguished anatomist for the following observations:—"The series of bones, including portions of those of the limbs and two parts of the upper jaw-bone, belongs to an adult, or nearly adult, female; these are from a body that has been burnt. One portion of the cranium (frontal bone) has not been subject to the action of fire; it may have been part of a female, but there is nothing against its having been part of a young

man. It is from a skeleton distinct from the first or burnt remains." Professor Rolleston expressed the opinion that the fragment of a skull is of a young adult, not a female, and concurred in pronouncing the burnt bones to be those of a woman; on one of them he detected a very slight bronze stain. There were clearly two interments, possibly at different periods, one of them only after cremation. The unburnt deposit may probably have been the earliest, and to this Mr. Franks suggests that the richly ornamented drinking cup may be assigned. The vases of that class, as shown by the researches of Sir R. C. Hoare, Mr. Bateman, and other careful investigators, almost invariably accompany unburnt remains, and occur with flint weapons of superior workmanship; the deposit having been mostly in a cist, or a cavity dug in chalk and the like, and covered over by a mound. Mr. Bateman states that "there is sufficient evidence to show that they belong to a period when metal was almost unknown," but that in one or two instances a very small bronze awl has been found with such drinking cups; in an interment also at East Kennett (noticed *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, p. 28) a skeleton was brought to light, accompanied by a broad, thin blade of bronze, a well-wrought axe-head of stone, and a cup decorated with unusual perfection.

It will be obvious to any one conversant with the facts, so largely augmented by recent researches into British burials, that the relics with which so interesting a tradition has been associated must be assigned to a much earlier period than the days of Bronwen the Fair. The introduction of the use of bronze may indeed be stated, approximately, as having occurred about a thousand years before our era; it may be inferred that some considerable interval would elapse before its extension to the distant shores of Mona. A gratifying example of good taste and patriotic feeling for an object that may be accounted almost a national monument deserves mention. In 1820 the tenant of the farm was about to plough the field where Ynys Bronwen is situated; the

mound would thus have been nearly obliterated. The circumstance having come to the knowledge of the owner of the land, Mr. Davies, of the Menai Bridge, he forthwith gave directions for preserving the tumulus, and intimated his intention of protecting it from future injury.¹

Of the first class, namely, the cinerary urns of large dimensions, belonging to the age when cremation prevailed, a good example found in Caernarvonshire was recently brought before the Archæological Institute by Mr. Turner, of Caernarvon, in whose possession it is now preserved. It had been exhibited by Miss Roberts, of Maentwrog, in 1860, in the Temporary Museum during the meeting of the Cambrian Association at Bangor, and is noticed in the catalogue as having been "found in a gravel-pit at Pen-y-glanau."² We are indebted to the



Fig. 8.—Urn found near Tomen y Mur, Caernarvonshire, the Roman *Heriri Mons*.

Height, 13½ ins.; diameter, at the mouth, 11 ins.

In the possession of Thomas Turner, Esq., Caernarvon.

¹ *Arch. Camb.* vol. vi, Third Series, p. 334.

² *Arch. Camb.* vol. vi, Third Series, p. 376. Pen-y-Glanau is about a mile and a half west of the Roman station, *Heriri Mons*. A consi-

kindness of Captain Turner, son of the present possessor, for the following information regarding the place of its discovery. The urn was found a few years since near the ancient line of way known as the *Sarn Helen*, and about a mile distant from the Roman Station, *Heriri Mons*, the site of which is now known as *Tomen y Môr*, about two miles south of *Ffestiniog*.¹ The urn (fig. 8) contained incinerated bones and ashes; amongst these were found three relics deserving of notice. These are, a bronze blade (fig. 9) supposed to have been a knife or small dagger, which in its perfect state may have measured about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth

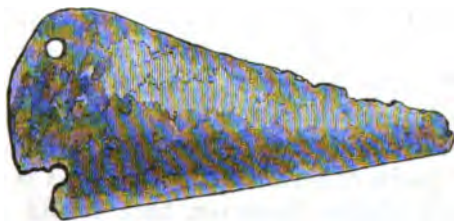


Fig. 9.
Bronze blade and relic of flint found in an urn near *Tomen y Mur*. Original size.

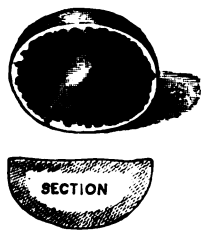


Fig. 10.

at the end where it was affixed by two rivets to a handle;² and an hemispherical object, apparently of flint (fig. 10)

derable quantity of pottery and Roman relics found there and in the neighbourhood was collected by the late Mr. Lloyd of Maentwrog, and bequeathed to his relative, Miss Roberts.

¹ Notices of this station, and of the *Sarn Helen* leading towards it, are given, *Arch. Camb.* vol. xi, Third Series, p. 215. A centurial inscription found at *Tomen y Mur* has been figured, *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, p. 276. The course of the Roman way is shewn in the map of *Britannia Secunda*, accompanying a memoir by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, *Arch. Camb.* vol. vi, Third Series, p. 186. See also a notice by the Rev. H. L. Jones in vol. xi, Third Series, p. 215.

² Small bronze blades have repeatedly occurred in ancient interments. One (length, three inches) with three rivets was found by Sir R. C. Hoare with burnt remains at Wilsford. (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 209, pl. 28.) A similar implement (length, three inches and a half) with two rivets, accompanied the deposit in the trunk of an oak at Gristhorpe, Yorkshire. (*Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1834, p. 362; *Crania Brit.*, vol. i, p. 52.) In barrows at Broughton, Lincolnshire, excavated by Mr. Arthur Trollope, a small blade of different form was also found. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. viii, p. 346.)

of brown colour, the edge white or cream-coloured ; it is possibly only a small broken pebble, such as occur often in river gravels, and it may have been preserved on account of the regularity of its form, or some peculiarity in its colour. Also a wooden implement (fig. 11),



Fig. 11.—Wooden Bodkin found in an Urn near Tomen y Mar, Carnarvonshire.
Length, 6 ins.

measuring 6 inches in length, pierced with an eye like a bodkin. It has been supposed, possibly from this accompaniment of the deposit, that the remains may have been those of a female ; this, however, is perhaps questionable. It seems that in urn-burials of the early occupants of the British Islands the burnt bones were sometimes collected from the ashes of the funereal fire and wrapped in some coarse tissue, fastened or held together by a pin, which in deposits of somewhat later times is of bronze.¹ The wooden object, however, here found in remarkable preservation may doubtless have appertained to the deceased person ; the conjecture is, moreover, by no means inadmissible that it was placed with the ashes as a relic associated with daily life or industry. This interesting urn, which had been much fractured, has been repaired under Mr. Ready's skilful care. The colour is reddish brown ; the dimensions are $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height ; 11 inches in diameter at the mouth. The ornament seems to have been produced by impressing a twisted thong or sinew ; possibly a twisted rush or some vegetable fibre might thus be used. Within the lip there are four parallel lines of the like corded ornament.

Pins of bone have been repeatedly noticed in British burials. Sir R. C. Hoare describes a long pin found in a barrow, with a small lance-head of gilt bronze ; the pin was perforated at the larger extremity. In

¹ Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii, p. 110. Some remarkable bronze pins are figured, *ibid.*, vol. i, p. 210, pl. 30.

other interments near Kingston Deverill he brought to light pins described as of ivory or bone, also a pair of tweezers, length 3 inches, deposited in a cist with burned bones, beads, and other relics.¹ Professor Phillips notices two needles of bone, one of them 9 inches in length, found in barrows on Acklam Wold, Yorkshire, with urns and burned remains.² Two of our most experienced investigators of mortuary relics, Mr. C. Warne and the Rev. Canon Greenwell, allude to the occurrence of such objects as comparatively frequent.³ The deposit of some object of stone, valued possibly for supposed talismanic or physical virtues, or merely on account of some peculiarity in its form or colour, has been likewise recorded in several instances. Sir R. C. Hoare found a small oval pebble of red colour, with a barbed arrow-head, in a heap of burnt remains; also, in a barrow in the Heytesbury district, several pebbles of various sorts not found in the neighbourhood, eagle-stones (*ætites*) of flint, and other relics.⁴ In a barrow near Scarborough, opened by the late Lord Londesborough, were found a flint arrow-head, a "flint graving tool," and a "small flint sphere," diameter nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.⁵

Another urn, an example more elaborately ornamented, with lines arranged in zigzag fashion around its upper part, next claims notice. (Fig. 12.) It was found in Anglesey about five yards from the turnpike road towards Holyhead, at a spot opposite the Anglesey Arms, Menai Bridge. This urn, of light-coloured coarse ware, had apparently been imperfectly fired, and is in good preservation. It measures in height $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the

¹ *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, pp. 40, 41, 46. Bone needles are also mentioned, vol. ii, p. 11.

² *Rivers, Mountains, etc., of Yorkshire*, p. 206. In a barrow on Ayton Moor, Yorkshire, opened by Mr. Tissiman, a large cinerary urn was found. Amongst the bones lay broken arrow-heads of flint, a bone pin, and other objects. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi, p. 1.)

³ Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset, Personal Researches*, p. 50, tumulus 37. Memoir on barrow-burials in Yorkshire, by the Rev. W. Greenwell, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxii, p. 256.

⁴ *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, p. 183, pl. 22. See also p. 76.

⁵ *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv, p. 103.

diameter of the mouth is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and that of the base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the lip is beveled off inwards; the thickness of the sides is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. It contained burnt bones, and was surrounded by a little protecting wall of



Fig 12.—Urn found, about 1855, near the Menai Bridge. Height, $18\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; diameter, at the mouth, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

loose stones, with a flat slab placed on the top of the vessel. It came into the possession of Mr. Fricker near Bangor. A second urn was found, which, as stated, was sent to London. In 1857 a stone relic bearing some resemblance in form to a celt or axe-head was found near the same spot. The material seemed to be limestone containing shells.

Of another urn, similar in its form and ornamentation to that last described, the fragments are in the Caernarvon Museum. They have been there deposited, with other relics, by Mr. Turner. This vessel, unfortunately broken, was brought to light in Anglesey, at Cadnant, about a mile from the Menai Bridge. The discovery occurred during the formation of a road to Beaumaris about 1825. The interment was found in the grounds at Cadnant. The fragments were given by the owner of that place to Mr. Turner's father.

About 1864 two urns, with burnt bones, were found near the landing-stage for steamers at the village of Menai Bridge. One of them was destroyed by the finders; the other came into the possession of the late Dr. Thomas, then residing in the neighbourhood. It has unfortunately perished. Within one of the urns lay a bronze pin about three inches and a half in length; one end pointed, the other flat, in like fashion as bronze "awls" often found in urns in Wiltshire, described by Sir R. C. Hoare. Capt. Griffith, Chief Constable of Anglesey, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, has kindly sent a sketch of one of the urns by his son, Mr. Glynne Griffith. It seems to have been of unusual fashion, without ornament; and, although of somewhat Roman character, it is probably British. Capt. Griffith has also sent a bronze blade lately found by him amongst burnt bones at the same spot. Length, two inches and a half; breadth, five-eighths of an inch.

By the obliging courtesy of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Ystrad, Denbighshire, an urn found in 1852, at Bryn-yr-Orsedd, on the Nantglyn Hills in that county, has been entrusted to us for examination, and is here figured. It is a specimen of the first class, rudely fashioned, but not ungraceful in outline and proportions. (Fig. 13.) It is of dingy brown ware, imperfectly fired; the substance of the paste is black, with a few grains of quartz or some other white stone. The dimensions are—height, five inches and a quarter; diameter at the mouth, seven inches and a half; at the base, four inches and a quarter; circumference at the widest part, nearly twenty-seven inches. The ornament externally, and within the lip, consists of irregular rows of impressed markings, mostly diagonal and in herring-bone fashion, produced apparently by an implement like a blunt chisel. At the base there is a neatly rounded moulding or bead rarely found in these ancient vessels. A cinerary urn disinterred lately in the Kingston Hill gravel pits, Surrey, and brought before the Archæological Institute by Mr. W. H. Tregellas, has a somewhat similar base. A moulding

occurs likewise around the bottom of a "food-vessel" found at Arbor Low, Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman.¹ Mr. Hughes has favoured us with the following particulars regarding the discovery of the vase in his possession, as related by the late Mr. William Owen. This account was read at the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Ruthin in 1854.² Three Nantglyn quarrymen having read of treasure in tumuli, determined to search those scattered over the adjacent part of Moel Hiraethawg. That first opened was on the summit of Gorsedd Brân, about six miles south-west of Denbigh, one of the most elevated heights of the Hiraethawg range. After clearing away the earth the diggers found a heap of stones, or carnedd. On removing these they espied what they imagined to be an inverted pot: to their disappointment it proved to be only a stone covering a small square cist full of calcined bones, which may have been deposited in an urn that had fallen into pieces.³ The cist was constructed of slabs nicely fitted together, the crevices being closed over by a coating of clay. Within twenty yards of this deposit the quarrymen opened another barrow, in which they found an urn full of burnt bones; but it was roughly handled, and destroyed. In a direct line with these barrows, and about half a mile distant to the east, there was another that proved to have been previously opened. They then proceeded to a fourth, and found an urn so soft and friable that it fell into fragments. In the fifth the treasure-seekers exposed to view two urns side by side. One was destroyed. Fortunately a quarryman passing near the spot had a trowel in his pocket. The men were now anxious to take out one entire urn, and accordingly

¹ *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 283. See also a cinerary urn (*ibid.*, p. 59). The fashion of the base-moulding is not distinctly shewn.

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, N. S., p. 242. The urn was sent by Mr. Hughes to the Temporary Museum on that occasion. (*Ibid.*, p. 252.)

³ Mr. Owen conjectured that this was the burial-place of Brân ab Llyr, king of Britain in the first century, Gorsedd Brân having been his judicial seat. Two miles distant is Havod Caradog, the summer abode, as has been imagined, of Caractacus, son of Brân.



Fig. 13.—URN FOUND ON THE DENBIGHSHIRE HILLS, NEAR NANTGLYN.

Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



Fig. 14.—URN FOUND AT BRYN BUGAILEN, IN THE PARISH OF LLANGOLLEN.

Height 11 inches. (From a Drawing by the late Mrs. W. W. E. Wynne.)

cleared away the earth with great care with the trowel. An opening being thus made beneath the vessel, a handkerchief was drawn under it, and the relic here figured was thus happily preserved.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes has given a full account of another discovery in Denbighshire in 1851. The narrative of his excavations in a field called Caedegai, at Plas Heaton, two miles north-west of Denbigh, may be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.¹ Several interments without cremation were brought to light, and also a deposit of burnt bones, with a broken urn more than usually ornamented. This may have been a secondary deposit. It lay within a foot of the surface. In another part of the mound a skeleton was found crouched up within a cist, accompanied by a drinking cup which is figured in a subsequent part of this memoir, with the notices of mortuary vessels of that class. In the same year Mr. Ffoulkes dug into a mound at Rhiwiau, on the mountains between Denbigh and Pentrefoelas, that had been partly carried away by some treasure-seeker, who, as he was informed, found an urn with bones and a bronze dagger: the urn was covered by a stone, but not placed in a cist. A shaft was sunk by Mr. Ffoulkes in the centre of the barrow, which appeared to have been raised on a layer or floor of blue clay seamed with charcoal, under which the original surface of vegetation could be discerned, retaining an olive-green colour, but it soon became black on exposure. This tumulus appeared to have had a circle of large stones around it, leaning against the base.²

By the kindness of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne we are enabled to give a representation of an interesting urn disinterred, in July 1851, in a barrow at Bryn Bugailen Fawr, in the parish of Llangollen, Denbighshire. A full

¹ Vol. ii, N. S., p. 274. See also *ibid.*, p. 281, Mr. Ffoulkes' account of Bedd Robin Hood, a tumulus in the parish of Llansannan, Denbighshire.

² Two urns had been found, about 1830, on the south-east side of this mound, when a portion was carted away by a neighbouring farmer. They lay about four feet under the surface.

account of the exploration, that was carried out under the direction of Mr. Wynne and Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, has been given in the *Arch. Camb.*¹ The accompanying woodcut (fig. 14) has been engraved from a drawing by the tasteful pencil of the late Mrs. Wynne. The deposit was found within a carn, in a cist formed with stones set edgeways, and measuring nineteen inches by seventeen inches inside, the covering slab being only six inches below the surface of the mound. The cist was full of loamy earth. When this had been cleared out, the urn was found inverted upon a flat stone fitted to the dimensions of the depository. The vessel having been raised carefully by Mr. Ffoulkes, a large quantity of burnt bones fell out. Amongst them was a skilfully wrought flint implement (fig. 15), supposed to be a knife-blade; having

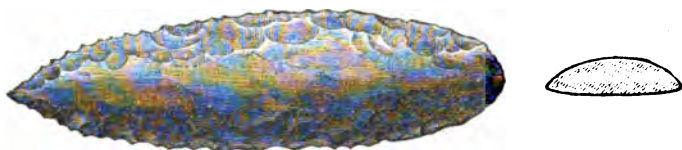


Fig. 15.—Flint Knife found in an Urn in the Parish of Llangollen.
Scale, two-thirds original size. (With a transverse section.)

one of its sides convex, the other flat and smooth; the edges slightly serrated. Length, three inches and three quarters; greatest width, one inch. The urn, of brown colour tinged with red, measures eleven inches in height; greatest diameter, nine inches and a half; the base unusually small,—diameter about three inches and a half. The ornament consists of rows of impressed markings produced by a pointed tool, and a row of irregularly oval impressions, such as might be made by the blunt end of a stick. The former, Mr. Wynne suggests, might have been worked by the point of the flint knife. On the rim of the vessel Mr. Ffoulkes detected, by a strong magnifier, some traces of the impression of woven tissue;

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 218.

² Compare Scandinavian specimens, Prof. Nillson, *Stone Age*, translated by Sir John Lubbock, p. 39, pl. iii, fig. 60; pl. v, fig. 80. These are, however, of somewhat larger size than the knife above figured.

and he suggests the curious inference, that when the urn was inverted in depositing it within the cist, a cloth may have been tied over the mouth in order that the incinerated contents should not fall out. The cist had been constructed on a floor of blue clay overspread with ashes. This urn, Mr. Wynne informs us, was preserved at Ruthin Castle.

Another urn of this first class is in possession of our friendly archæological auxiliary at Peniarth. It was found, in 1858, by labourers employed on a gravel-bank adjoining the Caernarvon railway, at a place called Waterloo Port, about a mile from Caernarvon, on the Bangor side. Mr. Wynne has kindly sent a drawing of this urn, with an account of the discovery. The men first noticed a mound filled with human bones, as supposed. At a short distance was disinterred the urn containing calcined bones and ashes. It is of red colour, and it measures 11 inches in height; diameter, at the mouth, nearly 8 ins.; at the base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. In form it bears general resemblance to the urns found near Tomeny-Mur and the Menai, before described (see figs. 8, 12, *ante*), but the upper part, which bears three rows of herring-bone ornament, has a more marked projection, and the neck or hollow portion below, which in those examples is plain, is also worked with a herring-bone pattern. The deposit lay about twenty yards from the shore of the Menai. Mr. Turner, of Caernarvon, describes the spot as near the Tycoch boundary fence. He visited it shortly after the discovery, and found a deep bed of loose gravel that appeared to be in its original state; and, with the exception of the small excavation made for the urn, no trace of any other deposit was to be seen in the railway cutting. This part of the shores of the Menai was doubtless the field of many conflicts. It is not far from the scene of the crossing by Suetonius, and is full of ancient vestiges.

A cinerary urn inverted on a layer of black ashes, and enclosing burnt bones, was found, in 1851, in a large carnedd, sixteen yards in diameter, on the farm of

Penyberth, or Gloucester Hall, five miles north of Aberystwyth, as stated by Mr. Claridge, the tenant. A short notice was given in the *Arch. Camb.* by Mr. T. O. Morgan of Aberystwyth, to whose courtesy we are indebted also for some further particulars and drawings. Mr. Claridge had endeavoured to clear the spot of stones, and after hauling away several loads, a pitched paving appeared leading to the centre of the heap. At the end of this pavement lay a flagstone covering a cist, in which the urn was found. The floor of the cist was also paved. Amongst the burnt bones lay a bronze pin: length, two inches and three-quarters. The urn was imperfectly baked, and fell into fragments. It had been ornamented with lines crossing each other diagonally, forming a chequy pattern. Some years before a similar urn was found by Mr. Claridge's father in this *carnedd*.¹

Another discovery had previously occurred, in 1840, at Pwll-isaf, six miles from Aberystwyth, in the parish of Llanilar. An urn was found in the centre of a barrow; also a small cup enclosed in the urn, well baked, and in perfect preservation. The ornament on these vases consists of zigzag and fretty patterns: one of them, which is worked with skill and precision, apparently produced by a twisted cord or fibre. The patterns on the small urn seem to have been scored by a pointed implement. It measures two inches in height, three inches in diameter; the bottom is quite plain. Mr. Williams states that about 1835 a small urn of similar fashion was found near Holywell, but unfortunately broken.²

A remarkable barrow in Denbighshire, called Yr Orsedd Wen, about two miles west of Selattyn, was excavated by Mr. Wynne in 1850, by permission of the late

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., pp. 164, 334. See also, in vol. xiii, Third Series, p. 284, an account by Mr. J. G. Williams of Gloucester Hall, communicated to the Cambrian Meeting at Machynlleth, 1866, in a memoir on encampments and other vestiges in Cardiganshire, and their connexion with the mines of the district. The farm on which the discovery occurred is there called Penrhyncoch.

² Exhibited by Mr. Morgan at the Cambrian Meeting at Welshpool, 1856. *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Third Series, p. 366.

F. R. West, Esq. Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes has related in full detail the curious results of this exploration, and stated the reasons for supposing it to be the tomb of Gwen, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, prince of the Cumbrrian Britons in the sixth century.¹ The interment had been without cremation, but charcoal or burnt earth was found in considerable quantities in the mound. Just over the left breast, and where the right hand seemed to have rested, lay a fragment of a bronze blade, probably a dagger. There was also, higher up in the cairn, a piece of iron, possibly part of a weapon. The bronze relic may have measured, in its perfect state, about six inches and three-quarters in length; and about two inches and a quarter in breadth at the end, where it was attached to the haft by three rivets. Mr. Wynne's notices of the discovery were accompanied by a drawing that shewed the probable form and dimensions of the weapon by comparison with a perfect blade found with other objects of bronze at Ebnall, near Oswestry, and about three miles from Orsedd Wen.²

Through Mr. Wynne's investigations of sepulchral remains in Merionethshire, in conjunction with Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, much valuable information has been obtained.³ The record of their operations in 1851 is given in the *Arch. Camb.*, commencing with *carneddau* in the parish of Llanegryn. In none of these, however, was any urn found. Also of similar remains on part of the Cader Idris chain, and elsewhere. In one instance bones of a horse were found, and the remains of other animals, as pronounced by the late Mr. Quekett. The

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 9. At about half a mile from the barrow there is a carn in which twelve urns with burnt remains were found. (*Ibid.*, p. 12.)

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 15. See the various types of dagger blades, Kemble, *Horæ Ferales*, p. 155, pl. vii. At the Cambrian Meeting at Ruthin, 1854, the fragment above mentioned, and also an urn described as found at Orsedd, were exhibited by Mr. Wynne in the Temporary Museum. This urn was, however, that before described, from Bryn Bugailen. (Fig. 14.) (*Ibid.*, vol. v, N. S., pp. 238, 252.)

³ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N. S., pp. 65, 96, 214, etc.

interments had been by cremation, and in cists. Mr. Wynne states that no well ascertained discovery of any urn has occurred in his district of Merionethshire. He had been informed that one had been found in raising stones on the mountains near Barmouth. This absence of urn-burial he attributes to the want of any suitable clay for pottery. The cists, as he observes, are remarkably regular in form; owing, doubtless, to the abundance of slaty material for their construction. The cap-stones were of great size and weight, but fashioned with less regularity. Mr. Wynne noticed especially the small quantity of bones, all calcined, found in any of the cists. In one they lay in small heaps at different sides of the cist. A single flint flake only was found. The material does not occur in Merionethshire. The *carnedds* examined by Mr. Wynne were mostly enclosed by circles of stones, which are never of great height. Whenever he had observed a ring of stones on the mountains, he felt assured that a *carnedd* had existed there.

By courteous permission of the Society of Antiquaries a beautiful group of urns found near the southern shores of the Principality is here placed before the reader, including two cinerary vessels of somewhat unusual fashion; but of which one, at least, may be assigned to the first class of these mortuary vases. (See woodcuts, fig. 16.) They were found, in 1855, by Mr. J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, in a *carn* on waste land about five miles west-north-west of Swansea, known as *Mynydd Carn Goch* (the Mountain of the Red Carn). The heap measured ninety feet or upwards in diameter, and about four feet only in height, but some sixty years ago there was a pile of large stones that were removed to make a road. Within, at about eight or twelve inches from the surface, there was a circle of stones nearly concentric with the circuit of the *carn*. The largest of the three urns here figured, and which measures ten inches and three-quarters in height, had apparently been deposited in the ground before the *carn* was raised, having been placed below the original surface. After the vessel had been interred

in the cavity formed to receive it, the space around the deposit seems to have been filled in with charcoal (supposed to be of fir-wood), and the whole was covered by a flat slab. The urn next in size, which measures about



Fig. 16.—Three Urns found at Mynydd Carn Goch, near Swansea. Height of the largest Urn, 10½ ins. Presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn.

seven inches in height, was found above the original level. It was placed, inverted, on a flat stone. This urn may have contained a second deposit. It should, perhaps, in its original intention, be regarded as a variety of the “food-vessel.” The smallest, which measures about two inches in height by three inches and a half in diameter, is pierced with small holes at the side. This curious little vessel, of the “incense-cup” type, lay near the western margin of the carn. It is figured on a larger scale in the notices hereafter given of the curious little urns of that class. (See fig. 25, *infra*.) Charred wood was found throughout the mound in large layers, especially near the spot where urns or bones occurred: the latter were principally within the vessels, and were almost wholly human. These urns have been presented

by Mr. Llewelyn to the British Museum, where the series of this class of early relics is still scanty.¹

Several interesting illustrations might be cited of the mortuary usages, that varied in some respects according to local conditions of the surface or the soil. The ready supply, for instance, of slabs suited for the sepulchral cist, or of loose stones for raising the cairn, would necessarily lead to certain modifications in the funereal deposit. Of the cist, or diminutive chamber constructed within the mound, the discoveries made by Mr. Llewelyn at Carn Goch, as before cited, supply instructive illustrations. One of the remarkable examples formerly figured in the *Arch. Camb.* is here reproduced, in which



Fig. 17.—Cist enclosing Urns found in a Mound on Mynydd Carn Goch, near Swausea, Glamorganshire, in 1855, by Mr. J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn.

¹ *Proceedings, Soc. Antig.*, vol. iv, p. 303. Mr. Llewelyn has given some further notices of this cairn in the *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Third Series, p. 63, where a ground-plan and section of Carn Goch may be found. Amongst other results of researches there made, in 1855, are noticed cists cut in the substratum, with bones and ashes. One of the cists, of cylindrical form, contained bones, as supposed, of the wild boar. A large urn, much broken, was brought to light in another cist. It measured more than thirteen inches in height, and was much ornamented by impressions of twisted thongs or reeds. Representations of some fragments are given shewing the varied ornamentation. (*Ibid.*, p. 65.)

the large inverted urn appears protected by flat pieces of rock that were, doubtless, easily obtained in those parts of Glamorganshire.¹ (See fig. 17.) It is not without a certain deep interest that we mark the feeling of pious affection or respect to the remains of the relative or the chieftain,—the desire for preservation of their ashes, the careful precaution against their mingling with the common earth,—that might seem darkly to shadow forth some notion of a future existence.

It may deserve notice in regard to cist-burials that examples not unfrequently occur in Wales in which the corpse had been deposited unburnt, either crouched up or extended at full length, and it is probable that some of these deposits may be referred to times anterior to the practice of cremation. About the year 1860 the remains of five skeletons were found in making a road at Carreglwyd in Anglesey, the seat of the late Mr. R. Trygarn Griffith, in the parish of Llanfaethlu. From the remains, which were much decayed, the bodies seemed to have been stretched out at full length; four of them appeared to have been of small stature, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the fifth had been nearly 5 feet in height. They had been placed upon rough stones, and were surrounded by other stones in the form of a rude coffin or chest, but apparently without any covering-stones. The bones had mostly been reduced to dust. These graves were sunk about 2 feet in the clay below the general surface of the field. From the appearance of the ground there had, in all probability, been a mound over the graves, but it had been removed, the spot being near the lodge-entrance to Mr. Griffith's house. The direction in which the bodies had been buried appeared in this instance to have been east and west. Each corpse had a separate cist of rough stones; no object of bronze, no ornament of metal, of jet, or of amber was found. According to tradition, a battle was fought with the Danes near Carreglwyd; a large upright stone or maenhir, about a mile

¹ See the detailed account of the discovery, *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. ii, p. 65.

distant from the interments in question, has been traditionally regarded as marking the spot where that conflict occurred; there is, however, no distinctive feature in the discovery above related that would associate it with the invasions of the marauding Northmen.

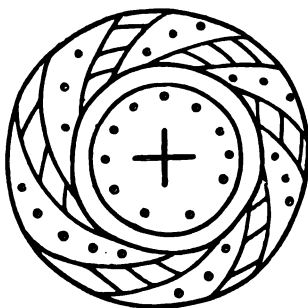
CLASS II.—Of the second class, the urns designated by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare “Incense Cups,” a very curious example has been found, with several other sepulchral vessels, near Bryn Seiont, Caernarvonshire, not far from the site of Segontium. (Fig. 18.) It lay within a large cinerary urn that was unfortunately broken into fragments by the finders. It is to be regretted that the form and ornamental peculiarities of that vessel are not known; these little cups, especially of so curious a fashion as the specimen in question, have rarely occurred in Wales. As already noticed, they have commonly been found associated with the large cinerary vessels of the early races, although probably not with the most ancient of their interments. The cup is formed with considerable skill; the paneled compartments are arranged lozengewise, with open work, suggesting a certain resemblance to a little basket; some of the mouldings are impressed with irregularly formed punctures. The bottom of this vessel is very curiously wrought with bands disposed spirally in contrary directions; the upper series of these bands, six in number, is marked with punctures or dots like those already mentioned; the bands, as will be seen by the woodcut, radiate from a central disc that is impressed with a small cross surrounded by dots. (Fig. 19.) Although this cruciform ornament may probably have no special or symbolical significance, it is doubtless remarkable that it occurs likewise on several other examples. On the bottom of another of these “incense cups” found in South Wales, having likewise lozenge apertures around its circumference, a cruciform ornament is found of even more remarkable fashion than on the Bryn Seiont vessel. A representation of this cup is here given. (See figs. 20, 21.) It was found in a carnedd or stone heap at Meinau'r Gwyr in the parish



**Fig. 18.—INCENSE CUP FOUND IN Á SEPULCHRAL URN NEAR BRYN SEIONT,
CAERNARVONSHIRE.**

(In possession of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, of Menai-fon, Anglesey.)

Height nearly 2 inches, diameter 2½ inches.



**Fig. 19.—INCISED ORNAMENT ON THE BOTTOM OF THE CUP FOUND NEAR
BRYN SEIONT.**



Fig. 20.—INCENSE CUP FOUND IN A CARNEDD OR STONE HEAP AT MEINAU'R GWYR, IN THE PARISH OF LLANDYSSILIO, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Orig. size.)



Fig. 21.—CRUCIFORM ORNAMENT ON THE BOTTOM OF THE INCENSE CUP FOUND AT MEINAU'R GWYR.

(Orig. size.)

of Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire.¹ A small sword or dagger of bronze is stated to have accompanied the deposit. A circle of large stones formerly existed near the



Fig. 22.—Small Urn found at Llandyssilio.

spot. Another very singular little vessel was likewise found at Meinau'r Gwyr; a representation is given by Mr. Fenton, who describes it as resembling "a miniature Stonehenge," being fashioned with upright projecting ribs that meet a rim at the top of the drum-shaped urn, and may remind us of a certain general resemblance to the trilithons of the massive monument in Wiltshire. (See fig. 22.) He adverts to a somewhat similar urn in the Heytesbury Museum, but rather larger.²

The strange notion suggested by the late Mr. John Fenton in his account of this curious discovery can scarcely be accepted. He observes that these little ves-

¹ See a memoir by the late Mr. John Fenton, son of the author of the "Tour in Pembrokeshire" (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. vi, 3rd Series, p. 32). This cup was in possession of the late Rev. E. Harris of Bryndyssil, but the bronze blade had unfortunately been lost.

² The little vessel to which Mr. Fenton referred was found by Sir R. C. Hoare with burnt bones and ornaments of amber and gold in a barrow at Normanton. (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. xxv, p. 201.) The cup is flat; diameter, four inches and a half; height about one inch; and formed with a series of narrow, vertical apertures, presenting the appearance of an arcade of oblong openings. Sir Richard mentions that "an enthusiastic antiquary who was present at the opening of this barrow fancied that he could trace a design taken from the outward circle of Stonehenge."

sels "may have appertained to inhabitants of diminutive stature that existed among the Celtic tribes at a prehistoric period;" he adds that vestiges of such a supposed race of pygmies have occurred likewise in Wiltshire, with very small bronze weapons and stone celts.¹

The cup found near Bryn Seiont, now in possession of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, is of pale brown colour. It measures nearly 2 inches in height by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. No example of the like form and elaborate fashion, it is believed, has hitherto been noticed in Wales; it may, however, be compared with other "incense cups" of more simple character found in the Principality, such as that above described, from Llandyssilio, and another, which differs from it in not having compartments of open work, being only pierced with small perforations as if for suspension. This last, likewise from Pembrokeshire, was brought to light in a carnedd near Cronllwyn. Three of these little vessels were, in that instance, as related by Mr. Fenton, placed around an urn of unusually large dimensions, that had measured nearly 3 feet in height.² Such small urns, he observes, had occasionally been found placed within those of larger size in mounds or "carneddau"; from the perforations in the sides and underneath, and also from the very singular shape of these vessels, it might be presumed that they were filled with some combustible or oleaginous substances and suspended over the sepulchral fire to add force to the flame.³ In these

¹ This supposition was brought under the consideration of the Cambrian Archæological Association by Mr. Fenton at their Cardigan Meeting. (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, 3rd Series, p. 331.) Mr. Greenwell has noticed the occurrence of such "toy implements." (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 243, note 3.) The most singular relic of this description is a very diminutive, socketed celt of bronze, found in a barrow at Hessleskew on the Yorkshire Wolds. It measures barely an inch in length. (Memoirs, Meeting Archæological Instit. at York, Museum Catalogue, p. 27. See also the *Crania Britannica*.)

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 334.

³ Fenton, *Tour in Pembrokeshire*, p. 580; see pl. ix, fig. 7. Some interesting particulars are there given in connexion with interments and burial-urns in that part of Wales. The upper part of the cup

conclusions Mr. Fenton seems to have found, whilst engaged on his tour through Pembrokeshire, a very able guide and coadjutor—the first reliable authority in regard to sepulchral vestiges of the earlier periods in these islands—Sir R. Colt Hoare. Subsequent investigations have not adduced any fact, so far as we are aware, opposed to the conjecture that has given the designation “thuribles” to the diminutive vessels in question, or suggestive of any probable explanation of their use. The supposition that they were intended to be hung up above the level of the eye may seem in some degree confirmed by the occurrence of ornament on the under surface, wrought with considerable care, and, with one exception, never found, so far as we are aware, on the bottom of any urn of the other types, in which also any similar adjustment for suspension is very rarely, if ever, provided.

An “incense cup” of simple fashion, of interest as bearing on the under side punctured ornamentation in cruciform arrangement, is in the possession of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes. It was found in some farming operations at Bryn Crûg, near Llanfair Isgaer, about two miles from Caernarvon, and about half a mile east of the road towards Bangor. The name Crûg, a mound, seems to indicate that there had been a barrow at the spot, but it had been removed. In cutting a trench the labourers met with two cinerary urns, inverted one over the other; the space between the two vessels being apparently filled with charcoal and earth. The burnt bones were enclosed within the innermost urn; amongst them was the cup (fig. 23); also a bronze pin about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. No other relic, as the finders assured Mr. Ffoulkes, was found; he suspected that the bronze relic, now lost, was only part of the object that lay with the bones, the remainder being probably secreted, from a supposition

that he has figured is ornamented with a trellised or lozengy pattern, but without open work. It is not stated whether any markings were to be seen scored or incised on the bottom, as on the specimen found at Llandyasilio. See figs. 20, 21, *supra*.

that it was of more precious metal than bronze. He was at Caernarvon at the time of the discovery, and forthwith visited the spot to examine the fragments of the two urns and their contents. It was stated that similar discoveries had previously occurred at the same place. The cup, ornamented roughly by vertical rows of irregular round punctures, five rows of similar dots around the lower part, and one within the lip, is of light reddish brown ware, with a few little pebbles imbedded in the paste. On the bottom, which is slightly convex, is the cruciform ornament (fig. 24). Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, at the mouth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; at the base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; thickness, rather more than a quarter of an inch. There are no perforations on the sides, as frequently found in cups of this class. The circumstance that in this interment the deposit had been protected with such especial



Fig. 23.
"Incense Cup" found at Bryn Crŷg, and cruciform Ornament on its bottom (orig. size).

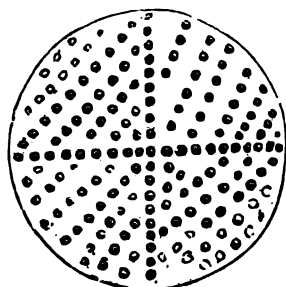


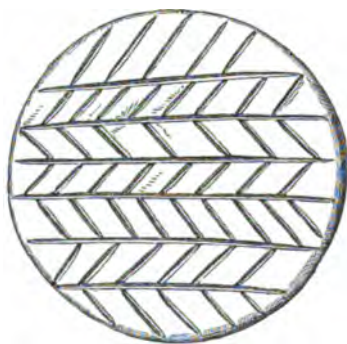
Fig. 24.

care by two urns, one within the other, has rarely, if ever, been noticed in ancient burials. These urns, of which Mr. Ffoulkes has preserved fragments, seem to have been of large dimensions, with impressed or incised ornaments around the upper part, consisting of irregular diagonal markings not arranged in any formal



**Fig. 25.—INCENSE CUP, FOUND WITH A LARGE URN AT MYNYDD CAEN GOCH,
NEAR SWANSEA.**

(Orig. size. British Museum.)



**Fig. 26.—INCISED ORNAMENT ON THE BOTTOM OF AN INCENSE CUP FOUND
AT MYNYDD CAEN GOCH.**

(Orig. size.)

design. The paste is very coarse and badly compacted, brown externally and black within, the walls of these broken vessels being of considerable thickness. Crûg was the property of the late Mr. Griffith, of Llanfair, by whom the cup and fragments were given to his relative, Mr. Ffoulkes.

Another interment was found at Crûg, about 1855, with urns that unfortunately were not preserved; it is stated that they resembled in character the larger urns that accompanied the cup above described. With this deposit were brought to light three objects of bronze: a small blade with a flat tang for insertion into a haft; a pin or implement with a flat head pierced with three holes; the length of this object when perfect may have been about 6 inches; and a small celt of peculiar type, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with a pierced loop or ear at either side, at about mid-length. This object approaches most nearly to the class of palstaves, but there is no stop-ridge, only a very slightly raised space between the side-loops; bronze palstaves, or other relics of this description with two side-loops, are very rare. These relics are figured, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxv.

The decoration scored or incised on the bottoms of "incense cups" is much varied, and in several instances does not present the cruciform type of which examples have been given. Some observations on that remarkable ornament will be given hereafter. A curious example of these mysterious little mortuary vessels is that already noticed as found by Mr. Llewelyn with two urns in a cist at Carn Goch. (See fig. 16, *supra*.) They have been presented to the British Museum. The bottom of this Pembrokeshire specimen, here figured of the original size (fig. 25) is ornamented with parallel rows of diagonal scoring, forming a herring-bone pattern over its entire surface. (Fig. 26.) At the side of this vessel are perforations, as on many other urns of this class.

Several of these little cups have occurred in other sepulchral deposits in the Principality, of which some have been briefly noticed previously. In a carn on

Trecastle Mountain, Brecknockshire, Mr. Holford found, about 1820, a small turbinated specimen, in form resembling that from Meinau'r Gwyr (fig. 20, *supra*), but without any ornament.

A brief notice of some other examples of the "incense cup" found in various parts of England may be acceptable to our readers. One, elaborately worked, pierced also with lozenge and oval apertures over the whole surface, was brought to light in 1849, with a large cinerary urn, in a barrow at Bulford, near Amesbury.¹ The form is unusually elegant; this cup, of dark brown colour, measures 3 inches in height by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter. Two bronze pins or "awls" and some little beads of a white coralloid material occurred with it. These are doubtless the common chalk fossils (*orbitolina globularis*) that occur both solid and perforated, the perforation being



Fig. 27.—Ornament incised on the bottom of an Incense Cup found at Bulford, Wilts.
Orig. size.

often as smooth and straight as if artificial.² On the under side of the base an ornament is deeply incised, as here shown. (Fig. 21.) The concentric circles are traced

¹ Figured *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 319. The circles on the bottom are not there noticed. A thurible almost identical in form to the Bulford specimen, but without any open work, was found at Throwley, Staffordshire, and is figured by Mr. Jewitt, *Life of Wedgwood*, p. 12.

² We are indebted to Mr. E. T. Stevens, to whose exertions and intelligence the admirable arrangement of the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury is mostly due, for information regarding these fossil beads, which are found frequently in the Wiltshire drift with implements of flint of the palæolithic type. (Catal. Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, p. 9.)

with great precision, and they bear a certain resemblance to some of the mysterious rock-markings that have recently excited so much attention in Northumberland, North Britain, and other localities, as described by Mr. George Tate and Sir James Simpson.¹ A similar ornament occurs on the unique gold cup found in a cist near the Cheese-wring, in Cornwall, and preserved, as treasure trove of the Duchy, in a small collection of objects of interest formed by the late Prince Consort at Osborne. By gracious permission of Her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, it was lately brought for the inspection of the Archæological Institute by Mr. Smirke, and it has been published in their Journal.² It is scarcely needful to observe how frequently the concentric circles occur as a type of British or "Celtic" ornament.

A curious "incense cup," figured in the *Archæologia*, was found near the "Nine Ladies" on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire. It measures about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height by 3 inches in diameter; the form is cylindrical like a small barrel; it is fashioned with triangular openings in zig-zag design around the upper part, and pierced on each of its sides with two perforations (about an inch apart), probably for the purpose of suspension.³ It was found in a large urn with the unusual accompaniment of a cover in form of a disc of baked clay. In another example the upper part of the cup is entirely closed and impressed with corded lines, trellis-fashion; the lower part is formed with narrow diagonal slits. The dimensions are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It was found on Clayton Hill, near Brighton, and it contained

¹ *The Ancient British Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland*, by Geo. Tate, F.G.S. (Alnwick, 1865; twelve plates). The remarkable volume published under the auspices of the Antiquaries of Scotland, by Sir J. Simpson, Bart., and forming part of their *Proceedings* (vol. vi, Appendix), comprises all examples of the markings hitherto noticed in various parts of the British islands.

² *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiv, p. 192.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. viii, p. 59. An example from co. Tyrone is wholly pierced with triangular openings, so that the circumference is entirely of open work. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i, p. 244.)

a circular object of very curious character, a little locket of vitrified paste of light blue colour.¹ The fashion of the "incense cups" is singularly varied; Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives several examples, two of them covered with bosses, like a bunch of grapes, in his *Ancient Wilts.*² In the collection of Wiltshire relics found by one of our most sagacious investigators, Dr. Thurnam, three "thuribles" are preserved. Of these interesting examples two are doubly perforated on one side only; these cups are elaborately ornamented; on the bottom, in one instance, two concentric circular lines are incised; on the other cup, which has no lateral perforations, are two concentric circles, close to the margin of the base, with two rows of dots that recall the fashion of the bronze British shields with circular ribs and rows of studs alternately. These cups, which seem peculiar to the British Islands, have occurred likewise not uncommonly in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and in Scotland, mostly enclosed within cinerary urns of large dimensions.

CLASS III.—Of the third class of sepulchral urns, designated "Food-vessels," no well characterised specimen has hitherto been noticed, so far as we are aware, in Anglesey or Wales. The small urns that accompanied incinerated deposits at Porth Dafarch, before noticed in this memoir (figs. 3, 5), may possibly belong to this division, as they have no lateral perforations, and possess none of the usual features of the "incense cup." They seem more suited to have served as food-vessels.

¹ *Arch. Journal*, vol. xix, p. 185, where both the urn and locket are figured. An "incense-cup" found in a "bell-barrow" at Beedon, Berks, is given *ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 66, with another from the Malvern Hills. See also a good example from Dorset (vol. xii, p. 193); and two richly decorated cups found at Woodyates in the same county. (Warne's *Celtic Tumuli*, pl. 2, from Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*). Mr. Greenwell found one in a barrow in Yorkshire (*ibid.*, vol. xxii, fig. 12, p. 247). See various other forms of the "incense-cup" in Akerman's *Archæol. Index*. Two remarkable specimens found by Mr. Tissiman on Eyton Moor, Yorkshire, are figured *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi, p. 1.

² Vol. i, pl. 24, p. 199. See also *Diary of a Dean*, by the late Very Rev. Dr. Merewether; antiquities found near Avebury, figs. 3, 4, p. 44.

In the neighbourhood of Tenby there are a considerable number of barrows ; some of them have from time to time been examined, and a more complete investigation was projected, on occasion of the meeting of the Cambrian Association at Tenby, in 1851 ; this, however, having been deferred, the late Mr. Dearden undertook the excavation of a few barrows on the Ridgeway and the British line of road between Tenby and Pembroke. He has recorded the results in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, with a map showing the position of the grave-hills ; several relics found in that known as Carew Beacon are there figured. The interments were in cists without cremation ; in one instance the floor of the cist was paved with round pebbles.¹ Further excavations of barrows in those parts of Pembrokeshire have been made by the Rev. Gilbert N. Smith, rector of Gumfreston, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars, with drawings and photographs of the mortuary vessels. Some of the mounds are slightly raised above the surface, not more than 2 feet ; others, locally called beacons, have an elevation of 20 feet or thereabouts. The general character of the contents shows, as Mr. Smith infers, that they are sepulchres of a poor and degenerate race. Sometimes more than one urn has accompanied the deposit ; occasionally, besides the urn, heaps of scattered bones have been found in some other part of the barrow, but in all instances burned. One mound, however, was an exception. It contained a regular cistvaen with a skeleton ; it appeared that a lump of limestone had been laid on the abdomen ; the cover of the cist was of a different material, old red sandstone.² Of the urns obtained in Mr. Smith's excavations two are here figured ; both of these seem to belong to the class of " food-vessels," comparatively rare in the Principality ; one is of simple fashion (fig. 28,) the ornament

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 291.

² Mr. Smith observes that the singular fact here noticed recalled the popular practice, in the west of England and some other parts, of placing a plate of salt on the stomach of the corpse.

consisting only of three rows of vertical impressions; this vessel measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.¹ The second is a specimen of remarkable and elaborate fashion (fig. 29,) decorated with scored and impressed work, with bands also of zig-zag ornament, that seem to have been



Fig. 28. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.



Fig. 29. Height, 1 ins.

"Food-Vessels" found by the Rev. G. N. Smith near Tenby.

tooled out with more than usual skill. There are also markings within the lips. Height, 4 inches; greatest breadth, 5 inches. It has a groove round the middle, in which are two projections or stop-ridges; in other examples of this rare variety of the "food-vessel" these appliances are more numerous, four or even five in number, and are pierced in the direction of the groove with holes just sufficient to pass a small cord. Remarkable examples found in Derbyshire are figured in the *Crania Britannica* and in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's *Memoir on the Early Potteries of Staffordshire*; other varieties of urns thus provided with means probably for suspension have occurred in the northern parts of England and in

¹ Compare an urn of somewhat similar fashion found in a cist with burnt bones at Arbor Lowe, Derbyshire. (Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 65; *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 283.) In this interment a second urn more elaborately decorated, a "food-vessel," was placed at the side of the other.

Scotland.¹ They recall certain peculiar Scandinavian types, of which some examples are provided with covers that were kept in place by cords passing through the pierced ears or projecting ridges. A very curious vessel with such pierced ridges found in a barrow at Derby Dale is figured by Mr. Jewitt in his memoir above cited. It is much ornamented with corded impressions. Mr. Jewitt considers it to belong to the cinerary vessels, but it seems probable that it should be associated with the third class, now under consideration.² It is difficult to explain the intention of the little stop-ridges that are not pierced, and project so slightly that it may have been scarcely practicable to pierce them, as in the specimen found by Mr. Smith and some others; in these the original use of the groove seems forgotten. Mr. Smith possesses many fragments of other urns of larger size; it is to be regretted that a full report of the burial-mounds near Tenby should not have been recorded.

A good example of the food-vessel of this type, richly decorated, and having four knobs or ears at regular distances apart, is preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland; height, nearly 5 inches. It was found with unburnt remains in a short stone cist in Forfarshire.³

¹ Wetton Hill barrow, *Crania Brit.*, decade 11, 12, p. 3; Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 83; Jewitt, introd. to *Life of Wedgwood*, p. 11; *Reliquary*, vol. iii, p. 165. See a remarkable little urn found near Edinburgh (*Archæol. Scot.*, vol. ii, p. 76; Wilson, *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 422). The pierced projections, five in number, are in this instance developed into vertical ribs extending to about two-thirds of the height of the urn. Another like urn was found in a cist under a cairn at Tolcraik, Midlothian.

² Worsaae, *Afbildninger*, select examples from the Copenhagen Museum; Stone Age, figs. 71, 73. See the classification of Scandinavian urns, *Guide to Northern Archæology*, edited by the late Earl of Ellesmere, p. 42; Nillson, *Age of Stone*, edit. by Sir John Lubbock, pl. 10, fig. 209.

³ *Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. v, p. 82, where is also figured a food-vessel of more simple fashion, likewise found in Forfarshire with a skeleton in a short cist. See a curious specimen with a medial groove, but no ridges at intervals, found by Mr. Tindall near Bridlington (Wright, *Archæol. Essays*, vol. i, p. 29). Also another with a deep

For the curious example next to be described we are indebted again to the kindness of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes. This urn (fig. 30) was found about 1840 in a carn on some enclosed mountain land called Mynydd-y-Bryn, about a mile to the north of Glan-yr-afon house, the residence of J. Hamer, Esq., in the parish of Llanyblodwell, Shropshire; the spot, however, where the carn is situated, if not actually within the county of Denbigh, is on its immediate confines. In clearing the land of



Fig. 30.—Urn found near Glan-yr-afon, borders of Denbighshire.

stones to render it fit for ploughing the carn was brought to light. The precise circumstances have unfortunately not been recorded, but it is stated that the urn was placed within a cist, and was inverted over a deposit of burnt bones. No weapon or other relic was noticed in this deposit. The urn, measuring 5 inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the widest part, is of a reddish brown colour, of hard and close texture, better fired than British urns usually are. The design of the ornament that covers the

groove and singularly overhanging mouldings, from Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, found with a skeleton of a child. (Ll. Jewitt, *Celtic Pottery, Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 68.)

entire surface, the under side excepted, which is perfectly plain, suggests an imitation of interlaced or basket work, bound around by twisted cords at intervals; it is wrought in a somewhat unusual manner, not being impressed or scored, as in most examples, but tooled or chased with considerable skill. The form is inelegant; the rectangular arrangement in the ornament is very singular. Mr. Hamer assured Mr. Ffoulkes that this urn bore traces of gilding internally, but that they had worn off; this appearance, however, may have been caused by fragments of mica or by pyrites, of which Mr. Ffoulkes perceived a portion inside the mouth. A Scottish urn similar in general form and dimensions ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the mouth) may be mentioned as presenting also features of resemblance in some of its details, but the arrangement of ornament is vandyked, not in rectangular compartments, and the work is less deeply tooled.¹

Although used as a cinerary urn, for some special cause that it is now impossible to ascertain, the urn that Mr. Hamer has kindly permitted us to publish may probably be assigned to the class of food-vessels; it presents, however, some analogy in its form to that of the drinking-cups, with which perhaps it should be associated. The urns of this class, it has been already observed, usually accompany unburnt remains; their varied fashion has been well illustrated by Sir Richard C. Hoare, and also by the late Mr. Bateman in his works on sepulchral vestiges in Derbyshire.² The ornament is mostly wrought by pointed or blunt implements, of wood probably or bone, and it is frequently found only on the upper part of the vessel.

¹ This fine urn is preserved in the Peterhead Museum. It was found in a barrow at Savock, Aberdeenshire, and is figured *Catal. Mus. Archæol. Inst.*, Edinburgh Meeting, p. 11, plate of urns, fig. 3.

² Bateman, *Derbyshire Antiquities*; see also his *Ten Years' Diggings*, and the detailed catalogue of his museum at Youlgrave. The permanent preservation of that very instructive collection has been ensured, as far as practicable, by the provisions of Mr. Bateman's will. Mr. Greenwell figures two examples of the food-vessel from Yorkshire grave-hills. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 260, figs. 8, 17.)

CLASS IV.—We now proceed to describe the examples of the fourth group, the “Drinking Cups,” according to the classification previously given. Vessels of this peculiar and highly decorated type are not uncommon in Wiltshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire and some other parts of England, but no specimen appears to have been noticed that had occurred in Anglesey or in Wales.

The most striking example that we have now to bring under notice is presented by the fragments that had for some years remained unheeded, as already stated, amongst the incinerated contents of the “Urn of Bronwen,” at the British Museum. By the sagacity and skill of Mr. Franks, these portions of a second urn, found in the same deposit, as appeared by a note on the paper in which they had been wrapped, have been rescued from oblivion, and the design of the vessel satisfactorily established. (See fig. 7, *ante*.) This “drinking cup” claims our consideration, not less on account of the singular character of its ornament, produced by the impression of a cord, aided possibly in small details by a bluntly-pointed implement, than as regards the interesting tradition of the alleged resting-place of Bronwen. It may have measured, as Mr. Franks informs us, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, being of rather lower proportions as compared with other examples. It is well baked, of yellow brown colour, the “walls” scarcely a quarter of an inch in thickness; they are mostly much less substantial in the urns of this class. The ornament consists of three horizontal bands, like hoops, with diagonal bands crossing each other, forming a pretty pattern over the entire surface of the urn, and overlaid, as it were, by vertical strips, notched out in a peculiar fashion where they meet the horizontal bands. Thus, the whole bears a certain resemblance to a vessel “harnessed,” according to middle-age phraseology, or banded, as mazers, cocoanuts, and other mediæval drinking cups mostly were, with a frame-work of strips of metal plate. In the vessel under consideration the type may possibly be traced to basket-work surrounded by an open frame of bark or



Fig. 31.—URN FOUND IN A CIST AT RHOSBEIRIO, ANGLESEY.

In possession of Miss M. Conway Griffith.

Height 8 inches; Diameter at the mouth about 3½ inches.

of wood cleft into thin strips. Amongst many examples of this kind of cup, more or less similar, that found by Mr. Bateman in the Green-low barrow, Derbyshire, in 1845, bears the closest resemblance to this curious vase, and is even more elaborate in its workmanship.¹

The occurrence of such a cup in the cist near the river Alaw is doubtless a remarkable fact. Urns of this class, it will be remembered, usually accompany unburnt skeletons laid in cists or rude mortuary chambers. A single fragment of an unburnt cranium was pointed out by Mr. Franks as evidence of a deposit distinct from that of the incinerated remains in the so-called "Urn of Bronwen," and doubtless of more remote antiquity.

Another cup, ornamented with a pattern somewhat less elaborate, has been lately disinterred near a farmhouse belonging to Mr. Lloyd Edwards at Rhosbeirio, in the northern parts of Anglesey, about two miles from the coast, and in a district full of ancient remains. A burial-place was brought to light in the farm-yard; it measured about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each direction, and was covered by one large flagstone, the bottom and sides being formed of several flat slabs. Within this cist lay human bones and the urn, which is elaborately ornamented with lines of impressed punctures produced by some blunt instrument; it was much broken, but has been skilfully repaired by Mr. Ready. No bones or ashes were found in the urn; the body appeared to have been interred crouched or doubled up. This cup, which was placed near the head or shoulders of the corpse, measures 8 inches in height; the circumference at the mouth is about 11 inches. It is of a light reddish-brown colour, and the surface is slightly lustrous in some parts. (Fig. 31.)

¹ Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 59; *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 286; Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, p. 113; *Crania Britannica*; Jewitt's *Reliquary*, vol. iii, p. 178, where a beautiful drinking-cup is figured found on Roundway Hill, North Wilts; and also a view of the skeleton crouched up in an oblong cist in the chalk, with the cup placed near the feet.

Not far from the spot where this discovery occurred there was found in a place described as a semicircular fort, at Llanrhyddlad, a bronze celt or axe-head of simple type, stated to have been in shape like "the heater of a box-iron." Its weight was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; this relic is unfortunately lost, having been sold to a pedlar for three shillings and sixpence. Within the earthen fortification a pavement of stones was noticed. The urn remains in possession of Miss Maria Conway Griffith, of Carreglwd, Anglesey, by whose permission it was recently sent for the inspection of the Archæological Institute, and is here figured.

This part of Anglesey is believed to have been the scene of many a conflict between the ancient inhabitants and the Irish or Danish marauders. There are, as already observed, numerous vestiges of antiquity, earth-works and other remains, scattered throughout the district.

The beautiful vessels brought to light in the sepulchral cists at Ynys Bronwen and Rhosbeirio may probably be assigned to a race that had comparatively made advancement in civilisation. The relics or weapons by which such vases are accompanied indicate superior skill in working and polishing flint or other material: the use of bronze was not wholly unknown. Cremation, moreover, was not practised. The corpse was deposited in a contracted posture (the knees drawn up towards the head), either in a cist of stones set edgewise, or in an oblong cavity formed in the earth. The corpse seems to have been laid most frequently on its left side; the head being, in many instances, placed towards the north. In Wiltshire, in East Yorkshire, and in other parts of England, the sepulchral depository is sunk in the chalk, clay, or other local substratum. A mound or a carn, according to the nature of the material at hand, usually marked the site of the burial.¹

By the friendly assistance of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes we

¹ See Mr. E. Tindall's account of an interment near Bridlington, in Mr. T. Wright's *Essays on Archæological Subjects*, p. 23.

are enabled to augment this exemplification of the class of "drinking-cups" by a third specimen from the Principality. In his exploration of a large mound in a field called Caedegai, at Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, in 1851, in which he disinterred portions of cinerary urns of the ordinary character, with interments by cremation, two skeletons were found deposited one across the other, saltirewise, so to speak, resting on the covering-stone of a rude cist that lay level with the floor of the mound, and measured in length three feet ten inches by one foot six inches in breadth. Within lay, on its left side, a skeleton with the arms and legs gathered up against the body, the head to the north. Immediately behind the head were fragments of the drinking-cup. (Fig. 32.) It



Fig. 32.—Drinking-cup found at Plas Heaton, Denbighshire. In the possession of Mr. W. Wynne Foulkes. Height, 8 ins.

was much broken, and has been skilfully reconstructed by Mr. Ready. The height is eight inches ; diameter, at the mouth, about six inches ; at the base, about three

inches and a half. The thickness of the "walls" is from a quarter of an inch to three-eighths. The surface is wholly covered by small diagonal indentations produced rudely by a round-ended implement, somewhat more than a quarter of an inch in breadth. Under the first and the fourth row from the top there are some very small, irregular punctures. There are also impressed markings on the narrow lip. Mr. Ffoulkes states that it might have contained some liquid, the surface inside being stained of a dark blackish colour when first exposed. The paste is hard and well compacted, with a few scattered white grains of quartz (?), and is of reddish brown colour, stained partially with a darker hue. The vessel had, doubtless, been broken at a remote period, for small fibres of vegetation appeared over the edges of the fractures. There appears to be a narrow, roughly rounded bead or moulding around the base. On the surface, in some parts, were to be discerned slight, regular, diagonal lines; accidentally produced, doubtless, in the operation of potting, but through what manipulation it is difficult to understand. A fourth skeleton was subsequently disinterred on a level with the top of the cist. It was crouched up, like that already described. The skull was perfect, and has been pronounced by Dr. Thurnam as possessing the character of the early Celtic race, but comparatively advanced from the lowest state of barbarism.¹

As the urns of this fourth class, and also those designated "food-vessels" (class III), very rarely, if ever, contain either ashes, burned bones, or any object of personal use, we may conclude that they were appropriated to some other special purpose. The custom appears to have prevailed amongst certain races of antiquity, as Sir R. C. Hoare has remarked, which is still practised by some savage peoples, of depositing articles of food

¹ Mr. Ffoulkes has given a very full account of the Plas Heaton barrow (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 274. The urn is noticed at p. 277. The skull above mentioned is figured, *Crania Britannica*, No. 23.

with the corpse; and it seems highly probable that the vessels in question may have served such a purpose. This conjecture has received some confirmation from the observations recorded by Mr. Ffoulkes and by Mr. Bateman.¹ The careful investigator last named describes a deposit at Castern near Wetton, Staffordshire. The skeleton lay in a cist cut in the rock. It was accompanied by one implement of flint and a fine drinking-cup. The vessel showed distinctly, on its interior surface, an incrustation indicating that it had contained some liquid when deposited in the grave: the liquid had filled about two-thirds of the vase. Sir Richard Hoare has described also a remarkable interment in a barrow near Stonehenge; three skeletons were found laid one over the other, placed north and south. Near the right side of the head of one of them was a cup containing a quantity of a substance that in its perishing condition seemed to be decaying leather, possibly, however, some article of food; six feet below lay a skeleton, with a richly-decorated "drinking cup."²

Many notices and representations of "drinking cups," closely resembling in form and dimensions that found at Ynys Bronwen and Rhosbeirio, may be found in the works of Sir Richard Hoare, the late Mr. Bateman, and other antiquaries.³

¹ *Vestiges, Antiqu. of Derbyshire*, p. 87.

² *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. xvi, p. 163.

³ See the account of a barrow at Winterbourn Stoke (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. xiv, p. 118). Skeletons were found in cists cut in the chalk. At the feet of one of them lay a cup ornamented with horizontal bands, also two pieces of stone resembling hones, a bead of jet, and a flint spear. A barrow near Stonehenge (described *ibid.*, pl. xvii, p. 164) contained three skeletons. At the feet of that first deposited there was a drinking cup elaborately ornamented. It contained a broad spear-head of flint and an oblong stone highly polished. Another cup, found at Dorrington, lay at the head of a skeleton, with stags' horns and pieces of flint apparently prepared for implements of war or the chase. This urn is the best preserved and most decorated specimen disinterred by Sir R. C. Hoare. (*Ibid.*, pl. xviii, p. 168.) Several urns of this class, scarcely less remarkable, may be found in Mr. Bateman's *Vestiges of Ancient Races in Derbyshire* and his *Ten Years' Diggings, passim*. Several beautiful specimens have occurred also in

Certain anomalous varieties of form occur, which, in the absence of precise evidence in regard to the special uses for which these vessels may have been originally intended, and of a more complete classification in chronological series, we must be content to include under the class of vessels under consideration. Of such distinct varieties are the "flower-pot shaped" urns, exemplified by the specimen found near Tenby (fig. 28), another from Trentham, Staffordshire, given by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, an urn found at Arbor Lowe, Derbyshire, with a second vessel much ornamented, and other like vessels.¹ A general resemblance in form might justify the classification of some other wide-mouthed urns of much larger proportions with these supposed food-vessels. Mr. Fenton gives in his *History of Pembrokeshire* a singular urn found in a cist covered by a mound at Park yr Och (Field of Lamentation) near Fishguard. This vase measured 18 inches in depth and 13 inches in diameter at the mouth, with the peculiarity that it terminated at bottom in almost a sharp point like a boy's top.² It has no overhanging shoulder or other characteristic feature of the usual type of cinerary urns. (Class I.) A peculiar vessel was disinterred in 1806, in a barrow on the elevated range in the same county, known as the Breselu or Presele Mountains.³ It lay in a cist within a carnedd, and contained burnt bones; the fashion is, perhaps, unique; around the upper part are corded bands embossed in considerable relief, like a network with triangular and lozengy spaces; the body of

Northumberland accompanying bones in cists. A valuable collection is preserved at Alnwick Castle. One, from a deposit at Amble, near the mouth of the river Coquet, is figured *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xiv, p. 282. See also Scottish examples, Wilson's *Prehist. Annals*, vol. ii, p. 245.

¹ Early potteries of Staffordshire, *Life of Wedgwood*, p. 10; there figured as a rude specimen of the food-vessel; Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 283.

² See the description of this curious mound by the author's son, the late Mr. John Fenton, *Hist. Pembrokeshire*, p. 579, and plate 2, fig. 5.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 349, plate 1, antiquities, fig. 1. This unique urn is likewise figured *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, N. S., p. 85.

the urn being formed with several flat faces, and elaborately ornamented with herring-bone work; height, about 18 inches; diameter at the mouth, 13 inches. A wavy line in relief runs round the shoulder of the vase, just above the multangular facets. The base is very narrow. Although used as a cinerary vessel, this urn can scarcely be ascribed to the urns of that description, from which it differs so essentially.

The curious interlacement shown in this and other Cambrian urns recalls a conjecture to which Mr. Birch has adverted, that the British *ficilia*, in which a basket-work type so frequently occurs, may have been the British *bascaudæ*, that appear to have been exported to Rome and used amongst appliances of the table.¹—"Barbara de pictis venit bascauda Britannis."² The notion, however, appears untenable, for various reasons that it is not necessary here to state, and it is more probable that the object thus valued by the luxurious Roman was simply some ingeniously constructed basket. Mr. Birch remarks that, in the Irish urns, the resemblance to basket-work in which coloured patterns were worked in, is still more distinct than in the British. Whether the *bascauda*, to which allusion is made by classical writers, were a fictile production of British skill or not, it is very probable that the early pottery of Europe retains in its ornamentation, as Mr. Tylor reminds us, traces of having passed through a stage in which the clay was surrounded by basket-work or netting, either as a backing to support the vessel or a mould to form it in. This notion was long since stated by Klemm, and it has been

¹ Birch, *History of Ancient Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 381; also Scottish *bascaudæ*, p. 384.

² Martial, l. 14, *Epig.* 99; Juvenal, *Sat.* 12, v. 6. The name in Welsh, *basgawd*, it is observed, was conveyed to Rome with the articles that it denoted. Wherein consisted the value or curiosity of these baskets, we are not informed; but they seem classed amongst vessels capable of holding liquids. The Britons were, doubtless, skilled in fashioning baskets, and even made coracles of wicker-work. It is well known that baskets which would hold water have been manufactured by savage peoples even in recent times.

accepted by Dr. Wilson in his *Archæology of Scotland*. In this point of view the Breselu urn invites careful consideration.¹

The repeated occurrence of cruciform ornament, as already noticed, on pottery found in the British islands, that we cannot hesitate to ascribe to pre-Christian times, is a remarkable fact, which, so far as we are aware, had not been brought under the notice of archæologists. The examples supplied by the "incense cups" from Bryn Seiont and Llandysilio (figs. 19, 21, *supra*) are, perhaps, those most distinctly marked; that found by Mr. Ffoulkes at Crûg (fig. 24) is more rude in execution, but the cross is undeniably the motive of the punctured decoration. Of similar fashion is the little cruciform ornament scored on the narrow base of a cup in possession of Mr. J. Jope Rogers; it was found in 1787 in Lancashire, and published in the *Archæologia* by Pegge.² Mr. Bateman found a vase at Newton-upon-Rawcliff, Yorkshire, described as a food-vessel, which has a cruciform ornament on the bottom formed by rows of punctures impressed.³ The cross occurs likewise on a little cup found in Aberdeenshire, of which, with various other valuable notices of urns in Scotland, information has been supplied by the obliging curator of the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities, Mr. W. T. M'Culloch. In that instance the cross is roughly scored within a circle surrounded by a chevrony bordure, that almost presents the appearance of a radiant star of eight points; the diminutive vessel measures near $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height by 3 inches in diameter, and has two small perforations at the side.⁴ There are

¹ See Tylor's valuable remarks on the origin and advance of fictile art, *Early History of Mankind*, pp. 269-72. In connexion with the beautiful Breselu urn, compare the spheroidal Germanic vase, not made on the lathe, wholly different from the Pembrokehire urn in form, but retaining in like manner the tradition of the sustaining network of more remote antiquity. (Brongniart, *Arts céramiques*, pl. xxvii, fig. 14.)

² *Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 17, pl. ix.

³ *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285.

⁴ *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. v, p. 13. It was found with another, there also figured, in a cairn, Hill of Bennachie.

several specimens of these mysterious cups in that collection, all perforated with two holes, mostly on one side only, but occasionally there are two small perforations on each side. On the bottom of one from Orkney are three concentric circular scorings around a central cavity, and surrounded by chevrony patterns; another, from Penrith, Cumberland, bears one circular border; another, from Dunbar, has a lozenge-shaped figure in the centre, scored diagonally. A little barrel-shaped cup found in a barrow at Cauldchapel, Lanarkshire, bears a well defined cross on the bottom; it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is perforated with two holes on one side only. Such ornaments, as our best guide in most matters of Scottish antiquity, Mr. John Stuart, informs us, mostly occur on these little cups; the larger urns, however richly decorated, have no markings on the bottom. Of the concentric circles, the best recorded example has been already given—the Bulford “incense cup” (fig. 27, *supra*.) Many other instances of cruciform and other patterns may doubtless be found; the ornament thus applied would obviously be lost to view, unless these vessels were destined for suspension. The decoration on the bottom is found almost exclusively on the diminutive vessels, of which the intention is so questionable. Mr. Bateman, however, has made known, as before mentioned, an example of another class, a “food-vessel,” found in 1850, at Newton-upon-Rawcliff, described as having “a singular ornament in the shape of a cross, formed by rows of punctures carefully impressed outside the bottom.”¹ More strange, however, is the occurrence of the cross in pottery of another class that seems associated with vestiges of races existing in Britain long before Christianity. In certain instances the cross is found carefully worked on the bottom of urns of large size, but inside the vessel. Mr. Franks pointed out to us at the British Museum fragments of a vessel of dark reddish ware, diameter 11 inches, that show, on the inner surface, a cross in strong

¹ *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285; *Observations on Celtic Pottery* by Llewellyn Jewitt; *Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 69.

relief with a round cavity sunk at the intersection of the limbs. The thickness of the ware being only half an inch, it may be suggested that these cross-ribs would serve to give strength to the flat bottom of the vase, but it is difficult to comprehend why they should not have been applied externally, since the operation of fashioning with care and perfect symmetry such a moulded cross inside the vessel must have been attended with no slight difficulty. It must, at the same time, be remembered that we are in ignorance what was the form of the vessel; when entire it may have been a shallow dish or pan. These relics were found in a cavern at Brixham, Devon. Mr. Farnham Lyte, whose father, the late vicar of Brixham, made considerable researches in the caves near that place, had in his possession another similar relic, part of the bottom of a large vessel that may have measured 12 or 13 inches in diameter. On this fragment appeared a cross, in relief, that had probably been wrought on the interior surface, as in the instance above described. The reverse was perfectly flat; the thickness of this piece of ware was three quarters of an inch; the projection of the cross-ribs nearly half an inch; the paste of coarse clay full of small pebbles. Portions of the curved rim and lip were found, rudely ornamented with ten zig-zag lines, impressed by a twisted sinew or cord, and three similar lines close to the mouth. There were also two rows of deeply impressed circles, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, produced by a piece of hollow bone, possibly, a stalk of hemlock, or the like. The corded lines were in all instances double, two and two close together; the wall of this remarkable vessel measured an inch in thickness. Human remains, bones of reindeer, and other animals were obtained by Mr. Lyte from this cavern. Amongst the miscellaneous relics collected by the late Dr. Mantell on the South Downs, near Lewes, and now in the British Museum, there is a flat bottom of a large vessel, on the inner surface of which is a cross produced by some pointed implement, the lines of markings traversing the entire diameter. In a barrow near

Wareham, Dorset, opened by the late Mr. J. F. Pennie, amongst twenty-four urns that were brought to light, there was one that presented on the inside a cross partly raised and partly grooved.¹ No example of the cross was noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare on any of the mortuary urns in Wiltshire. In a very large vessel (height about 22½ inches by 15 inches diameter) full of ashes, he found at the bottom ornamental work in relief, resembling a wheel or star with six rays, a peculiarity never noticed by him before.² The cross occurs on Irish urns. I am indebted to M. Du Noyer for a valuable example from a barrow at Stackallen.

The frequent occurrence of cruciform ornament on pottery of remote periods is very remarkable. M. Rabut figures a little vase from a pile-wrought village in the Lake Bourget, near Aix in Savoy, the narrow base of which bears the cross, the only ornament found on this lacustrine pottery.³ In the curious dissertation by M. de Mortillet on its use as a symbol and emblem, and also as an ornament, numerous examples of a cross occur on the under surface of vessels from the *Terramare* of Emilia, the cemeteries of Villanova and Golasecca, vestiges of a race whose history is lost in dim antiquity long previous to our era, the cross is shewn as found on relics of bronze and other objects, but especially on fictile vessels.⁴ The close resemblance of some of these Italian examples to the cruciform devices on incense-cups obtained from British barrows claims notice. We are not disposed to seek any deep or mysterious significance in this remarkable fact; the use of the ornament seems unquestionable, not only on Celtic vases in the British islands, but also on gold ornaments, many centuries probably before Christianity.⁵

¹ Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*, p. 29.

² *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, p. 243; Fovant. The "Stonehenge urn," to which that above described is similar in fashion and dimensions, is figured *ibid.*, pl. xvi.

³ *Habitations lacustres de la Savoie, Mémoires d'Histoire et d'Archéologie, Société Savoisienne*, t. viii, p. 112, pl. 4.

⁴ *Le Signe de la Croix avant le Christianisme*, par Gabriel de Mortillet. Paris, 1866.

⁵ Compare the gold disks found with unburnt deposits in a barrow

In concluding this account of fictile relics brought to light in various parts of the Principality, in which also it has been thought desirable to refer, for the purpose of comparison, to such objects of the like classes, respectively, as have occurred elsewhere, it is needless to remind the reader that it is almost exclusively from the grave-mound and the recesses of the burial-cist that our imperfect knowledge has been gathered in regard to the earlier occupants of the British Islands. Of the active life of those remote races, we possess some vestiges in the strongholds and vast entrenched works that crown many of our hills, whilst no one can fail to be impressed by the solemn yet simple grandeur of stone monuments—the Cromlech, the Circle, and the Maenhir—but it is from the dark chambers of the tomb that we are enabled to gain our slender knowledge, not merely of the funereal usages of those ancient races, but of the skill to which they had attained in fabricating objects of war-like or of domestic use. Hence, moreover, may we seek, however dimly, a certain insight into the progress of civilisation. Amongst those relics the urns, commonly designated sepulchral, are almost the only objects that present any approach towards the arts of decoration, and afford some evidence of peculiar style or motive of ornament.¹ Hence it is that fictile vessels of the

on Mere Down, Wilts. A fine drinking-cup, a bronze dagger, etc., lay near the skeletons. A cross likewise decorates the conical ornament of gold found at Upton Lovel (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pp. 44-99). The occurrence of the cross on disks and other ornaments of gold in Ireland is well known. See Wilde's *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*

¹ A few examples of celts and blades of bronze, with geometrical ornaments incised or impressed by hammering, have occurred in England; the designs resembling, for the most part, those that occur upon urns, such as zigzag lines and the like. Such objects of bronze are, however, very rare in this country, although comparatively common in Ireland. A large celt found in Northumberland, and thus decorated, is in the museum at Alnwick Castle. (*Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 363; see also vol. xviii, p. 167.) These relics are, however, of a much later period than the greater portion of the large cinerary urns such as those noticed in this memoir, and which present, without exception, the only examples of decorative work in Britain at the early period to which such fictile productions may be assigned.

earlier races claim careful consideration. Greatly are we indebted to such zealous and acute observers as the late Mr. Bateman, Dr. Thurnam, and Mr. Greenwell. During investigations of grave-hills in Yorkshire, the indefatigable antiquary last named, more especially, has thrown a very important light on the traces of early occupation. We may refer to the series of burial-urns and other relics brought to light in his recent researches, as comprising the most instructive exemplification, probably, hitherto brought before the archæologist.¹

A question of considerable interest suggests itself in connection with the ancient vessels, the fashion and uses of which it has been the object of the present memoir to illustrate by examples chiefly derived from various parts of Wales, or from the ancient Mona. The urns familiarly designated "sepulchral" have been regarded by antiquarian authorities, whose conclusions deserve our best consideration, as properly and exclusively destined for funereal uses, presenting also in their form or their decoration features specially significant or symbolical in connection with the hallowed purposes of funeral rites. Mr. Birch has stated his opinion that urns found in Celtic barrows are properly sepulchral in intention. The paste, he remarks, consists of the clay found on the spot prepared without irrigation, consequently coarse, and sometimes mixed with small pebbles, which appear to have been added to hold it compactly together. "As it is impossible, owing to their very great friability, that they could have been of much use for domestic purposes, it is probable that they were expressly made for sepulchral rites."² Dr. Thurnam, in his valuable *Historical Ethnology of Britain*, distinctly asserts his conclusion that the large coarse vases, known

It has been observed by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, and it is doubtless a remarkable fact, that no example of Celtic pottery shews the slightest indication of an attempt to imitate any natural form, although the contrary is the case in the *scitilia* of most savage nations. (*Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 62.)

¹ *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxii, pp. 97, 241.

² Birch, *Ancient Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 379.

as cinerary urns, were made expressly for sepulchral use. He remarks that "this is the more probable, as, in a few instances of large earthen vessels from what appear to have been British dwellings, the form and style are altogether different." He cites discoveries in the cavern near Brixham, Devon, and in hut-circles at Worle Hill, Somerset,¹ to which may be added the singular domed pits near Salisbury, vestiges of an early troglodytic race, of whom we hope to receive ere long a full account from Dr. Blackmore and Mr. E. T. Stevens. The fragments of pottery there obtained, and preserved in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, are very peculiar, some portions bearing coloured ornaments, so far as we are aware, unique. The fictile fragments obtained by Dr. Thurnam from the Long Barrow enclosing a sepulchral chamber at West Kennet, Wilts, are also of most curious character; although that structure was unquestionably of mortuary intention, numerous flint relics, scrapers, and implements of familiar types, with animal bones and heaps of broken pottery, seem distinctly to prove that it long had been a dwelling-place for the living.²

By one diligent explorer of urn-burials the notion has even been entertained that the funereal vessel may have been fabricated for the occasion and actually fired in the glowing embers of the pile. M. de Caumont³ also is of opinion that such urns were specially made for mortuary use; that their fashion perhaps was prescribed conformably to mortuary rites or usages; even the earth of which they were made may have been determined, as

¹ See a brief notice of the caverns at Berry Head by Mr. F. Maxwell Lyte (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix, p. 93; *Proceedings Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii, 1852, p. 9).

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii, p. 405; *Crania Brit.*; Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, pp. 107, 109.

³ *Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales, Ere Celtique*, p. 255. This eminent archæologist observes that our knowledge of fictile art before Roman times is the more limited because the vases that we can safely refer to the Celtic period are exclusively sepulchral, and present "des formes particulières qui étaient peut-être commandées par des motifs superstitieux."

he suggests, by certain religious considerations. M. Boucher de Perthes,¹ who gives an instructive chapter on pottery, both Celtic and of more remote antiquity, expresses the like opinion. One of the *savants* of Abbeville, Dr. Ravin, by whom the *ficilia* of Picardy have been carefully examined, concurs in this conclusion, dividing the vases of the Celtic period into "la poterie usuelle ou ménagère," of which few examples exist, and "la poterie funéraire."² Paste of very hard quality and black colour, enclosing small white pebbles, is pronounced by the same authority as indicating wares destined for funereal purposes.

The conclusions in which these eminent foreign antiquaries thus appear to have concurred accord likewise with the opinion lately expressed by one of our most sagacious investigators, who distinctly asserts his belief that none of the vessels accompanying interments—incense-cups, drinking-cups, or the like—were domestic; all these *ficilia* were, according to his judgment, specially manufactured for the purposes of burial.³ This may, however, as we apprehend, appear questionable. Amongst ancient peoples, of whose advanced conditions and of whose skill in decorative arts we have ample evidence—the Greeks and the Etruscans—we may recognise the use of sepulchral vases, properly thus designated; the subjects delineated upon them appearing, in many instances, to indicate such a primary intention. On the other hand, the admirable vases of bronze, of clay, and of glass, that occur with Roman interments, are perhaps without exception such as were in daily use. The so-called "cinerary vases," with which frequent discoveries of Roman burials have made us fami-

¹ *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes*, t. i, p. 82. M. B. de Perthes seems to include the food-vessels in the series of pottery specially made for funereal uses.

² See Dr. Ravin's letter, *ibid.*, p. 507. Some valuable remarks on Celtic pottery may be found in Brongniart, *Traité des Arts céramiques*, t. i, p. 480-485.

³ See Mr. Greenwell's memoir on grave-hills in the North Riding of Yorkshire, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 99, note 4.

liar, are almost exclusively such as were, in their original intention, of daily use, but more readily available also as *obrendaria* or depositories for the incinerated remains. Of the same unquestionably domestic character are *umpullæ*, *patellæ*, and *pateræ*, the lamps, and the jars or *ollæ*, with other accompaniments of burial in the Roman age.

To revert, however, to burial-urns of the pre-historic age to which the present memoir relates; it appears highly improbable that in times of low and inartificial conditions any objects or fictile vessels should have been specially fabricated for funeral rites. It must be considered, moreover, that a few scattered fragments only of pottery of that early period have been brought to light in Britain, so far as we are aware, that may certainly be regarded as of domestic use, in contradistinction to such as are considered by some antiquaries to have been exclusively sepulchral.¹ All other accompaniments found in the grave-hill are such as were used in daily life, implements of the chase or of war, the knife or the arrow-head of flint, ornaments of jet and of amber, or the whorl of the distaff. Of the four types of urns, according to the classification given at the commencement of this memoir, two—the food vessel and the drinking cup, appear unquestionably designed for the ordinary uses of life. We can scarcely doubt that such was their original intention; that they were actually the household appliances used by the deceased when living, and placed near the corpse, with provision for the dreary journey of darkness to a state of existence beyond the grave.² The so-called “food-vessel” is, moreover, in

¹ The investigation, however, of any sites of dwellings in the early times has hitherto been very imperfect. It is probable that some of the “hut-circles,” or the remains of trogloditic abodes, for instance, in the cavities lately explored near Salisbury, may be referable to very archaic times. The earliest traces of fictile manufacture have been assigned to the “reindeer age.” Fragments of rude pottery occur in the *kjoekkenmoeddings* in Denmark, supposed to be of the age of polished stone implements.

² In some “long barrows,” in which urns are not found in the

some examples, as before noticed, provided with projections or ears pierced, so that a cord, of twisted sinew possibly, or of vegetable fibre, might pass through them. The inference seems obvious that such vessels were adapted either for convenient transport or for suspension in the dwelling.

The "cinerary urns" of the first class, above noticed, mostly of unwieldy proportions and ill-compacted ware, are those which seem to have been most confidently assumed to be exclusively sepulchral. Coarse in fabric, they frequently shew much skill and elaborate workmanship. However imperfectly baked, it is needless to point out the fallacy of a long-received notion of the older antiquaries that such pottery was merely dried in the sun. Its tenacity and durability, as proved by the condition of such vessels after being deposited for many centuries in damp recesses of the grave-mound or the cist, prove beyond controversy that some rude baking process, unknown to us, but probably on an open hearth, was practised from the earliest age to which such relics may be assigned. These urns, no less than the "food-vessels" and the drinking cups, were, as we believe, properly and originally domestic in their use. In the overhanging brim or shoulder characteristic of their fashion, or in the deep groove around the upper part, in many examples, a convenient contrivance may be recognised for the adjustment of a twisted band of reeds, or straw, of supple withs, or other like material; the requisite means of transport would thus readily be

primary interments, small circular or oval cavities have occasionally been noticed, sunk in the chalk, near the deposit of bones. See Dr. Thurnam's remarks on such round cavities scooped in chalk, and about eighteen inches in width and depth, near unburnt remains in a "long barrow" at Winterbourne Stoke and Wilsford, Wilts. (*Forms of British skulls*, *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.*, vol. i, p. 142.) These may, as Mr. Greenwell observes, have served the same purpose, namely receptacles for food or drink, as the urns deposited with unburnt bodies in the later grave-hills. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 105, note 9.) Such cavities were also formed to receive the incinerated bones. (*Ibid.*, p. 259, note 3.)

obtained, and the ponderous vessel rendered available for many homely uses.

In regard to the curious so-called "incense cup," and the purpose conjecturally assigned to it, namely, to contain certain perfumes or unguents suspended over the funereal fire,¹ either, as Mr. Fenton imagined, to augment the flame, or to diminish the disagreeable odours of the burning corpse, it is doubtless possible that even in a very primitive state of society such a practice may have existed. It were, indeed, no idle supposition to trace herein some tradition of Oriental usages, preserved through descendants of certain immigrant Asiatic races. We are indebted to Mr. Lodge, whose residence in India has made him conversant with usages in the East, for the information, that in cremation at the present time, as he had occasion to observe, it is not unusual to place upon the breast of the corpse a small cup, containing some powerful perfume, whereby the disgusting and insalubrious stench might be remedied. In Eastern lands such potent fragrance was readily obtained; but whence, it may be asked, were perfumes or unguents to be procured in the "Neolithic" or Later Stone Age, to which the vessels under consideration appear mostly to belong? In some districts of Britain even the resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*, the stately growth of which in Denmark at that period seems subsequently to have been superseded by the oak, may have been obtained with difficulty, although possibly this and other coniferous trees had long flourished in some of our forests.

In default of any satisfactory designation, the term "incense-cup," commonly received, has been retained in the foregoing notices. There are obvious objections to the conjecture that vessels of such varied fashion—sometimes without any apertures around the sides, sometimes pierced like a colander, or wholly of open work; the mouth sometimes narrow, sometimes widely expanded; with or without the double lateral perforations that seem to suggest a contrivance for suspension; should have been

¹ *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, p. 209.

intended for the same identical purpose in each instance, or for either of the purposes hitherto assigned, as thuribles or unguentaries, feeders of the funereal flame, or lamps to be suspended in the dwelling. The suggestion may deserve notice that these cups might perhaps be designated censers, namely, for conveying fire, whether a small quantity of glowing embers, or some inflammable substance in which the latent spark might for awhile be retained, such, for instance, as touchwood, fungus, or the like. The chief exception to which such a supposition is liable is the size of the vessel, needlessly diminutive, as it should seem, whilst a chafer of rather larger dimensions would be far more serviceable for such supposed uses. The fact, however, that vessels of this description mostly, if not invariably, occur in urns with incinerated remains, undoubtedly suggests the supposition that such a little chafer may have actually served to convey the element requisite for the funeral rite; its preservation with the ashes is consistent with feelings of religious veneration that in all times and all countries must have hallowed, so to speak, the accessories and usages of funereal observance. On the other hand, however, we hesitate to admit the inference that the so-called "incense cup," the most singular enigma of the history of urn-burial, was necessarily sepulchral in its original intention or exclusive purpose, any more than the weapon or implement of flint, the blade of bronze, the bone pin, or other relics of personal use that accompany the cremated deposit. It were scarcely needful to observe that careful comparison of the habits of savage races, within recent times, frequently presents to the ethnographer a clue amidst the dense obscurities of our own prehistoric age. It is remarkable that some savage tribes never produced fire by artificial means, but always carried it from one camping-place to another. In Australia, where the natives were perfectly able to make new fire, if they chose, with the "fire-drill," the habitual practice was to carry fire with them.¹ In examination of the

¹ *Researches into the Early History of Mankind*, by E. B. Taylor, p. 235.

diminutive vessels, such as have been described as found with the burials of ancient races throughout the British Islands, the suggestion that, for some motive of convenience or superstition, the like usage may have prevailed, seems well deserving of consideration.

On reviewing the arguments advanced in favour of the exclusively sepulchral intention of certain burial-urns, an inference that may have found acceptance with some antiquaries, for the simple reason that the only *ficilia* known to them were such as had been obtained from the tomb, the question seems to claim renewed consideration. It is doubtless true that the paste is mostly of very bad quality; also that such unwieldy vessels would be fragile and imperfectly suited, as Mr. Birch and other writers have inferred, for many domestic uses; they would, however, be well adapted to serve as receptacles for grain or dry provisions, even if it be thought questionable whether they could have served as recipients for liquids. The inhabitants of the Swiss Pfahlbauten seem to have stored away the dried fruits, nuts and other provisions for winter use in their large earthen vessels.¹ It must not be forgotten that the paste of our cinerary urns, extremely friable when first disinterred, becomes far more compact and durable after some exposure to air, and it doubtless has suffered no slight deterioration in the damp depository whence it is drawn forth, whether cist or barrow.

In our ignorance of the arts and usages of daily life amongst ancient races in the British Islands, we have yet to ascertain with certainty even such simple particulars as by what contrivance fire was obtained, by what appliances the most simple culinary process was carried on. It is only through recent observation that evidence of stone-boiling being practised in Britain has been adduced; by further search, the prevalence of such a process may probably be demonstrated. By such expedient, when pottery or other vessels, which would bear exposure to fire, were unknown, water was heated in

¹ Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, p. 161.

skins, vessels of wood, friable earthen ware, and the like, by means of stones made hot in a fire close by, and gradually dropped into the seething liquid.¹ It seems certain that such a process was well known to the occupants of the villages of domed pits at Fisherton, near Salisbury, to which allusion has already been made. Our acute and courteous informant, Mr. E. T. Stevens, pointed out in the Blackmore Museum the fractured vessels there brought to light, encrusted internally with a sooty deposit. The suggestion seemed by no means improbable that such black indurated crust might have been caused by the stones, reeking from the adjoining hearth, that were thrown into the fragile boiling-pots, according to the primitive means employed, whilst the skill of compacting vessels that would bear exposure to fire was as yet unknown. Amongst the earth and *débris* around those supposed vestiges of a troglodytic race in Wiltshire, as also in the hut-circles of the northern shores of the Principality, half-calcined stones lay in abundance, that, as we believe, had been used in certain simple culinary processes. This subject demands patient exploration of the numerous sites of ancient habitations that are to be found throughout the British Islands, and careful comparison of the fragmentary vestiges so long neglected; meanwhile, however, it appears by no means unreasonable to suppose that even the most friable and unwieldy of our cinerary vessels were available for certain homely uses, such, for instance, as that of stone-boiling, undoubtedly practised in Britain, and to which it has seemed desirable to invite notice in connection with the subject of the present memoir.

These are, however, points of curious investigation that the limits of the present notices do not permit us to pursue. It may suffice to invite attention to the probability that all the so-called sepulchral vessels, without exception, may have been fabricated for the ordinary purposes of daily life.

¹ See notices of "stone-boiling" in a memoir on hut-dwellings in Holyhead Island, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, pp. 240, 252.

In the foregoing notices of a very remarkable class of early relics, no endeavour has been made towards determining the age of the various types respectively, or the precise periods of advancing civilisation to which they may appertain.

The address on Primeval Antiquities, delivered by Sir John Lubbock at the congress of the Archæological Institute, held in London in 1866, has brought before us a valuable and lucid summary of the results of modern research in regard to the succession of periods, and the evidence on which conclusions have been based.¹ Amongst relics of the "Palæolithic Age," it is believed that, in Western Europe, no trace of pottery or of metal is found; implements of stone, never polished, and distinct in their form, characterise that archaic period. Hand-made pottery, with polished stone axes or implements, occurs first amongst vestiges assigned to the "Neolithic Age." To this later stone period, extending, according to the conclusions of archæologists of reliable authority, to a thousand years, approximately, before our era, the most ancient interments seem to belong. The corpse, in a sitting posture or crouched up, or the ashes after cremation, was deposited in the burial-mound. The introduction of bronze into Western Europe, about the time that has been mentioned, by no means superseded the use of stone implements. During the examination of burials by Mr. Bateman, in no less than three-fourths of the barrows containing bronze, stone objects also occurred.

To the Bronze Age, commencing possibly some thousand years before our era, the more skilfully fabricated urns are doubtless, for the most part, to be assigned. It should, however, be no marvel if, with vessels apparently analogous to the drinking cup, the incense cup, or the food vessel, relics of types recognised as properly of more archaic character—the axe of stone, or the flint flake—should, in certain rare and abnormal cases, be found

¹ *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiii, p. 190. Introd. to Nilsson's *Stone Age in Scandinavia*.

associated in the tomb. It is even possible that some evidence of the incipient knowledge of iron, by which bronze may have been almost superseded, in most parts of Western Europe, about two thousand years before our days, should, in a few exceptional instances, be brought to light amidst vestiges of more ancient usages and industry. These, however, are subjects still involved in great obscurity; the most sagacious may hesitate to assert positive conclusions, in regard even to inquiries that arise as we approach more nearly to the dawn of historic light.

SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBERS AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

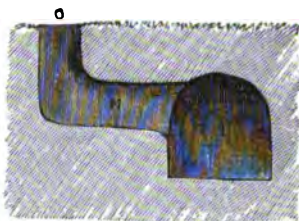
IN the fourth volume (p. 57) of the *Bulletin* of the Breton Association occurs the following statement: "Among the Celtic monuments which are less known I will mention two subterranean structures in Dineault, near Chateaulin, Finistère, not far from the high Celtic hill of Mene Hom. One is at the village of Keredan, in a warren called Goarem Menhir (the menhir still remains near the *souterrain*), and is surrounded with a large enclosure which appears to be Celtic. This *souterrain* consists of two grottoes or chambers united by a gallery, which the plough has laid open. This work, at my request, is preserved by the owners of the warren. The other *souterrain*, situated at Ty-ar-gall, and nearer Menez Hom, has been destroyed." I immediately wrote to Dr. Halleguen, author of this communication, made at the Nantes Meeting in 1852, to ask for some information of these curious monuments. Unluckily he had not been able to visit them himself, and could give me, therefore, no information which could throw light on the nature of such works. He, however, suspected the existence of a third example in the commune of Quîmerc'h, also in the arrondissement of Chateaulin.

Soon afterwards I obtained from a competent surveyor a plan of the *souterrain* at Keredan, but he unfortunately had not made any excavations. The gallery is sunk in the slate schist which forms a large portion of *Les Montagnes Noires*, and is entered by a *couloir* exactly like the mouth of a fox-earth, being about sixty centimètres in diameter. The arrangement of this *souterrain* appeared to me to be so curious that I determined to visit the ground, and ascertain by digging, whether it was an underground dwelling, or a grave, analogous to the well known sepulchral galleries, which, however, essentially differ in not being sunk within the earth, but built upon the surface, by means of ordinary dry rubble-work or immense masses of stone. I was prevented, however, from carrying out my intention, and might have still delayed to do so but for an accident, in which chance, the great auxiliary of archæologists, played the principal part. About two years ago a peasant, on digging his field on the top of the hill over Quimper, laid open some walls, the Roman character of which was clear enough. I was charged by the archæological commission of the department of Finistère to make further researches, which led to the discovery of a Roman station consisting of buildings enclosed within a walled *enceinte*, and a watch-tower placed outside, the plan of which reminds one of the observatories or look-outs which occur on the bas-reliefs of Trajan's column.

M. Grenot, one of the professors of Quimper College, having noticed about two hundred metres from this Roman station, and on the side of the town, in a field called *Parc ar Bosser* (or the butcher's field), and part of the manor of La Tourelle, that the moles had thrown up some fragments of tile and pottery, thought he had discovered some adjunct to the principal Roman establishment, and began opening some trenches. This work was commenced in November 1867, and revealed at first only common tiles, some pieces of fair Samian ware, and others of a more ordinary character; but soon afterwards the workmen found a considerable quantity of



Section from C to D.
E. Entrance to the chamber.



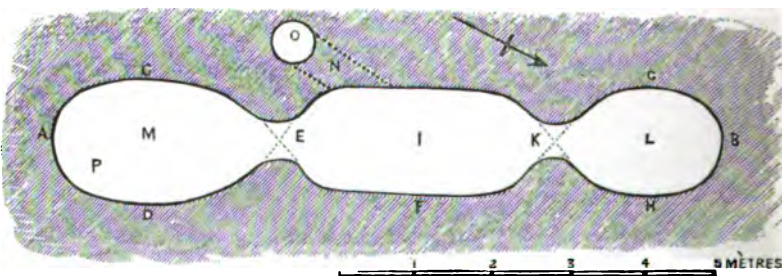
Section from O to F.
N. The Passage. I. Gallery.



Section from G to H.
K. Entrance to the Chamber.



Section from A to B.
O. Entrance to the Gallery from the Passage, N.



M. Chamber. E. Entrance. I. Gallery. K. Entrance. L. Chamber.
O. Entrance to the Passage (N) from the surface.

SECTIONS AND PLAN OF SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBERS AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR
QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

Gallo-Roman figures in terra-cotta, representing a great variety of subjects ; but figures of Venus Anadyomene and horses with and without riders were the most numerous. All these objects were spread in a bed of black soil, which formed a band of about a metre in breadth. On removing this soil a tolerably deep gallery was found sunk in the ground, which, on being cleared out, disclosed at each of its extremities a semicircular arch exactly like the mouth of an oven. M. Grenot, continuing his researches in these two openings, came to the conclusion that they were the ovens in which the figures and pottery had been baked ; but on my examining the excavations on the following day, I was struck with the resemblance of this gallery to the *souterrain* of Keredan above alluded to. I pointed out flint chippings and other stone implements which had been overlooked by him under the idea that he was exploring purely Roman remains.

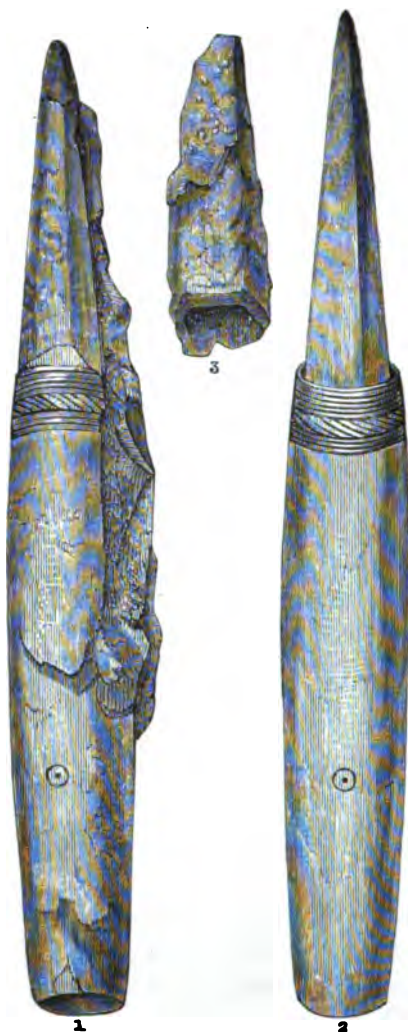
Before, however, entering into details it will be as well to give a brief description of the *souterrain*. Like that of Keredan, it consists of a gallery (1 in the plan, plate 1) about 3 metres 20 long, and a breadth of 1^m. 40, with two chambers ; the larger (M) is 3 by 1^m. 70 ; the smaller one (L), 2 by 1^m. 45. The openings (K, E) from the gallery into the chambers are in the form of semicircular arches slightly contracted at the lower part. These openings measure 1 metre in height, by 60 centimetres, for the large chamber ; and for the other one, 85 by 50 centimetres. The chambers themselves are 1^m. 50 high, and the gallery 1^m. 30. The thickness of the earth above the chambers at present is about 70 centimetres. The entrance to the *souterrain* was effected by a small *couloir* (N) of about 60 centimetres in size ; and the opening (O), very similar to the entrance of a fox-earth, is placed at 2 metres distant from the gallery into which it opens. The *souterrain* lies nearly due north and south, and has been dug out on a plateau slightly inclined towards the north in very stiff ground thickly interspersed with rough stone.

The floor of the larger chamber is perfectly level ; that of the smaller one, to the extent of 65 centimetres, sloping downwards, apparently in consequence of the natural inclination of the ground.

When the discovery was first made, the *souterrain* was not found in as good a state of preservation as that of Keredan. The smaller chamber was, however, intact. The vaulted roofs of the other chamber and gallery had given way at some unknown period ; but the springs of the vaults remained so far perfect as to enable one to determine the original height. Subsequently to the destruction of these vaults, the interior spaces had become filled up with materials of different characters. In the gallery were found stone implements, a so-called whorl of baked clay, fragments of pottery of all kinds, and little Gallo-Roman figures. In the larger chamber was a layer of fine black soil, 20 centimetres thick, and greasy to the touch. In the layer were discovered fragments of charcoal, two stone hatchets, two polishing or sharpening stones, three whorls of baked clay, and a large quantity of well made pottery marked with an ornamentation of genuine Gaulish character as it seems to me. Above this layer of black earth was ordinary earth mixed with stones. The small chamber was full of fine, black soil, without pebbles or other stones, but containing a tolerable quantity of charcoal and fragments of Gaulish pottery, principally in its lower part, where also were noticed burnt stones.

The *couloir*, however, was the richest in remains of all kinds. Here were found an almost perfect vase of coarse clay, a large piece of baked clay, several stones hollowed out, doubtlessly intended for crushing grain ; a flint knife ; five stone hatchets, some broken, others perfect ; stone hammers ; large polishing or sharpening stones ; several whorls of burnt clay, and large quantities of charcoal and broken pottery.

In the presence of this remarkable monument, and the numerous and varied objects it contained, I confess



1. Iron piercer, with bone handle. 2. The same object, before the oxidation of the iron.
3. Iron Sheath for the piercer.

SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBERS, LA TOURELLE, QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

(Original size.)

I was much at a loss in determining its character. Was it a tomb, a dwelling, or storehouse for grain, like the *silos* of Algeria. To these questions I could find no satisfactory answer. It presented a remarkable analogy with the ancient caves and "weems" of Scotland and Ireland. It did not seem too hazardous to suggest that it might, at some very remote period, have served as a human habitation. No traces of bones, burnt or unburnt, nor any object in metal, had yet been found. All its contents were most carefully examined, and further research was at last given up, when, by means of pick and spade, it was ascertained that the natural ground had been reached. The workmen were accordingly directed to continue their researches in another part of the field.

Three weeks after this abandonment of the *souterrain*, M. Grenot, who continued to superintend the operations of the labourers, was driven by a biting east wind to seek shelter in the larger chamber. There, more to pass away the time than from any thought of making further discoveries in ground so closely examined, he was amusing himself with a small pick in removing a layer of yellow, stony soil, which appeared to be natural ground, when he came on fragments of charcoal and burnt bones; and soon after, two greenish little projections, denoting the presence of some bronze implement or implements. He at once stopped his examination, and sent a messenger for me, thus showing his prudence and sagacity, for under such circumstances two heads are certainly better than one. On my arrival we commenced with the greatest care and order to extract the buried objects, and the following is the result of our labour. In the eastern part of the large chamber, at P, we found a hollow ten or twelve centimetres deep, and seventy long, and fifty broad, which contained a layer of charcoal of small wood about three centimetres thick, on which lay the following articles placed in regular order:

1. An iron instrument of the form of a piercer (plate 11), set in a bone handle. The blade was about four

centimetres long, and of rectangular form. The bone handle, which had been much burnt, and so oxydised as to easily flake off, was of a round form, its length being eight centimetres and a half. The end nearest the blade was ornamented by two rows of lines joined by short, oblique ones; while about three centimetres from the lower extremity is a little circle with a central dot, exactly similar to those which occur on the little figure and pottery to be presently noticed.

2. A piece of hollow iron (plate II, fig. 3) of conical form, three centimetres long, which appears to have been the sheath of the piercer.

3. A blade of iron, seven centimetres long by two and a half broad, and probably a knife.

4. Four bronze rings, of which two are three centimetres in diameter, and the others half a centimetre less. If fastened together by a cord, they might have served as a bracelet.

5. A flat bronze object, six by two centimetres in dimensions, but which has suffered so much from rust as to have lost its original form.

6. A necklace of twenty small sheep-bones (plate III) pierced in the centre for suspension, and very much burnt. In addition were pendants of larger and flatter bones, and pierced near the edges, and not in the centre.

7. A piece of flat bone, two centimetres long, and perhaps part of the necklace.

8. A bone ring, very thin and well wrought, about two centimetres in diameter (fig. 1), and found close to the bone necklace.

9. A round piece of bone, six centimetres long, and which may have served as a handle to some implement.

10. The extremity of a cow's horn sharpened to a fine point, and probably used as some kind of piercer. These four last objects were burnt like the necklace-bones.

11. Four sharpening stones, the smallest of which was seven centimetres, and the largest fourteen and a

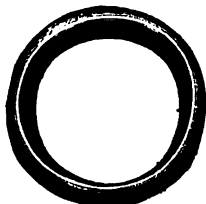


Fig. 1.



NECKLACE OF BONE FOUND IN THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER AT
LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

(Two thirds original size.)

half. These stones were marked with lines perpendicular to their larger axis, caused by the friction of metal instruments or arms. One of these stones had lost a part which could not be found, and which perhaps was never deposited.

12. Two whorls of burnt clay, of different forms, but of the same diameter, of about three centimetres. The clay was full of quartz fragments.

All these objects had been carefully placed in the midst of the charcoal, one above the other, in regular order, and had all been subjected to violent heat. The oxides of iron and copper had formed so strong a cement that the whole collection was removed in one consolidated mass. As already mentioned, this deposit had been made in the eastern part of the large chamber, about forty centimetres from its walls. Our researches were then continued with the greatest care; and while I noticed, with pencil in hand, the smallest details of discovery, M. Grenot found, in the same bed of charcoal, about twenty centimetres to the north of the preceding objects, a small vase (fig. 2) of burnt clay, eight



Fig. 2.

centimetres high, and nine and a half in its greatest diameter. The vase, made by hand, was of a reddish

clay containing numerous particles of mica. It was perfect, and placed with its mouth downwards in the charcoal, in which position it seems to have been submitted to intense heat. The interior was lined with a thick, shining layer formed by fat; and the fire coming in contact with the exterior of the vase, has left deep traces of its action, while the bottom and adjacent parts are of a beautiful reddish tint, and so completely free from all blemishes, that I am very much inclined to think that the vase was newly made when placed in the fire in the exact spot where it was found; for after the most careful examination, not only of all the articles found, but the place of finding, I am confident that they were all in their original places, and that no sacrilegious hand had touched them from the day they had been thus deposited.

This last discovery removed all my former doubts as to the character of this *souterrain*. It was a tomb, and from the character of the articles found, probably that of a female. In spite, however, of my unwillingness to mix up suggestions with simple statements of facts, yet I would state the impression made upon my mind by a careful examination of the places and the relative positions of the various articles.

The absence of burnt bones in the *souterrain* and adjoining ground, with the exception of the necklace and accompanying ornaments, seems to exclude the idea of the burial having been by incineration. On the contrary, the presence of the thick, black, unctuous earth,—which was, in fact, so adhesive that it was no easy matter to remove it from the fingers,—shews that the body was buried entire, and that its decomposition has imparted this rich and greasy character to the soil. On this supposition there must have been a fire made of small wood, with a view to more easy and rapid combustion in a spot where the air was rarified. Then, next in order, the various articles once used by, and destined to perish with, the defunct would be placed near; next would follow the customary libations; after which the

vase employed for this purpose would be plunged into the burning pile, mouth downwards, so as not to lose a single drop of the liquid used at the sacrifice. Such was the result of my impressions; but they are only conjectures, and entitled to no more weight than they deserve.

After this discovery, M. Grenot continued his excavations for several weeks in different parts of the field. These researches brought to light the fact that, previously to the cultivation of the land the surface was very uneven, owing to a great number of small cavities from which stone had been formerly extracted, and some of which were more than two metres deep. In levelling the plain, the men had filled up these cavities; and the rubbish which had been employed for that purpose, after a careful examination, was found to contain remains of all kinds, and even some stone articles; but the greater part of these last were found near the *souterrain*. The workmen discovered also several heaps of cinders and charcoal; two among them about a metre and a half in extent; one placed six metres, and the other ten, to the east of the larger chamber. These were placed on a layer of burnt clay. A third deposit was found about two metres from the gallery, but lying on the natural ground. At a distance of two metres to the south-east of the large chamber a mass of cinders was discovered in one of the cavities sunk in the ground to the depth of forty centimetres. No traces of walls, or even a fragment of cement, etc., were discovered; but some molars of a horse came to light.

It is now necessary to give a short description of the various remains found during the excavations, a few only of which have been hitherto mentioned, to interrupt the account of the investigation as little as possible.

1. Eight stone hatchets, two only of which were perfect, the others having been intentionally broken. The largest of these is eighteen centimetres long, the cutting edge being five broad (fig. 3A). These are all formed of a very hard kind of stone, with the exception of one

(fig. 3), which deserves particular mention. The form of this one approaches more closely our modern hatchets than any I have yet seen. It is fifteen centimetres long, and has a cutting edge of five centimetres; but is more remarkable for being formed of common, simple slate, about two centimetres thick, and soft enough to be scratched by my nail. It has been carefully sharpened,



Fig. 3.

but a smart blow with it against any hard body would have splintered it into fragments. It was evidently, therefore, not intended for use, and may have been some official badge of authority or dignity. This weapon, with four others, were found in the *couloir*. The three others came from the large chamber.

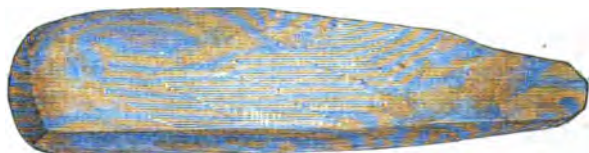


Fig. 3A.

2. Three *casque-têtes*, one of which, of polished silex, is here represented (fig. 4). This curious article was found six metres from the large chamber. It is of oval form, measuring seven centimetres long, four broad, and two and a half thick. One end is sharpened somewhat like the hatchets, but not so as to form a regular cutting edge. On each of them are certain little hollows, caused by friction,

placed one above the other. I at first thought that these hollows had been intended for securing a handle by ligatures or otherwise; but Mr. Albert Way has suggested to me that these were intended to give a firm hold to the fingers. I made the experiment, and found it answer

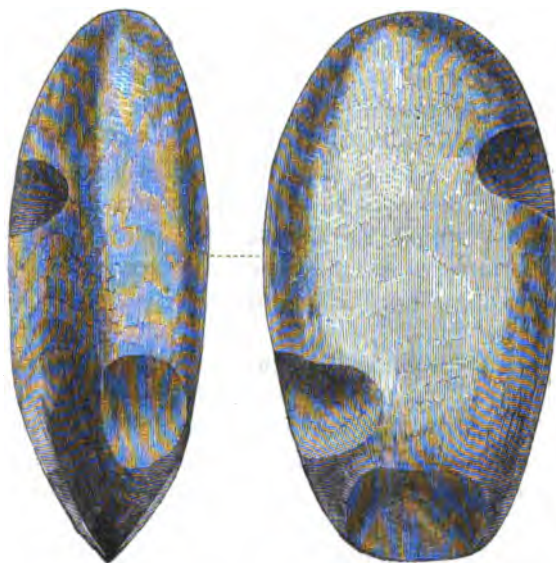


Fig. 4.

admirably; the stone being thus firmly held by the thumb, fore, and middle fingers, and resting against the palm of the hand. Thus held by a strong hand, it must have been a very formidable weapon. Two other stones, but larger and less elegant in form, but intended for the same use, were found near the *souterrain*.

3. A sling-stone of baked clay, four centimetres and a half long, having its diameter a little less than four,

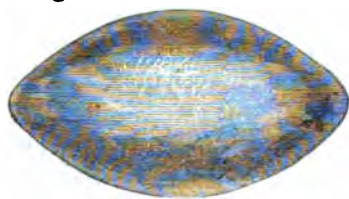


Fig. 5.

and weighing thirty-two grammes. (Fig. 5.) It is of the exact form known in France as New Zealand and New Caledonian olives, and which are still used by the natives of those two countries. This was found some metres from the large chamber. A large number of pebbles of small size, found in several parts of the field, might have served the same purpose.

4. A hammer of cylindrical form, made of a very hard and heavy stone, four centimetres thick, and seven broad in its greatest diameter. On one of its faces is an artificial cavity in which the thumb was fixed; while on the angle of the opposite face was another hollow, which conveniently fitted the fore-finger when used in this manner. Its form has not been effected by friction, but by some cutting implement of stone or bronze. It was found in the *couloir*.

5. Twenty-nine hammers, almost all of them of quartz, the heaviest of which weighed 1,500 grammes, and the lightest 250. All of them bear marks of heavy usage in various parts, as they were more or less conveniently grasped by the hand, for all of them had artificial depressions evidently intended for this purpose. Among these hammers, which are of very different forms, are two large quartz pebbles, which have been broken obliquely, so as to give them a coarse cutting edge. The greater part of the collection came from the passage and from near the *souterrain*. Besides these, was a great number of unbroken pebbles, which were apparently intended to have been manufactured into hammers.

6. Nine stones, hollowed out, intended for crushing corn, the largest of which is thirty-six centimetres by nine. One only of them has the form of a cup. The cavities of the others present a somewhat cylindrical section, and are of a slightly triangular form, having the largest side much thicker than the opposite ones. They are made of gneiss or granite, containing large grains of quartz, and the hollows are so well polished that they must have been long in use. One of them is so exactly like the one so well described by Mr. Blight (page 8 in

his interesting account of the subterranean work at Treveneague in Cornwall, England), that the representation there given, and annexed here (fig. 6), represents this

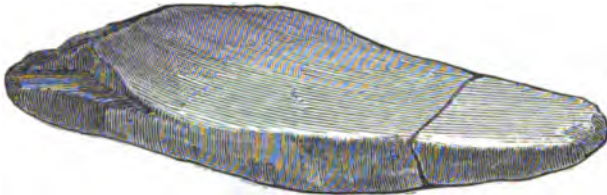


Fig. 6.

one with equal fidelity. Four fragments of grain rubbers, convex and polished, were also found. The best preserved of these implements has the form of a half egg cut longwise, and measures 40 by 20 centimetres, with a thickness of 10. They are polished on both sides. It is remarkable that most of these convex and concave stones are more or less broken; and, like the one described by Mr. Blight, several of them have been subjected to so violent a fire that they are easily crumbled by the fingers, and present the red tinge of burnt stones. One of them is ornamented with rude mouldings on the part opposite the hollow. Some of these stones were found in the couloir, others in the neighbourhood of the work. With reference to these coarser implements, it should be noticed similar ones have been found under what I think remarkable circumstances. Thus, M. Duchatellier sometime ago found under each of the two great menhirs on the right of the road from Pont-l'Abbé to Penmarc'h, a hollow grain-crusher broken in two parts. He also subsequently discovered in the covered alley of Poulguen Bras, in the Commune of Plomeur, a similar one, with a whorl of baked clay, and fragments of a vase made by hand. M. A. de Closmadeuc reports, in the bulletins of the Polymathic Society of Morhiban, 1866, that he found in one of the dolmens in the commune of Crac'h (Morhiban) on the pavement of the chamber a stone 30 by 25 centimetres dimensions, having on one side a well polished and re-

gularly formed cavity, and representing an actual mortar. There was another granite fragment rather less in size, but equally well polished, and intended for the same use. The connection of these primitive mills, therefore, with dolmens, covered galleries, and menhirs, is placed beyond all doubt.

7. A flint knife (fig. 7), about seven centimetres long,



Fig. 7.

found in the couloir with forty-nine chippings from the same stone, capable of being used as scrapers or points to spears and arrows. Similar chippings were found scattered all through the field where the diggings were carried on.

8. Twenty-five polishing or sharpening stones of all sizes from seven to seventeen centimetres long. The two largest found in the passage are of gneiss, containing large grains of granite. The others are of a different kind of stone; almost all of them were found either in or near the *souterrain*.

9. Nine whorls of baked clay, exclusive of the two previously mentioned. They are of the different ordinary forms; one has one of its faces hollowed out;

another is spherical ; a third (fig. 8) is ornamented with triangles rudely engraved on the face, which is convex, and on the other with an object which may represent a collar or necklace. All these were found in the *sou-terrain*, or near it. I call these articles spindle-whorls, although archæologists are not yet agreed as to their

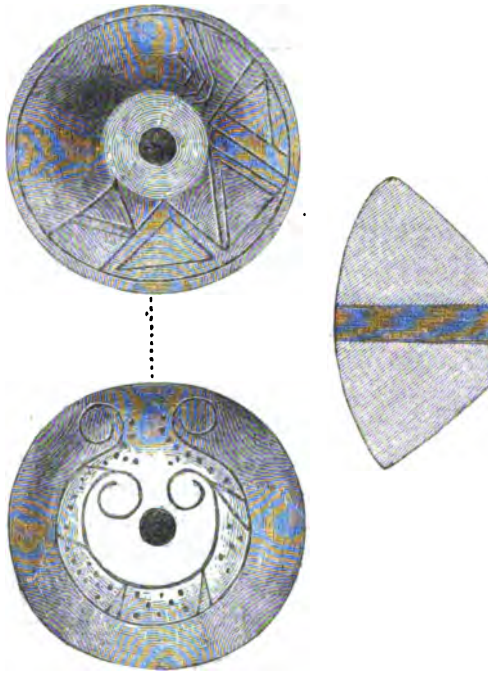


Fig. 8.

real character. Some have considered these to be the beads of necklaces, but in that case traces of the suspending cord would have existed equally on the edges of the apertures on each side, and this is not the case in the present instance. In all instances I have noticed the hole conical. Its edges are intact and perfect in the side where the aperture is smallest, but it bears marks of much usage in the case of the larger aperture. It appears, therefore, that some object of conical form must have been introduced, and such as the lower part of a spindle ; for the sake of comparison reference should be

made to the representation of the *Fusus* given by Mr. Anth. Rich in his *Dictionary of Greek and Latin Antiquities*.

10. A vase, almost perfect, of coarse material, mixed with quartz fragments, and which appears to have been made by hand. The height is seventeen centimetres, and its greatest breadth eighteen. It was originally of a reddish colour, but it has been so burnt in the interior, where some fragments of charcoal still remain, that it has for the most part lost its colour. It was found in the bottom of the couloir near the gallery.

11. A mass of burnt clay, nineteen centimetres in diameter, enclosing fragments of quartz. It was found in the couloir.

12. Such a quantity of broken pottery of all kinds as to fill several baskets. All kinds were represented, from the rudest hand-made ware to fine Gaulish pottery, covered with a slight varnish of graphite, and ornamented with festoons formed of concentric circles, joined by dotted arches. Several of the fragments show that the vases had been internally burnt, but it would be useless to attempt to classify them all. It should, however, be remembered that mere rudeness does not prove antiquity, for I have found in dolmens remarkably fine specimens of pottery, and in Gallo-Roman ruins specimens of extreme coarseness and rudeness. Figures 9, 10, 11, 12, plate iv, will serve to show the character of the ornamentation.

13. The fragments of several hundred Gallo-Roman little figures in baked clay, and of white colour, representing a great variety of personages and animals. There must have been some manufactory of these figures not far from the Roman station mentioned above.

14. Several portions of a Gaulish statuette of red baked clay, but painted white. These portions are the entire head. (Plate v, fig. 1.) Part of the breast, (plate v, fig. 2), an arm, and the lower part of the body. (Plate v, figs. 3, 4.) When perfect, it must have been twenty centimetres high. The personage represented, and which must have been a divinity, perhaps

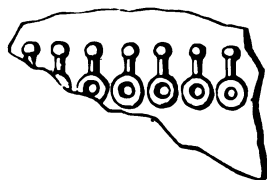


Fig. 9.

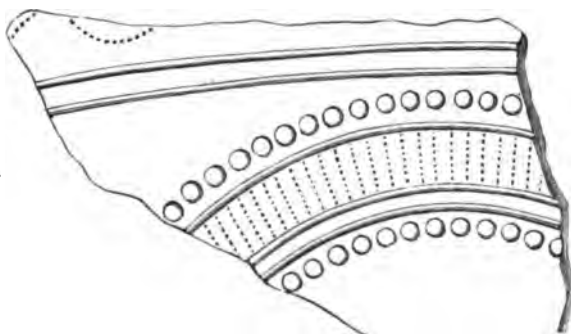


Fig. 11.

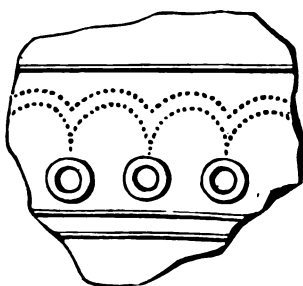


Fig. 10.

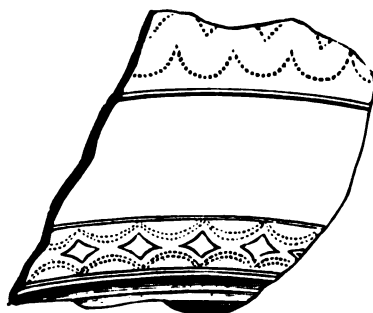


Fig. 12.

FRAGMENTS OF GAULISH POTTERY FOUND IN OR NEAR THE SUBTERRANEAN
CHAMBER AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

(Figs. 9, 10. Original size. Figs. 11, 12. Half original size.)



1.



2.



3.



4.

FRAGMENTS OF TERRA-COTTA STATUE, FOUND IN THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER
AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

Apollo (Belenus) is naked. The hair, which is arranged in plaits, is on the forehead adorned with thirteen circles with central points, and on the sides with a series of pearls and eight radiating ornaments. On the middle of the breast is a sun formed of three concentric circles, from whence diverge rays, which are circumscribed by a larger and exterior circle. On the side of this ornament are other circles, but smaller, with central points ranged in a circular form. Below, and occupying the whole breadth of the breast, is a line of festoons and circles like those above. On each side of the leg, front and back, are seen a system of varied ornamentation, the elements of which are, however, concentric or radiating circles, either isolated or grouped in quincunx, and separated by dotted lines. This statuette, which approaches the Greek rather than the Roman type, belongs to Gaulish art, but probably of a period approaching the time of the Roman conquest. Coins bearing these two kinds of circles are often found in France; and the *Arch. Camb.*, III series, No. 27, has given some good examples of them. In the last plate of the second volume of Montfaucon's *Antiquity Explained* will be found concentric circles among the ornaments of a Gaulish funeral monument; and in plate cxciv of the same volume there is behind the goddess Nehalennia a decoration of festoons similar to that on the breast of our statuette. I have seen the same festoons on a Gaulish gold coin found near Pont l'Abbé in 1857. It may be observed also that these concentric circles form the most frequent ornaments in objects of the bronze period. To go still higher, they are the principal elements of decoration in the case of megalithic monuments. I limit myself, however, to merely stating these facts, and draw no conclusions. M. Toulmouche, in his history of Rennes, gives the head of a statuette of burnt clay, which is adorned with the same kind of circles.

In conclusion, it appears to me that the *souterrain* of La Tourelle is a sepulchral monument analogous to the covered alleys, and differing only in the mode of construc-

tion. The *souterrains* in Cornwall (England), and among others those of Treveneague and Trelowarren, described by Mr. Blight, consist of chambers and galleries (some of which are built of stones like the covered alleys, while others sunk in the ground, as in the examples of Keredan and La Tourelle) form a natural transition between the two kinds of monuments. Where stones of sufficient size and suitable forms for the safe protection of the grave were not easily procured, it would naturally suggest itself to those who wished for such security to seek for it by digging the grave deep within the ground.

I do not think that the *souterrain* of La Tourelle enclosed a single burial, but several, as seems to be shown by the number of articles in stone, bone, and burnt clay, all found close by. They would have been cast aside as useless, subsequent to the violation of the tomb. As regards, however, the Gaulish and Roman *débris* found mixed with the objects above described, the explanation seems easy. The plateau in which the *souterrain* stands is so well situated that it must have been occupied from the earliest period down to Roman times. Subsequently, when the change of times and manners rendered the situation less important or desirable, and the land came into cultivation, it is easy to understand how these various remains, left by successive generations, became scattered over the surface of the ground; and hence we find lying in mingled confusion objects of so many various ages.

Souterrains like those of La Tourelle and Keradan are not probably so rare as is generally supposed; and if we hear so little of them, it must be probably assigned to the facility with which ignorant peasants can destroy them in their agricultural improvements. It is not the same with most of our dolmens and covered alleys, the solid and heavy remains of which have remained long after the dismantling of the monuments themselves.

It is to this class of monuments that it is necessary to assign the origin of a belief widely spread among the Bretons, namely that there exists a race of dwarfs, or genii, or fairies, called Korriket or Korriganed, and who

live in holes under ground. The following is a couplet referring to this superstition, which I have often heard infants sing :

“ Bin Ban, Korriganan,
 Pelec'h e moc'h epad ar goan ?
 —'Bârs un toullik, bârs an douar ?
 Da gortoz an amzer klouar.”

Which means

Bin Ban, fairy,
 Where are you in winter ?
 —In a little hole under ground,
 To wait warm weather.

Dolmens, covered alleys, and similar monuments, are always spoken of in Brittany as the houses of fairies, dwarfs, or similar characters (Ty Korriket). Even those Bretons who do sometimes associate the idea of sepulture with tumuli and galgals which have not been dug into, cannot imagine that the other monuments of the same class, which they call “Ty Korriket,” have been intended for the same purposes. In this respect the chain of tradition has long since been broken.

R. F. LE MEN.

Quimper, 25 March, 1868.

ORIGINAL MS. OF THE LIBER LANDAVENSIS.

It may interest the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to have some account of the history and contents of the original MS. of the *Book of Llandaff*. When this MS. was sought for by Mr. Rees, in order to print it for the Welsh MSS. Society, in 1840, the search was a fruitless one ; although, singular to say, Mr. Rees, in his preface, actually mentions the then and present owner of it by name, in order to say that he did not possess it. Mr. Rees could hardly have applied to him for information on the subject. In consequence of his imperfect inquiries, the work was printed mainly from a facsimile copy made in 1660 by Mr. R. Vaughan of Hengwrt ; a very beautiful MS., according to description ; but, unfortunately, in Mr. Rees's transcript from it (but not, I am informed,

in Mr. Vaughan's copy itself) there exists a very considerable number of small discrepancies from the original.

I. The history of the later fortunes of the original MS. appears to have been as follows. Bishop Godwin, of course, consulted it at Llandaff itself, of which see he was bishop, 1601-1618. If we except a previous temporary loan of it to Archbishop Parker, from whose notes Wharton's extracts were taken, and who must have duly returned it,—and possibly a second loan to Dr. James, returned with a like honesty,—Bishop Field of Llandaff (A.D. 1619-1627) is responsible for its first departure from its lawful owners. He lent it to Selden between the years just mentioned. While in Selden's possession it appears to have been consulted and used by Ussher, Spelman, and Dugdale also, and by the Rev. Bryan Twyne; and either at the beginning of that period, or earlier, as above intimated, by Dr. James, the Bodleian Librarian (1598-1620); the extracts made by the last named of whom were in part taken from the original *Liber Landavensis* itself, as Mr. Rees would have seen had he inspected them; and from the additions to that original MS., of which Mr. Rees, of course, knew nothing; as well as from another and totally different MS., likewise belonging to Llandaff. Ussher and Spelman speak of the MS. as belonging to Llandaff; but their words do not afford reason for believing that Selden had actually returned the MS. to its cathedral home at the time when they were making use of it. On the contrary, upon Selden's death, in 1654, the MS. is still found in his possession, and is mentioned by Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Vaughan of Trawscoed, one of his executors, in a letter dated Sept. 24, 1659, as then belonging to the Public Library of the University of Oxford, to which Selden's MSS. were given by his executors in that very month and year. The Llandaff MS., however, if it really did go to Oxford at all with the rest of the collection (which probably it did not), could only have been there for a few days. A negotiation had been in progress since 1655, on the part of Mr. Robert Vaughan

of Hengwrt, for the purpose of procuring the MS. from Sir J. Vaughan (its possessor, as one of Selden's executors, from 1654 to 1659), in order to make a copy of it; and in the letter above referred to, Sir J. Vaughan speaks of the MS. as at that time (Sept. 1659) belonging to the University of Oxford, and states that he had "procured" it for Mr. R. Vaughan's use, and requires a bond for its restitution. Mr. R. Vaughan's copy, of which he made but one, although originally intending to make two, was written (according to the MS. Hengwrt catalogue now at Peniarth) in 1660; between which year and his own death, in 1667, he obviously returned the MS. to Sir John, according to his bond. The latter, however, who had ignored all through the original ownership of the Llandaff Chapter, appears now to have ignored also the gift of Selden's MSS. (this one inclusive) by himself and his co-executors to the Bodleian Library; for the next account we have of the MS. finds it, in 1696, in the possession of Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch and Gwysaney, two estates close together, in the counties respectively of Denbigh and Flint; whose wife, Letitia, was the granddaughter of Sir John Vaughan, and to whom it must have passed either by gift of Sir John, or upon his death in 1674.

The cover of the MS. had suffered in the course of its travels; and in 1696 Mr. Davies, a learned and careful antiquary, while preserving the leaf of the cover, on which was, and is still, the curious figure in relief to be hereafter mentioned, supplied the MS. with a new leaf (of thick board, made to resemble the old one) on the other side, upon which he caused the following inscription to be placed in small brass nails: "Librum hunc temporis injurias passum novantiquo tegmine munire curavit R. D. 1696."

In the old catalogue of the Llanerch MSS., which is now at Owston, co. York, the MS. occurs as No. 22; and Mr. E. Lhuyd, in his *Archæologia*, mentions it, in 1707, as at Gwysaney, in the possession of Mr. Davies, who died in 1710. From Mr. Robert Davies the MS.

descended to the successive owners of his estates, and finally to Mr. John Davies, his great-grandson, who died without issue in 1785. It is mentioned during the interval by Bishop Tanner, who died in 1735, as at that time in the possession of Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch; and likewise by the Rev. Evan Evans in 1760, to whose extracts Mr. Rees refers as among the MSS. of Lewis Morris in the Welsh School Library in London, and who also mentions Llanerch. In 1792 the Welsh estates of the Davies family were divided by act of Parliament between the two sisters of Mr. John Davies, and the MSS. were divided at the same time. The *Liber Landavensis*, among others, went (with Gwysaney) to Mary, who married Philip Puleston of Hafody-Wern, co. Denbigh, Esq.; of which marriage the sole issue was a daughter, Frances, who married Bryan Cooke, Esq., of Owston, co. York, M.P. for Malton; whose grandson and heir, Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, is accordingly the present most careful and courteous owner of the never really missing MS. Even so late as 1815, it appears that Archdeacon Davies of Brecon, and in 1811 Bishop Burgess, then of St. David's, were aware that the MS. had passed into the hands of Mr. Bryan Cooke, and that it was in his library; although they do not actually speak of Owston by name, and may have fancied that it still remained at Gwysaney.

It must be said on behalf of Selden and of his executors, that for the time, or most of it, during which he kept the MS. (1627-1654), its proper owners, the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff, were abolished,—so far as the law of the land could abolish them,—and that they continued so in 1659, when the gift was made to the Bodleian Library. Sir John Vaughan is apparently the greater culprit, who, in 1660-1667, when the MS. came again into his hands, returned it neither to Llandaff nor to Oxford.

Looking back to the period preceding Parker, Mr. Rees has printed an extract from a Llandaff chronicle in the Cotton MSS. (Titus D. xxii, 1), dated 1439, which

cites charters, etc., as "in Graffo Sancti Thelyai"; and the entries in the end of the MS. itself, as will be seen below, amply prove its continued domicile at Llandaff (unless perchance it, or more probably the documents themselves which were copied into it, went to Rome and back in 1128 or 1129) from the date of its compilation, shortly before 1134, to the episcopate of Bishop Field in 1619. That its compiler and scribe was Galfridus, brother of Bishop Urban, rests upon an inference from Cotton MSS. Vesp. A. xiv, which contains a life of St. Teilo, ascribed there to this Galfridus, and identical with the life contained in the Llandaff MS. The identity of Galfridus with the Esni mentioned in the MS. itself (p. 81, Rees) as dean of Llandaff, rests only on the fact that this Esni was also Urban's brother.¹

II. From the history of the MS. let us turn next to the MS. itself; and, to begin with its outside, one leaf of the cover, as mentioned above, was supplied by Mr. Davies in 1696; the other is part of the original cover—*i.e.*, of the cover which the book had before it first left Llandaff. This is a thick oak board, once overlaid with gold and silver, and partially jewelled. Some of the small pins which fixed the metal work to the oak still remain. The gold and silver and the jewel work have disappeared. Some traces of precious metal still continue around a bronze figure, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, in full relief, formerly gilt, and still partially so, which occupies the centre of the cover, and which represents (not St. Teilo, as the Hengwrt catalogue wrongly says, and Mr. Rees repeats, but) our Lord Himself standing on a crescent, and uplifting His hand in the act of blessing. The figure is far from despicable as a work of art, although the body is disproportionately small for the head.

The MS. itself consists in its original portion of 108 large folio vellum leaves (nearly thirteen inches by

¹ The authorities for the above statements are either to be found referred to in Rees' preface to his edition in 1840, or are derived from the MS. Hengwrt Catalogue, from information supplied by Mr. P. Davies Cooke, or from the MS. itself. See also Short's *Hist. of Ch. of England*, c. i, p. 3.

nine) beautifully written in double columns, and in excellent preservation. Its contents show it to have been written throughout (with certain small exceptions to be hereafter mentioned) at the same period, although not consecutively, viz., during the Episcopate of Urban, A.D. 1107-1134, and during the latter part of that Episcopate. It begins with the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Latin, 47 pp. (the 48th is blank); Vulgate text, but with a trace here and there that the transcriber was familiar with the old Latin (*e.g.*, the words *ventura* and *omnes* are interlined respectively at c. iii, v. 7, and c. vii, v. 23). The body of the MS., beginning at p. 49, contained, in the first instance, the legends of Elgar and Sampson, now on pp. 49-63 (there is no pagination, however, in the MS. itself); which were written consecutively, and probably (as the relics of Elgar with those of Dubricius were removed from Bardsey to Urban's new Cathedral in May, 1120, and as Elgar had no previous connection whatever with Llandaff) shortly after the May of 1120. At the same period were entered, but after an interval of twenty-four pages, viz., upon pp. 87-98, the legend of Dubricius (headed "De Primo Statu Landavensis Ecclesiæ et Vita Archiepiscopi Dubricii"), followed by an Indulgence of Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, towards the re-building of the Cathedral in 1120; and on pp. 98-103, letters of Pope Calixtus II in 1119, relating to Urban's first appeal in that year to the Pope at Rheims in his suit with the Bishops of St. David's and Hereford. Consecutively with these, follow the Legends of St. Teilo and St. Oudoceus, pp. 104-141, and copies of charters and other entries from Teilo down to the consecration of Bishop Urban in 1107 (pp. 141-216); all, except two interpolations mentioned below, and a blank or two near the end for entries after all not made, written consecutively, and apparently A.D. 1120-1124. The MS. breaks off in the middle of a sentence, after mentioning Urban's consecration, either for lack of vellum, or because the following page or pages have been lost. Subsequently to

these entries, we find entered in paler ink upon p. 64, which had been left blank, certain statements about the city of Rome and Pope Eleutherius (on pp. 26-27 of Rees); and upon pp. 65-66 a concordat between Bishop Urban and Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, in 1126, written in a different character, but at the same period with the remainder; upon the right hand column of p. 66, not filled by the concordat, two documents, out of their place, of Pope Honorius II, dated A.D. 1128-1129 (p. 30 of Rees), of which the contents will shew why they were at first omitted; and upon pp. 67-76 other letters and bulls of Honorius, of A.D. 1128-1129, relating to Urban's second and third appeals against the Bishops of St. David's and Hereford; and upon pp. 77-79 an Indulgence of the Legate John of Crema, and the well-known summons of the Bishop of Llandaff to a Council of London, to be held by the Papal Legate, by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury,—“*legis ordinatione nostraque conniventia*,”—both dated in 1125; and, lastly, summaries of two journeys, and no more, of Urban to Rome; all of which were, therefore, written into the volume before A.D. 1133, in which year he undertook his third journey. On a half page (p. 79), left blank at the end of these summaries, are entered, out of their place, two letters of Pope Honorius (pp. 51-52, Rees), one of which is a repetition of one of the two previously misentered, as above said. Finally, the volume was completed by filling the leaves from p. 80 to p. 86 (both inclusive) with bulls and letters of Pope Innocent II, A.D. 1130-1132, relating to Urban's final appeal in those years; which he attempted to renew in 1133-1134, but was hindered from prosecuting by his death in the last-named year. These last entries break off at the bottom of the last column of p. 86, in the middle of a document and of a sentence, either because some pages were lost before the book was bound (of which, however, there is no trace), or because the life of St. Teilo was already written upon pp. 87-89. These documents of Innocent are the latest

entries in the book itself in point of date, except the two interpolations above mentioned, which are (1) a note on a blank space following the Welsh version of the Privilegium of St. Teilo (p. 114, Rees), setting forth that this solemn sentence was promulgated in Llandaff Cathedral A.D. 1410, with the effect of driving certain wicked transgressors of it mad; and (2) a document, purporting to be copied into the volume, because the original (which refers to a transaction dated in A.D. 958) was perishing with age, inserted, however, pretty well into its place in point of date (pp. 237-238, Rees), but on a space originally blank, and containing an agreement made at the bidding of Eadgar of England as suzerain, between Owen, King of South Wales, and Morgan, King of Morganwg; the scribe of which, possibly the original scribe, possibly the later one, has written throughout the better known name of Howel for that of Owen, his son, who was the person really concerned in the transaction. There are also copious marks and short marginal notes (fifteenth century probably) throughout the volume, written by an enthusiastic Llandaff churchman, and calling attention triumphantly to every emphatic sentence in Papal bulls, or in the old charters, exalting the dignity or maintaining the privileges of Llandaff. The whole of the above matter, which is, in fact, the whole of the contents of the original MS., the Gospel of St. Matthew and the brief marginal notes excepted (which Mr. Vaughan omitted), has been printed by Rees from the Hengwrt copy, collated with other MSS., which were taken in truth from that copy. Unfortunately, there are considerable discrepancies of text between Mr. Rees's printed edition and the original; which, however, as I am informed, are due to Mr. Rees or his copyist, and not to the Hengwrt copy. Mr. Rees has obviously added to the number out of his own ingenuity—as, *e.g.*, in the Concordat of 1126 between Robert of Gloucester and Bishop Urban, where he has invented for us, not only an “Oinus Bishop of Eureux,” but, worse still, a “John Bishop of Richmond,” with a

various reading of "Oxford." It would have been surely better to have confessed ignorance, if he had (very excusably) failed to guess, for the latter—what the original MS. actually has—"Johannes Luxoniensis," meant obviously for John, Bishop of Lisieux, instead of which Mr. Rees has written "Ricomienensis." But one might have hoped that the other well-known name and see would have been correctly translated.

In addition, however, to the original matter, the Owston MS. contains additions peculiar to itself, and belonging to dates subsequent to Urban's Episcopate: in one place, indeed, coming down as late as to Bishop Field in 1619. These occur at the end of the volume, and consist of (1) six vellum leaves of the size of the original, which contain—

Upon p. 1 (1) a *Postcommunio* from a *Missa S. Teilai*, written at the top left hand corner, apparently fourteenth century, as follows:—

"Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, Qui de beato corpore Scti Thelyai confessoris tui atque pontificis tria corpora consecrasti, et per illud miraculum pacem et concordiam inter inimicos reformasti, concede propitius per eius suffragia pietatis Tue ueniam consequamur: per Dominum nostrum. Amen."

11. A statement of the duties of the Archdeacon of Llandaff, and of the payments to which he is entitled from each church in the diocese, written on the same page, but a little earlier than No. 1, to make room for which the first words of this have been erased, beginning thus:—

" Landavens, in tantum quoad potest, semel in anno quando voluerit, per se vel suum deputatum discretum et ecclesiasticum visitare, ac de criminibus et excessibus clericorum et laicorum ad ecclesiastici fori cognitionem spectantibus inquirere, necnon criminosos et in minoribus criminibus delinquentes, viz. pro non reparatione ecclesiarum et ornamentorum, pro fornicatione ac adulterio, cum his similibus, debite corrigere et punire; et inductiones concedere, et facere; testamenta probare, administrationes committere de bonis intestatorum; et in causis matrimonialibus, causis divortii, et diffamationis, procedere; ac easdem fine debita terminare. Majora tamen crimina

ac causas, viz., causam hereseos mendacii (?) periurii, causam deputationis, institutionis, et destitutionis, cum talibus causis majorem jurisdictionem requirentibus, Episcopo debet referre; quia dicitur oculus Episcopi. Cuius quidam jurisdictionis et visitationis ratione dictus Archidiaconus Landavensis de consuetudine postscript: debet annates habere et percipere de qualibet ecclesiarum infra dictarum dioc. nomine visitationis; et etiam summas ratione expensarum impensas perpetuis hujus libri infra . . . jurisdictionis nomine solidos x, . . . et quatuor denarios."

The vellum is torn off at the edge of the last three lines, which are followed by a list of the churches and of their several payments.

Upon p. 2 (III), left hand top, a list of donations to the See of Llandaff by Henry, who was Bishop of the See, A.D., 1193-1219; and,

(IV), right hand top, a list of Kings of Kent, etc., and England, from Ethelbert to Richard I; both of them thirteenth century; and,

(V), on the rest of the page, a considerably later entry of the taxations of churches in the deanery of "Bargenney."

Upon pp. 3-4 (VI) are copies of documents of Innocent II; and,

(VII), of the statement about Eleutherius and Lucius; all merely repeated from the earlier and proper MS.: and,

(VIII), upon p. 4, a record of a claim of services in the Cathedral of Llandaff, made Dec. 26, 1332, by William Mayloc and his wife, and of the diplomatic answer of Nicolas the treasurer, which led to the abandonment of the claim.

Pp. 5-6 contain a list of Bishops of Llandaff, from Dubricius onwards to Bishop John Paschal (1344-1361), made up to that date in the fourteenth century. The list, however, is continued in different hands and dates to the consecration of Bishop Field, Oct. 7, 1619. This list, which is repeated further on (as will be seen below) as far as Bishop Wells (1425-1441), is as follows:—

"Sanctus Dubricius Ar'ep'us.—Sanctus Thelyaus.—Sanctus Oudocheus.—Ubelinus.—Aidanus.—Elfystil.—Lunapeius.—

Comergwynus.¹—Argwystyl. — Goruannus. — Gwydlonius. — Edylbinus. — Grecielis. — Berthgwynus. — Trichanus. — Eluogus. — Cathgwareth. — Cerenhir. — Nobis. — Pater. — Gulfridus. — Nuth. — Cymelliauth. — Libye.² — Gowganus. — Marchlyud. — Blethery. — Joseph. — Herwaldus. — Urbanus. — Uichredus. — Nicholaus. — Will'mus de Salso Marisco. — Henricus Prior de Bergeueny. — Will'mus Prior de Goldclivia, 1218. — Elyas de Radnore, 1230. — Will'mus de Burgo, 1245. — Joh'nes de la Ware, Abbas de Margan, 1254. — Will'mus de Radnore, 1256. — Will'mus de Brewys, 1265. — Joh'nes de Monemuta, 1296. — F. Joh'nes de Eglesclif, predicator, 1323. — F. Joh'nes Paschal, Carmelita, 1344. — Frater Rog'us Credoc, Minor.³ — Frater Thomas Busshonk,⁴ predicator, sa. theol. doctor. — Frater Will'mus Botesham, ordinis predicatorum, sa. theol. doctor. — Frater Edmundus de Burgo, monachus mon. de Burg,⁵ sa. theol. doctor. — Tidemannus, Abbas de Bello Loco. — Magister Andreas Baret, utriusque juris doctor. — Frat' Joh'es Borchul,⁶ predicator. — Frat' Thom's Peuerel, Carmelita. — Frat' Joh'es la Zouche, sacre theol. doctor, ordinis minor. — Frat' Joh'es Wellys, ord. minor. sacre theol. doctor. — Nicholaus Assheby, quondam Prior Mon. Westmon.; cons. 1441. — Johannes Houden, predicator, sacre theologiæ doctor. — Johannes Smith, doctor theologiæ. — Johannes⁷ Marshall, doctor theologiæ, quondam socius Collegii de Merton, Oxon.⁸ — Joh'es Yngylby, ordinis Carth'siensis ac quondam Prior de Sheyn. — Milo Salley, ordinis S'ti Benedicti, quondam elemosunarius monasterii Abendon' et ibidem professus, et postea Abbas de Eynesham. — Georgius de Atequâ, professor theologiæ et ordinis Predicatorum. — Robertus Holgate, doctor sacræ theologiæ, ac magister ordinis Sancti Gilebertin', et postea Presidens Consilii Regii in plaga boreali Anglie, installatus fuit in ecc'a Landavensi in vigilia Sanctæ⁹.....an' mccccxxxvii. — Anthonius Kechyn, sacræ theologiæ doctor, ac quondam de Eynesham Abbas, possessionem dictæ sedis adeptus est in vigilia S'c'te Trinitatis anno D'ni 1545 in persona Jo. Apharii legis doctoris Cancellarii sui &c. — Hugo Johnes, in legibus Bacc'. — Will'mus Blethyn, in legibus Bacc'. — Arthurus Brechon, Ep'm Lanel-

¹ Comergwjus in second list. ⁴ Rusthook in second list.

² In second list Libiauth.

⁵ "De abb'ie S'c'ti Edm'di," 2d list.

³ The writing changes here.

⁶ The writing again changes here.

⁷ The hand changes here again, and what follows is in many different hands.

⁸ "Consecrated an° d'ni 1479" is added in the latest hand of all.

⁹ A hole in the vellum. The remaining letters look something like "Julii vii"; but Holgate was consecrated March 25.

uens. qui p. Will'm Thomas avunc'lum suum in eadem, 29^o Aprilis anno D'ni 1575, regnique regine n'ri Elizabethe 17^o, installatus est.—Geruasius Babington, theologiæ doctor.—Will'mus Morganus, theol. doctor; consecratus 20^o Julii 1595.—Franciscus Godwyn, s. theol. doctor; cons. Nov. 22, 1601.—Georgius Carleton, s. theologiæ doctor, cons. . . . —Theophilus Field, s. theologiæ doctor, cons. Octob. 7^o 1619."

The dates in the earlier portion of the above list, several of which are one year too early, are added in one of the later hands. The list itself down to Urban is evidently constructed by simply entering the names in the order in which they occur in the charters contained in the *Liber Landavensis* itself. But these charters, independently of other evidence, are inconsistent in themselves with the assumption that they were placed in exact chronological sequence; e.g., Berthgwyn is expressly said in one of them (p. 173, Rees) to have succeeded Oudoceus immediately, while ten names are inserted between them in the list; and, in another (p. 175), Greicielis appears, not as immediately preceding, but as succeeding, Berthgwyn, and that "post longum tempus." The second list inverts (wrongly) the order of Bishops Tidemannus and Baret, placing the latter first. Otherwise the two lists agree, except in a few insignificant matters, so far as the second extends, viz., to Bishop Wellys. These lists also agree with Godwyn, as indeed they were the authorities on which he relied; except that he has transferred Marchlwyd and Pater (in that order) from their places in the list, and has inserted them between Libiau and Gwgan, no doubt owing to the dates assigned to them in the Welsh chronicles and in the laws of Howel Dda. Bishop Paschal's consecration recurs again at greater length further on in another document. The only other point requiring notice is the entry following the name of W. Blethyn. It really concerns Bishop Blethyn himself, who was consecrated April 27, 1575, and doubtless installed on the 29th. He was Archdeacon of Brecon, so that "Arthurus" is probably a miswriting for "Archidiaconus," and the

scribe must have fancied Brecon to have been in the diocese of St. Asaph.

Pp. 7-8 contain (x) statutes of Bishop John of Monmouth (1296-1323), and of Bishop John of Eglesclif (1323-1340), and

(xi) of Bishop John Paschal (1344-1361); all relating to residence and duties of canons of the Cathedral, and entered in this place at the same time, but in the fourteenth century.

Upon p. 9 are three grants in different hands—

(xii) of William de Burgo, Bishop (1245-1254) to the Monastery of Goldclive.

(xiii) of William, the Bishop, and of the Chapter of Llandaff, but which William does not appear.

(xiv) of the Chapter of Llandaff to John de Hybernia, of lands in Llandaff, A.D. 1328.

At the top of p. 10 is (xv) a record of a suit between the King (H.) and John, Bishop of Llandaff, respecting the right of presentation to a church, claimed by the bishop as having been granted by Edward I to Bishop William de Brewys: from the Rolls of "Mich. 32, Rot. vi." Which John, however, it is not easy to decide. From 1408 to 1500 six bishops out of seven were named John; but, unfortunately, the third in order of the seven, who was named Nicholas, is the one in whose Episcopate falls the thirty-second year of Henry VI.

On the remainder of the page, there follows (xvi) an entry of money duly paid to the executor of his creditor by the same John, Bishop of Llandaff, in the year following the previous entry:

And (xvii) an entry, miscopied by the scribe, of the four bishops, who were consecrated with Bishop Urban, viz., upon August 11, 1107, sc. "In Vill. Wintoniens. Will'us Exoniens. Remelius Herfordens. Rogierius Salesberiens., consecrati fuerunt in Ep'os." The copyist ought to have written "Will. Wintoniens." William, Bishop of Winchester, was one of the five then consecrated, and they were not consecrated at Winchester, but at Canterbury.

Next come (xviii), in the same page, the forms for admission of a Bishop of Llandaff (Nicholas the Bishop being probably Nicholas Ashby, Bishop (1441-1458), as follows :—

“ Nos auctoritate Archidiaconi Cantuariæ nobis in hac parte commissa vos venerandum Præsulem Dominum Nicholaum in præsentī eccl'ia Landavensi in Ep'm admittimus.

“ Et vos etiam prefatum Presulem eadem auctoritate instal-lamus et locum in Choro assignamus.

“ Vos etiam prenominatum presulem presentis eccl'ie diosces-anum intronizamus.

“ Et vos etiam prefatum presulem in domo nostra capitulari in fratrem et canonicum admittimus, et vobis principalem lo-cum assignamus.”

It will be remembered that the Bishop of Llandaff was *ex-officio* canon of the chapter, and filled the office of its dean.

Lastly, pp. 11-12, contain (xix) the oaths of Bishop (N standing for the initial letter of his name), and canons on admission, viz.:

“ Forma Juramenti Epi' Landau' die Intronizationis suæ, quod quidem juramentum præstabit in primo ingressu suo an-tequam ingrediatur cimiterium: vz. ad oram sacelle occidentalis, sub hac forma verborum.

“ Forma iuramenti Epi' quod faciet in Domo Capitulari quum admittitur in canonicum et in fratrem: fiet hoc modo.

“ Forma iuramenti obedientiæ quam faciet canonicus Ep'o quando per Ep'm in Canonicum admissus est.”

There is nothing remarkable in the form of the oaths. They are followed by statutes respecting canons, etc., made in the episcopates of W. de Breuse in 1275, of Joh. de Monemuta in 1318, and of Joh. de Eglesclif in 1326, the entries breaking off in the middle of a sen-tence at the foot of the page. One enactment is, that each canon, on admission, shall give either “a choral cope” worth five marks, or the same sum in money towards the fabric of the Cathedral.

2. Eight vellum leaves follow, of smaller size; the second interpolated between the first and third, which are consecutive. Their contents appear to have been

written about the same time, viz., in the fifteenth century, but a note about Henry of Abergavenny is written in at the foot of two of the pages in a different hand.

They contain, pp. 13-14, and 17-18 (xx), the list of bishops already given, repeated down to Bishop Wells (1425-1441), but the last two names (after Peverel, 1397-1398) are added to the list as it first stood. It is entitled, "Noi'a Ep'or: qui fuerunt in Ecc'ia Cath. Land. a p'ma fundatione eiusdem, et sequit. successive." After the title and before the names is thrust into a blank space a statute about residence of canons. The list itself has been already spoken of. It differs only in trifling particulars from that given above, which, indeed, seems to have been copied from it; but at the end of it is added a further and important statement respecting the rights of the Lords of Glamorgan to the temporalities of the see during a vacancy, which were actually enjoyed by them down to the time of Edward I, although by grant of the crown from the time of Henry III, a fact which the document fails to mention. It does not appear, however, that any claim was ever advanced by them to nominate also to the see itself; and such claim is expressly repudiated in the suit between them and the crown in 1241. This statement sets forth—the earlier portion of it in Norman French—that between Bishops Herwald and Urban (*i.e.* 1104-1107) the temporalities were held by Robert of Gloucester in right of his wife, daughter of Robert Fitzhamon (a confusion of dates, however; for Fitzhamon died in 1107, and Robert of Gloucester did not marry his daughter until 1109); that the same Robert held them between Urban and Uchtred (1134-1140); that William, son of Robert, held them between Uchtred and Nicolas (1148), and again on the death of Nicholas in 1183, in which same year William himself also died (but William of Saltmarsh, the next bishop, was not consecrated until 1186, and the record omits to state whether this, with other rights of the lordship of Glamorgan, had then already passed or not to John [*i.e.* afterwards King John], who

married Earl William's youngest daughter, and had his earldoms): that between William of Saltmarsh and Henry of Abergavenny (1191-1193) they were held by John "de Morteyn," in right of his wife Isabella, daughter of William of Gloucester (as just said): between Henry, who "fist les xiiij provendres" (prebends), and William of Goldclive (1218, 1219), and again on the death of William in February, 1230, they were held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who inherited the earldom and lordship through William's second daughter, and who himself died in 1230; that Richard de Clare, Gilbert's son, a minor and ward of King Henry, then succeeded to them, until Elias de Radnore had the see in 1230; that Gilbert le Mareschal Earl of Pembroke, as guardian of Earl Richard, held them between Elias de Radnore, who died "24 H. III, 1240, on the morrow of St. John ante portam Latinam," and Will. de Burgh (consecrated 1245); and Richard de Clare in his own right, between W. de Burgh, who died "37 H. III, on St. Barnabas' Day, 1253," and John de la Ware (consecrated 1254); and again between John de la Ware, who died "40 H. III, on the day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 1256," and Will. de Radnor (consecrated 1257): that Gilbert de Clare, Richard's son and heir, had them between Will. de Radnor, who died "49 H. III, Friday before Epiphany, 1265," and Will. de Breuse (consecrated 1266), and again between Will. de Breuse, who died "the Tuesday before the Annunciation in 1287," and John of Monmouth (consecrated 1297).

This statement omits to mention, that in 1241 Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, was summoned by Henry III to show cause why he and not the king should enjoy these temporalities; that he pleaded in his own case a personal grant (a purchase, indeed, from the crown of the wardship of R. de Clare, and of this particular right inclusive); that inquiry into the general question of right was then directed to be made; and that upon W. de Breuse's death in 1287, Edward I actually claimed and had the right thenceforth; save, indeed, a like personal grant,

which reverted to the crown temp. Edward II, who thereupon constituted the chapter perpetual lessees of the crown in respect to such temporalities.

The MS. continues in Latin :—

“ Postea Joh’nes de Monemuta consecratus fuit in Ep’*m* Landav. apud Cantuar. iiij idus Februarii anno D’ni 1296, et obiit apud Landaf feria v. post octav. Pasche ann. D’ni 1323.

“ Postea Frater Johannes de Eglesclif de ordine predicatorum, consecratus in curia Romana, venit ad dyoc. suam Landav. octavis S’t’e Trinitatis anno D’ni 1323, et obiit apud Landadwaladur, viz. ii^o die mensis Januarii anno D’ni 1306, et sepultus est in ecc’ia fratrum predicatorum de Kerdyf.

“ Postea Frat. Joh’nes Paschell de ordine montis S’t’e Marie de Carmela, consecratus in Ep’*m* in cur. Romana...¹ vj anno D’ni 1344, cassataque electione facta de d’no Joh’ne de Coventrie archid’no Landav. per reservationem factam in curia Romana de Ep’atu Landav., vacante per mortem supradicti fratris Joh’is de Eglesclif. Prenominatus frater Joh’es Paschal Ep’us Landav. veniens de curia Romana in Angliam admissus est ab Archiep’o Cant. viz. iij non. Jun. anno D’ni 1347; et obiit apud Landaf, et sepultus est in capella Beatæ Mariæ ibid...² lapide marmoreo.”

Across the foot of pp. 14, 17 is written the following memorandum :—

“ Iste Henricus de Bergaueny constituit xiiij prebendas in S’to Cathed. Land. ; et tot adhuc deberent³ esse : quarum xiiij prebendarum secundum statuta nostra octo defungi debent per uicarios sacerdotes, quatuor vero per uicarios diaconos : et alie due prebende defungi debent per uicarios subdiaconos : qui faciunt xiiij vicarios respondentes xiiij prebendis seu xiiij canonicis prebendariis : ut premissum est.”

Upon pp. 15, 16, which is the interpolated leaf, are contained (xxi) the oaths already mentioned as in No. xix, but with J. de l. (John de la Zouch, Bishop 1408-1425) inserted instead of the N. of the already mentioned copy. The present copy, therefore, is the earlier of the two.

Lastly, upon pp. 19-28 follow entries :—(xxii.) 1. De Procuracionibus annuis debitis Ep’o Landav. pro

¹ One word illegible.

² One word of two letters illegible.

³ So in MS.

Ep'atu suo. 2. A list of the patronage of the see. 3. An assessment of tenths upon each parish of the diocese. It only remains to add, that four leaves at the beginning of the volume, and one at the end, which have no connection whatever with the MS. itself, or with Llandaff, have been bound up with it, apparently by the original maker of the magnificent cover: those at the beginning professing to come from the "Quodlib. S. de Lan.;" that at the end belonging to some treatise of canon or civil law.

It may be said, in conclusion, without lengthening unduly this already lengthy account, that the MS., as originally written in Urban's Episcopate bears no other marks of untrustworthiness, than that the scribe was evidently destitute of either the will or the power to sift his materials, and of the knowledge requisite to enable him to arrange them correctly, and in accordance with historical accuracy. He obviously had before him documents of various dates, which he did not invent, but copied; although these documents themselves were not contemporary (save the later ones) with the transactions recorded in them, and were memoranda drawn up by interested parties, with no one to check their inventiveness. And whenever he ventures upon a date, or upon an historical fact that can be tested, he (or the document he copies) is almost invariably wrong. Plainly he had very little, if anything, beyond the documents themselves, to guide him in the chronological arrangement of the Bishops before Urban.

ARTHUR W. HADDAN.

Barton Rectory. Feb. 1868.

INDEX TO "LLYFR COCH ASAPH."

(Continued from p. 166.)

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78*a*.—Responsio Ep'i quod quando a Wallia recessit, reliquit dictos religiosos viros in possessione ejusdem ecclesie et cum rediit invenit ejectos et quod credit ingressum fuisse vitiosum. Acta super certficatoriis pred' 1270.

78*b*.—Articuli ex parte Abbatis et Conventus pred'm contra Ep'um pred'm.

79*a*.—Interrogatoria Ep'i contra testes eorundem.

79*b*.—Concordia in causa predicta 1272 per quam Abbas et Conventus renunciant &c. Dictus Abbas et Conventus concedunt dicto Episcopo et successoribus omnem terram suam apud Martinchurch. Dat' 1272. 34, 35

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81*b*.—Appellatio dicti Ep'i a dicto Abbate de Talellechau ad Off. Cant.

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83*b*.—Vendicio Sequestratorium;

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Et bona intestatorum; libera persona. Standart pro mensuris: Escaet: Unam feriam annuatim per tres dies, viz't vigilia, festo et Crastino Apostol' Phil' et Jacobi.

(Note in the margin. Vide Libr' Antiq' Pergamen' Fol. 2 and Transcript P. i. Vide etiam p. 120 Sequentis hujus libri.)

96b.—Certificatorium beneficiorum vacantium 1319.

Missio denariorum Collectorum eisdem 1319.

Privilegium regis Edw' Ep'o Ass' a'o regni sui 6'o. 39

97a.—Testimoniale regis et approbacio privilegii predecesoris sui facti Aniano Ep'o Ass'.

Vendicio lactualium a'o 1321.

97b.—Concessio xls, pro Serviando Curæ Aberchwiler et Concessio 4 partium R. de Llanelwy 4 Vicariis Choralibus pro inserviando curæ infra cruces. Dat' 20 Septemb' 1310 quod idem habetur folio 48a & fol. 151a.

98a.—Quedam Statuta Aniani Epi' Ass' a'o 1273.

98b, 99a.—Articuli gravaminum quæ L. Princeps Walliæ Ecclesiæ Assavens intulit ejusdem ecclesiæ libertatis infringendo. Dat' apud S't'm Asaphum a'o 1276. 39

99b.—Convencio inter Ep'um et M. de locacione firmæ a'o 1292. [*Crossed.*]

Taxationes quarundam ecclesiarum.

100a, 100b.—Pars vitæ beati Kentigerni et de fundacione Ecclesiæ Assavens.

101a.—Litere Isabella de Mortuomari ad A. Ep'um Assavens intimantes quod Cant' Archiep's quosdam de suis hominibus excommunicaverat.

Responsio Ep'i ad easdem.

Litere Dimissoriæ Ep'i Lich' 1277 Mandatum quod inducendum &c.

101b.—Litere Isabellæ Dominæ Arundell ad off'em superiorum in alterâ paginâ responsio Ep'i ad easdem.

Mandatum Prioris et Conventus Glouc' deput' Legati Sedis Apostolice directum, quod subpœna suspensionis ab officio remittat clericos quos Ep'us Hereff' pro notoriis criminibus suspendisset. Dat' 1272.

Litere supplices Ep'i Ass' ad papam M. quod cum ecclesia Cathedralis in Villa Campestri sita ubi propter guerram Canonici habitare non possint, et nobilis rex Edw' in vicino locum celebrem edificavit fossatis et turribus munitum et arcem

sufficientem offerat et mille marcas ad translacionem sedis, &c.
(‘The end of this is not here.’) 46

102*a*.—Dimissio terr’ apud Rywlyfnwyd per Ep’um (“The middle piece of the lease is cut out.”) 47

Convencio inter L’ Ep’um et David Goch de conficiendo apud Llandegla fornace panerario. Dat’ 1305.

102*b*.—Dimissio Llanvihangel yn Llyn Meyer Jervasio Vachan ap Jorw ap Bledynt per A. Ep’um Ass’ a’o 1285.

Dimissio Llangwm Dinmael Sil’n (similiter) a’o eodem : (the piece cut away.)

Obligacio Vicarii de Corwen pro crimine commissio 1285.

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, desunt, (folios 28.)

131, 132, 133.—In his tribus integris foliis continetur Wallice quod ante foliis 26 et 27 continetur Latine.

134*a*.—Litera Off’ Cant in quadum causa instanti 1306.

Idem quod continetur folio 51*a* de Advocacione Rectorie de Denbighe. 28

134*b*.—Placitum inter Edw’ Regem et Leolinum Ep’um de bonis cujusdam intestati decedentis. 52

135, 136.—Desunt.

137*a*.—Breve regis Edw’ Primi ad Leolinum Ep’um de col- ligendo subsidio cleri a’o regni sui 24’o 26 Aug. 1296.

Super quod breve citat Ep’us clerum ad comparendum in Synodo apud Oswaldstree, die Lunæ post Festum Luce proximo sequenti.

Idem super Rectoriam de Llanassa quod continetur fol. 40*a*. quoad Decanum et Capitulum concernuntur.

137*b*.—Confirmacio Donacionis Howeli Ass’ Epi’ Rectorie de Llanassa Decano et Capitulo ad fabricam Ecclesie Assavens per L. Ep’um Ass’ eo quod ipsum donacionis scriptum cum multis aliis periit racione guerrarum. Dat’ 2 Idus Aprilis 1296 Cons. a’o 3’o.

Decretum quod Incumbens Rectorie de Llanassa eâ regau- debit quoad vixerit et tunc Rectoria predicta remanebit ad fabricam ecclesie et quod interea porcio Rectorie de Corwaen (ut de antiquo fuit) remaneat ad fabricam postea vero liceat Ep’o eam clerico conferre. Dat’ ut supra.

Leolinus Ep’us Ecclesiam S’ti Egidii in Kynlleith et beatæ Marie de Rothelan capellas facit ecclesiæ sue Assav’ proinde annuales etc. lactuales Ep’o de iisdem ecclesiis debitas remittens, acceptaque pro eis sibi et successoribus suis earundem sexta parte garbarum ffœni et oblacionum, prout habet ex ceteris capellis Ecclesie Cathedralis. Dat’ 2 Id’ Apr. 1296, Cons’ 3’o.

138a.—Confirmacio Donacionis Aniani de Ecclesia S'i Egidii in Kynlleith et medietatis Ecclesie de Rudlan, pro eo quod ipsum donacionis Scriptum ratione guerræ amissum sit, necnon donacio alterius medietatis de Rudlan Ecclesiæ Cathedrali p' L. Ep's dat. 2 Id' Apr. 1296. Cons' 3'o.

Ratihabitio Decani et Capituli de Donacione supradicta 2 Ecclesiarum et permutacione Lactualium et annualium pro sexta parte garbarum fœni et oblacionum. Dat' in festo Phil' et Jacobi, 1296.

138b.—Ordinaciones L. Ep'i de divinis in ecclesia cathedrali &c. Dat' die Martis post diuc' in 70a, 1296.

Hoc noviter scriptum est fo. 151.

138b.—Vizt. ultima totius libri pagina quod et hic invenies post hoc scriptum ad notam.

139a, b, 140a, b.—Taxacio ecclesiarum auctoritate literarum Papæ a'o 1291. 53

141, 142, 143, 144.—Desunt.

145a.—Bona Abbacie de Llanlulan.

Bona Abbacie Strataflorida Menevens' Dioc.

Bona Abbacie de Haugmon' dioc' Cestr'.

Bona Ep'i Bangor'.

Summa totius taxacionis dioc' Assav'.

145b.—Taxacio Norwicensis dicta, et 146, 148 (7?) per totam et 3 linea 148.

146b.—Llanywythllyn.

148a.—Ordinaciones de solvendis decimis.

148b.—Quodin hac pagina scriptum est non potest omnino legi.

149a.—Idem quod fo. 2a continetur, noviter scriptum.

149b.—Confirmacio privilegii Ed. I anno regni 3'o Aniano Ep'o concessi, per Edw. 2 anno regni sui 3.

Henricus Dei gratia Angliæ et Fraunciæ Rex et Dominus Hiberniæ omnibus ad quos &c. Inspeximus literas patentes (quas) claræ memoriæ Dominus Henricus Rex Angliæ et Fraunciæ, pater noster, fieri fecit bonæ memoriæ David nuper Ep'o Ass' in hæc verba, H. Rex A. et Ffr. et D'nus Hiberniæ volentes Venerabili Patri David Ep'o S'ti Assaph' et concessimus &c. ut possessionibus, libertatibus etc. gaudeat quibus idem Ep'us et predecessores sui gavis fuerunt tempore bonæ memoriæ D'ni Edw. quondam Regis Angliæ progenitoris nostri. In cujus rei &c. Dat' 20 Julii r(egni) n(ostri) 3'o. Nos autem concessionem predictam ratam habentes literas patris nostri &c. Dat' 4 Febr' anno regni nostri 2'o. 57

150a.—Inquisitio capta inter Comitem Cestr. et Ep'um Ass' super statum ville de Vaynol apud Flint die Lunæ post festum Trinitatis a'o R. R. Edw. III 24'o. 58

In eadem villa sunt sex lecti, Dau wely Pengwern sunt Ep'i:
4 alii lecti per equales porciones inter Com. et Ep'um. 58

151a.—Concessio 40*sl.* de Aberchwilar &c. quod idem continetur folio 48a et 97b.

151b.—Idem quod continetur in 138b viz. hæc verba :

Anno D'ni MCC nonagesimo sexto die Martis post d'nicam in Septuagesima in pleno capitulo apud S'um Assaph' coram venerabili Patre D'no L. Ass' Ep'o sic extitit ordinatum quod vizt. beneficiati in eccl'ia de Godolwern intersint omnibus horis canonicis in eccl'ia Assaven' singulis diebus sub pœna unius denarii pro singulis defectibus: Item quod omnes sacerdotes in eadem ecclesia beneficiati celebrent missam beatæ Virginis cum nota secundum ordinationem Precentoris Ecclesiæ per circuitum. Et tam alii sacerdotes quam non sacerdotes intersint eadem missæ. Item quod in choro sint duæ missæ cum nota vizt. magna missa et missa beatæ Virginis et Vesperæ. Ac preterea ordinatum et decretum est ubi ex defectu ministrorum in dicta ecclesia cathedrali omnia dicta in eadem exercita, vizt. matutinæ, horæque canonicæ missæ et vespæræ, diu fuerunt sub silentio absque cantu in dicta ecclesia celebrata, pro cuius celebratione in hac parte habenda et etiam ut divina in eadem sicut in aliis eccl'iis cathedr' de cetero cantarentur: Nos L. Ep's pro parte nostra et successorum nostrorum in augmentum divini cultus in eadem quatuor vicariis choralibus ejusdem curatisque assignatis ad deserviendum curæ infra quatuor cruces parochiæ de Llanelwy, rectoriam de Llanassaph. dignitati nostræ annexam vel aliquam aliam ad placitum nostrum tantummodo duratur, contulimus et donamus: Et ulterius in dicto capitulo ordinatum est cum consensu eorum vizt. decani et prebendariorum ibidem presentium ac capitulum ibidem facientium quod decanus dictæ ecclesiæ cathedr', prebendarii de Vaynol et Llanufydd in eadem ecclesia cathedr' pro tempore existentes invenirent inter se ipsos tres presbyteros bene cantantes et in eadem scientia expertes, vizt. singuli eorum unum ad deserviendum eorum curis eis in hac parte spectantibus et etiam ad intereendum singulis diebus in dicta ecclesia cathedr' cum vic. choralibus tempore celebrationis divinorum in eadem sub pœna predicta: Et quod archidiaconus ecclesiæ predictæ pro seipso inveniet unum presbyterum vel laicum bene cantantem et ad organa ludentem: Prebendariusque prebenda de Altmeliden ac prebendarii prebenda de Llanfair in predicta ecclesia pro tempore existentes similiter invenient quatuor pueros bene cantantes in dicta ecclesia vocatos Queresters, vizt. prebendarius de Altmeliden duos et prebendarii de Llanfair duos pro conservacione divinorum ibidem quotidie celebrandorum: ac fina-

liter decretum est quod prebendarius de Meyvot pro tempore existenti in dicta ecclesia cathedrali ad augmentationem salarii aquæ bajulo ut intersit quotidie cum ceteris ministris in eccles' cath' tempore divinorum. In cujus rei testimonium et notitiam pleniorē presentibus literis nostris sigillum capituli nostri apponi fecimus. Dat' et act' in pleno cap'o nostro apud S'um Ass' die et a'o supradictis.

Finis Coch Assaph'.

WM. BULLOCKE.

Appended to the above.

Hæc experientia inventa per quēdam Enianum Ep'm Assaphen' in quodam Libro Antiquo Londoniis de libertatibus privilegiis donacionibus traditis concessis et confirmatis S'to Kentigerno suisque successoribus eorumque tenentibus et libere tenentibus anno D'ni MCCCL'vi^o. Notum fiet quod in tempore cujusdam regis Dyganwy nomine Malgini et cujusdam regis Powysie nomine Maye quidam vir venit ex latere orientali nomine Kentigernus ad quandam civitatem nomine Llanelwy et cum eo turba multa clericorum militum et ministrorum numero trecent' quem quidem Kentigernum Rex Maye constituit et ordinavit (in Episcopum) in toto suo dominio quia tunc suum dominium episcopalis gubernacionis officio esset destitutum et plenarie exhaustum. Et tunc Malginus Rex dedit illi S'to Kentigerno s'c'am civitatem Llanelwy ad libamina et sacrificia facienda necnon ad cetera divina officia celebranda sine aliquo dominio vel redditu regali in perpetuum. Et cum hâc predictus Rex Malginus dedit et concessit eidem S'to Kentigerno alias villas annexas ad succurrendum (et) serviendum illi civitati Llanelwy pro sustentacione predicti Kentigerni (et) suorum successorum sine aliquo dominio vel redditu regali in perpetuum, ut predictum est: Quarum villarum nomina sunt hæc, Altemeliden, Llanhassaph, Bryngwyn, Disserth, Kilowain, Llansannan, Bod-eugan, Henllan, Llanufydd,gernyw,man,gynwch, Uchaled, Meriadog, Movoniog, Hendrenwydd, Pennant, Llanarthu, Havenwen juxta Llanufydd, Bodnod, Maledyr, Bodvalleg ac Ardne-y-menllyn et alias villas, ac quam plures alias villulas Dominus Rex Malginus dedit prefato Kentigerno suisque successoribus sine aliquo tributo vel redditu regali in perpetuum. Et quicumque fuerit transgressor alienus predictarum libertatum donacionum in predictis villis vel villulis, ab omnibus tribubus anathema et maledictus fiat in infinita secula seculorum. Amen. Ut originale c.....Et' quicumque predictorum auditor et defensor contra rebell... verbo

vel signo cont'a infringent' hujusmodi libertates et donaciones concessas eidem S'to Kentigerno suisque successoribus questiones transgress' controvers' excitand' a tribus Personis, Patre, Filio et Spiritu Sancto ac ab omni choro ecclesiastico benedictionibus repleatur per infinita secula seculorum.

Et ad illud tempus quedam discordia orta et mota fuit inter duos milites in curia Malgini et Kedicum Draws seu de ludes : Et Kendicus percussit filium Malgini Regis cum cornu bibali super caput suum usque ad sanguinis effusionem : quâ de causâ Kedicus fugit et venit ad civitatem munitam Llanelwy in qua quidem civitate Kentigernus erat pro immunitate securitate et defensione illi Kedico a dictis S'to et civitate habendis. Et tunc predictus Malginus misit buragianum et alios plures ministros cum eo ad querendum Kedicum predictum ; et postquam invenerant illum Kedicum ad metas et limites illius sanctæ civitatis Llanelwy, omnes equi eorum cæci facti sunt. Et tunc statim illi equites converterunt se ad Malginum Regem et narrauerunt Regi illa ardua et improspera quæ contigerant illis, hac fabula declarata seu his rumoribus declaratis tunc ille solus Malginus venit cum illis ad metam et limites illius civitatis et illico ille rex cæcus factus est et descendit desuper equum suum et tunc sui milites adduxerunt illum regem cæcum coram S'to Kentigerno. Et ille rex procumbens oravit eundem Kentigernum pro venia sibi impetranda, deinde incessanter postulabat dictum Sanctum ut oculos suos creatos signo crucis signaret, quibus signo crucis per eundem Sanctum signatis, statim rex oculos aperuit et vidit, laudes Deo et Sancto reddens, intuens illum Kedicum facie ad faciem secum sedentem, et tunc ait illi, Es tu ibi ? Et ille respondit, Sum hic in immunitate et defensione venerabilis Sancti. Et illo die rex Malginus pro restitutione anime et invencione luminis oculorum dedit illi S'to Episcopo illius civitatis Llanelwy spatium immunitatis et defensionis septem annorum et septem mensium et septem dierum et unius diei primùm. Et cum illo spacio postea immunicionem et defensionem in perpetuum. Et propter illa mysteria a Deo et dicto Sancto collata dictus Rex Malginus augmentavit diversas donaciones viz. plures villas ad serviendum Deo et S'to Kentigerno in dicto cultu sine aliquo dominio vel reditu regali in perpetuum. Quarum villarum nomina sunt hæc, Berryng, Dolwynan, Bodlyman. Et dedit plures alias villas cum illis et istæ donaciones factæ per Malginum Regem extendunt metas et limites episcopatus S'ti Kentigerni ejusque successorum ab urbe Conway usque ad rivum . . . latus (?) Glatiri juxta Dinas Basing. Et Dominus Malginus ista ultima sibi dedit ob restitutionem oculorum suorum, et ad ista predicta fideliter observanda ab

omnibus fidelibus et custodienda predictus Malginus Rex testes idoneos tam Clericos quam Laicos ad ista vocavit: Vocavit Clericos, Sanctum Danielelem quondam Ep'um Bangorens' et Patronum,—Sanctum Trillum et Sanctum Grwst.—Laicos, Malginum Regem Rwyn filium ejus et Gwrgenan senescallum ejus. Meta et limites terræ immunitatis sanctæ civitatis Llanelwy, existunt in longitudine ap Adwy Llweni usque locum vocatum Pen isaf i Gell Esgob usque locum vocatum Pontyr wddar, vizt. spacium miliarii in longitudine et unius miliarii in latitudine: Et si quis violaverit predictum immunitatem (quod absit) seu ad hoc concilium auxilium vel favorem dederit, aut fecerit occulte vel expresse, excommunicatus est ab omni choro ecclesiastico et etiam indignacionem omnipotentis Dei, beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Sanctorumque Assaph' et Kentigerni 373 Sanctorum et Sanctarum se noverint incururos. Et quicumque predictam immunitatem non servaverit divinis officiis ibidem celebratis destituitur et Dei maledictione repleatur. Amen per infinita secula seculorum.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is patron of all the livings in his diocese, excepting these that follow, viz.:

Rectoria Kegidog. Rex patronus.

Vicar. Holywell. Collegium Jesus in Oxonio ex dono Roberti Davies de Gwysaneu.

Vic. Kinnerley.

Vic. Knockin, cujus Comes Derby aut Dominus Elsmer patronus.

Vic. Oswestrie. Comes Suffolk, patronus.

R. Whittington }
R. Selatton } Mr. Albany.

Contenta in altero Libro Pergameno.

Fol' 1a, b.—Fundacio ecclesiæ Asaphens.

2a.—Placitum apud Flint coram Tho' de Felton Justiciar' Cestr' a'o R' Ed' III, 45'o quod continetur in Coch Asaph fol. 96a.

26.—Sile (simile) Placitum pro manerio de Altymeliden, excepta feriâ.

3a.—Confirmacio Privilegii quod habetur in Coch Asaph 96b. et 149b.

3b.—Placitum inter Leolinum Ep'm et Regem de quibusdam libertatibus.

4a.—Inquisitio quod est in Coch Asaph fol. 15a, b.

4b, 5a, b, 6a, b.—Placita apud Flint inter etc. Ep'us et tenentes sui agnoscunt coram Justiciar' Cestr in sessione indenturam submencionatam esse scriptum suum.

Hæc indentura facta inter nos Ep'm Ass' Decan et capitulum As' ex unâ parte et libere tenentes et proprietarios infra Villam de Llanelwy qui sunt heredes de 7 lectis, voc' Aldrid, Uliar, Kedmor, Segenabeit, Cateit, Possenet et Alan, (ex altera) parte, testatur quod cum predicti libere tenentes et eorum antecessores fecerunt et facere deberent pro terris villæ predictæ certa servicia in operibus ad inveniendum omni die feriali, viz. omni die Anni exceptis diebus Dominicis et Festivis a solis ortu ad occasum 6 homines sufficientes, et ad laborem aptos ad dis cooperiendam rupem rubeam Ecclesiæ Cathedr' Ass' et si contingat defalta in aliquo dictorum tenentium fuerunt amerciati per 4d. pro qualibet defalta, hocque a tempore cujus memoria hominum non existit, dicti Ep'us et Decanus considerantes paucitatem tenentium predictorum, exonerant eos a dicto servicio, pro quâ exoneracione dicti tenentes concedunt dictis Ep'o et Capit'o unum annum redditum decem marcarum ad festum S'i Michaelis et Pasche per equales porciones, cum causa districtionis si post dies predictos fuerit non solutus. In cujus rei testimonium Ep'us et Capit'm sigilla sua apposuerunt et septem predicti tenentes viz. pro quolibet lecto unus, sigilla sua apposuerunt et quia eorum sigilla non sunt nota sigilla Abbat' de Basingwerke et Valle Crucis apponi fecerunt. Dat' apud Llanelwy die Dominico post festum exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis. A'o Dom' 1380 et Richardi IIdi Anno 4'to.

(This agreement appears to be the original, the confirmation of which is given in Willis, Appendix 39.)

Fol. 6b.—18b continentur nomina eorum.

19a.—Tres Ballivi Episcopi in Llanelwy and Llangernyw viz. Raglot, Segyn nab et forestar.

De lectis Llanelwy et eorum serviciis.

De feodis offerendis 1'mo die Maii.

Exitus maneriorum variorum dom' Epi' apud Llanelwy.

Nativi Epi' Ass'.

Perquisita curiæ Llanelwy et Llangernyw.

Servitia tenentium de Alltmeliden.

19b.—Redditus ibidem.

Terræ Dincates ibidem.

Redditus Llandegla.

Terra apud Llanelwy.

20a.—Redditus et servicia Kil-Owain & Bodeugan cum serviciis.

Redditus de Bryngwyn cum serviciis.

Redditus de Pengwern cum serviciis.

20b —Redditus de Meriadog cum serviciis.

Redditus de Llanufydd cum servic :

Redditus et servicia Ville de Vaynol.

Redditus et servicia Ville de 'Treflech.

Redditus et Servitia Ville de Bodnid.

Bodaynwch similiter.

Llansannon similiter.

Llangerniw similiter.

Proficua Ep'i apud Llanelwy.

Nannerch redditus.

(21b.)—Concordia inter Ep'um et L. Principem Walliæ de quibusdam libertatibus facta apud Campum Crucis a'o 1260.

Abergeley Ecclesia cum pertinentiis.

This is subscribed by

GABRIEL ROBERTS, R.

Obituary.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq., on the 23rd April last, at the age of 79. He had been declining in health for some time, and unable to follow up his usual antiquarian pursuits with vigour. His decease took place at the Graig House, near Monmouth, where he had long resided. From almost the first starting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, Mr. Wakeman has been an active member of it; but his connection with it ceased after the Monmouth meeting, in consequence of some differences of opinion which led to this unfortunate result. Mr. Wakeman was one of the best and most accurate antiquaries in our ranks, and his papers, published in our pages at various periods, testify his extensive and valuable information. He was always well known for the care with which he examined all points of doubt or difficulty, and from the lucid manner in which he made his knowledge known. His collections for Monmouthshire are believed to be voluminous, and we hope that some of his brother antiquaries in that county will give a selection of them to the world. One of his works—*Antiquarian Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Monmouth*—is well known; and his contribution to the

Memoirs of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, as well as to our own pages, have had their special value assigned to them immediately on publication. It will be very difficult to replace Mr. Wakeman for the amount of his antiquarian knowledge, for his correctness in facts, and his shrewdness in examining doubtful evidence.

These departures of our old friends and fellow labourers in the archæological field, unfortunately frequent of late, are deeply felt by those who remain behind: they are in the due course of nature, and lamentation on their account is almost misplaced; but it is impossible to avoid expressing the hope that they may be succeeded by others from among ourselves, who will continue similar labours, and worthily emulate the good examples they have left.

Correspondence.

PROPER NAMES ON EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to procure a list of proper names from ancient British, or what are termed Romano-British monuments, found on the west coast of Wales, Cornwall, and Devon. I have procured some, as you will see by the following list; but there are, doubtless, others with which you are acquainted, as your researches have been much in that direction. Should you have any such at hand, I should feel much obliged for a list of them, or for directions where I might procure them.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

Sundays Well, Cork, June 28th, 1868.

R. R. BRASH.

Proper Names.—Turpilli, Danocati, Rhifidi, Brohe, Brochmael, Catamanus, Nin or Nim, Cungen, Trenacatus, Maglagni, Fannuci, Deceti, Denocuni, Evali, Ovende, Cunocenni, Tegernacus, Mari, Maquirini, Faquci, Sasramni or Sagramni, Fannoni, Vital, Torrici, Macarit, Beric, Nounita, Ercili, Barrivenda, Vendibarra, Metiaco.

GLUTHIAN, lord of Powis, = Marveth, dr. and hr. of Edwin ap Tydwyl,
lord of Cardigan
Gwarth Voed, lord of Powis = Morveth, dr. and coh.
and Cardigan | of Inys, lord of Gevante

Gwrivestan ap Gwaith Voed, lord of Powis =
Gurganny ap Gwivestan ap Gwaith =
Voed |
Gwrganny Vaughan ap Gwrganny =
ap Gwivestan |
Gwrgan, son of Gwrganny =
Vaughan |
Llowarth, son of =
Gwrgan Vaughan |

Gronwell (Edw. I), son of = Catherine, dr. of Roger ap Howell Melyn
Llowarth |
Gronwey Vichan = ... dr. and coh. of Rhyne ap
Sitsilt
Rhyde ap Gronwell, = ... dr. Avon ap Howell
lord of Rybore¹ | Igham, lord of Brigan

Madock ap Rhyde, lord of =
Riboure |

Howel ap Madoc, lord = Wenllyan, dr. and hr. of Llyne ap Yevan of
of Ribour | Raby
Morgan ap Howell = Jane, dr. Thomas Button, Esq.,
of Glamorgan

Yevan ap Morgan of New Church, = Margaret, dr. of Jenkyn Kemys,
near Cardiff, Glamorgan | of Begam, Esq.

Wm. ap Yeavan served Jasper D. of Bedford =
and K. Henry 7 |

Morgan Williams, son and heir = ... sister to Thos. Lord Cromwell,
of Wm. | and dr. Walter Cromwell

Sir Richd. Cromwell *alias* Williams, = Frances, dr. and coh. of Thos.
of Thucpanbrook, Huntingdonshire | Murfyn, Knt.
Sir Henry = Joan, dr. of Sir Rafe
Warren, Kt.

Robert = Eliz. Steward, descended from the 1 Walter Steward
|
Oliver, Lord Protector.

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PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAMS,
ALIAS CROMWELL, FROM 1066-1657.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The accompanying paper or pedigree of "Oliver (Cromwell) Lord Protector," originally compiled by the celebrated York Herald Ralph Brooke, and bearing the contemporary date of "1657," having recently fallen into my hands, I take the liberty of sending it to you; it being, in its composition, almost entirely Welsh, and likely, therefore, to interest many of your readers, to whom this document, or a similar one (which I have not hitherto observed in your pages) may be unknown, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Penrhos House, Weston-super-Mare.
7 May, 1868.

Miscellaneous Notices.

HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.—We understand that the Commissioners of the Holywell Local Board are taking steps for repairing and "improving," as the local papers term it, the ancient holy well of their town. The idea of repairing the building is good, if it can be carried into effect by a competent architect; but that of "improvement" has something suspicious about it in the very term employed. We have seen so many churches and other buildings "improved" and "restored" in Wales that we entertain lively apprehensions when we find this obnoxious word employed. Improvement too often is synonymous with destruction; it all depends upon the architect who takes the task in hand: we will hope for the best; because, no doubt, the intention of the authorities at Holywell is a laudable one. We will only remind them that their responsibility is great; that the monument is a thoroughly historical one: and that since the chapel over St. Mary's Well at Wigfair has been destroyed, this at Holywell is altogether unique. Sooner than maim this interesting piece of mediæval architecture, we had much rather hear of its being left alone.

D. SILVAN EVANS' DICTIONARY OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE.—We were premature in giving it to be understood, in our last number, that Mr. Silvan Evans's Dictionary was in course of publication. For the latter word we ought to have said "preparation". The learned author, we understand, has, as yet, no idea of the time when it may be actually ready for issuing to the public. His principal object in issuing a preliminary prospectus has been to invite the co-operation of Celtic scholars; but, hitherto, as we regret to be informed, he has received more encouragement from Saxons than from Celts.

HOLLAND ARMS, CONWAY CHURCH.—In the south or Holland transept of Conway Church, there is a raised tomb commemorating the Holland family: and on it are the following armorial bearings—On a shield, of the sixteenth century, seme of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant, regardant to dexter. The shield is surmounted by a knight's helmet, which itself is capped with the crest on a wreath, a lion's paw, issuing from flames, and holding an eagle's claw; shadowed with a mantle enveloping the shield from behind. Above the shield are two compartments: that to dexter bearing FIAT PAX, that to sinister FLOREAT JUSTICIA, in two lines. Beneath the shield occurs the following inscription, in six lines—EDWARD HOLLAND ARMIGER POSUIT HOC MEMORIALE HOLLANDORU' AD REQUISICO'EM HUGONIS HOLLAND AR' PR'IS SUI PAULO ANTE OBITU' QUI OBIT, 13 DIE MAII, A.D. 1584.

OLD COLLEGE, CONWAY.—It is stated that the building called "The Old College" in Conway is being demolished: an act of petty Vandalism which we regret, but at which we are not surprised, after what we have seen done in that town.

NEW WORKS ON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.—We regret that want of space will not allow of our doing more, at present, than acknowledge the receipt of the following highly interesting pamphlets, viz.—*An Account of the Ogham Chamber at Drumloghan, County of Waterford*, by R. R. Brash, Esq., M.R.I.A., being a well illustrated description of a most important early Irish monument; *On the Remains of the Austin Friary at Ludlow*, by George Cocking, Esq., with a ground plan; and *Abbey Ruins of the Severn Valley*, by another correspondent, H. H. Vale, Esq., F.S.A., of Liverpool. This is peculiarly graphic and well written, but lacks illustrations. For the same reason we are reluctantly compelled to defer till a future number, reviews of Mr. Skene's highly important work on the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, one of the most valuable contributions to Celtic history and literature of this century; *The Pedigree of the English People*, by Dr. Nicholas; and a second notice of Sir J. Y. Simpson's *Essay on the Rock Carvings of Scotland*, and other countries, including Wales.

[We have to apologise for a delay in the issuing of the present number; but we have been compelled to wait for the completion of arrangements connected with the approaching August Meeting.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LVI.—OCTOBER, 1868.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CARTULARY OF MARGAM.

(Continued from p. 196.)

XXXIX.—[75 B. 17.]

OMNIBUS sancte ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus de Bonavilla filius Johannis de Bonavilla salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam xl. acras terre arabilis quas de templariis tempore patris mei tenuerunt reddendo illis annuatim pro omni servicio consuetudine et exacti-one xl. denarios. Has xl. acras si ego de templariis dirationare potero concessi et confirmavi predictis monachis imperpetuum tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis libere quiete et pacifice et plenarie sicut antea de templariis tenuerunt scilicet reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim pro omni servicio xl. denarios. Hiis testibus, Hereberto de Sancto Quintino, Willielmo de London, Waltero de Sulia, Ricardo Flamang, Willielmo de Cantelo, Ricardo sacerdote de Bonavilla, Magistro Radulfo Mailoc, Johanne Torsi et multis aliis.

(S. d. circa 1260.)

Seal of pale red wax, slightly oval, about one inch and a quarter in greatest length. In the centre the holy lamb and banner, the badge of the Templars. A gem. Legend, SIGILLVM WILL'I DE BONEVILLA.

This is one of the most powerfully attested charters in the whole series; St. Quintin and London, or De Londres, being members of (and probably the heads),

and Cantelupe a cadet of, very considerable families, and Sully and Fleming important local gentry.

Herebert de St. Quintin tests a charter by R. de Haia in the time of Fitzhamon (*N. Mon.*, iv, 633). Richard de St. Quintin, in the time of William Earl of Gloucester, gave the church of Frome-St. Quintin to Tewkesbury; and Richard de Granville gave to Neath the mill of Pandelia, which he held of Richard de St. Quintin (*N. Mon.*, v, 58). They were a wealthy and numerous race, holding lands in Wilts, Dorset, Essex, and Yorkshire, in which last county the name is still found. In Glamorgan they founded St. Quintin's Castle in Llanbethian, of which a fine Edwardian gateway remains. Their connexion with Glamorgan ceased early. Herbert de St. Quintin was summoned to Parliament in 1294; and in consequence the Earls of Pembroke, who married his heirs general, assumed the creation of a barony in fee.

De Londres was an early, perhaps an original, settler under Fitzhamon upon the lower Ogmore, where his family built a castle, of which the square keep, in the late Norman style, still remains. The Butlers of Dunraven were their vassals; and they afterwards extended their possessions into Caermarthenshire, where they acquired or built Kidwelly Castle and the lordship of Carnwylhion. Of this family, Maurice gave lands in Aisse, or Nash, to Neath before 9 John; and about 1200 the church of Calwinston to the church and monks of St. Michael's of Ogmore (probably Ewenny), which was founded, in 1141, as a cell to Gloucester by Sir John de Londres (*N. Mon.*, v, 58; i, 537; *Cott. Cart.*, xi, 24). William was brother to Richard, and tested a charter to Neath by Henry Earl of Warwick (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv, 29). The name is of frequent occurrence both here and in Berks, till Hawisia de Londres, heiress of the Welsh and Berks estates, conveyed them by marriage to the Chaworth or De Caduris family; her son, Pagan de Chaworth, coming into possession on her death, 2 Ed. I. The heiress of Chaworth, Maud, married Henry Earl of

Lancaster, grandson of H. III ; and her granddaughter, Blanch, carried the Welsh estates to her husband, John of Gaunt. They have since merged in the Duchy of Lancaster, of which the old De Londres Castle of Ogmore, with a large upland estate, is still held.

William de Cantelo, or Cantelupe, bore a name very widely known throughout the Welsh Marches ; but the actual connexion of the family of Gower and Cantilupeson with the Barons Cantilupe and the canonized bishop of Hereford, has not been ascertained, although various circumstances, besides the peculiarity of the name and arms, render the connexion more than probable.

Sir William Cantilupe of Cantleston or Trecantlo Castle, in Merthyr Mawr, is reputed ancestor of William, Elias, and William, three generations allied by various ties with Dunstanville of Cornwall, Umphrville, Vaughan, Butler, De Londres, and De Braose of Glamorgan and Gower. Robert de Cantelow tested a Gower deed in 1304, and a Margam charter (75 A 43) in 1308. The Welsh pedigrees deduce the Lords Cantilupe of Abergavenny from this ancestry ; but this is exceedingly improbable, and the reverse is more likely to be true. It seems certain that Cantleston, Newton, and Cornellau, were conveyed in marriage by Joan, the Cantelupe heiress, to Horton, whose granddaughter, Jenet, daughter of Jenkin Horton, married Richard, and was mother of the well known Sir Matthew Cradock of New Place in Swansea.

XL.—[75 A. 40.]

Examinatio testium productorum ex parte Abbatis et Conventus de Margan et eorum deposicio facta die Mercurii proxima post festum Beate Agathe Virginis anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo secundo in ecclesia Beati Johannis de Kaerdif per Dominum Priorem de Talelecho Commissarium Abbatis de Wygemor et Magistri Galfridi de Burgo canonici Landavensis judicium a Domino Papa delegatorum in causa appellationis mota inter Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex parte una et Abbatem et Conventum Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestrie ex altera.

Frater Johannes Comyn monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus dicit quod vidit et audivit et presens fuit in ecclesia

cathedrali Landavensis in crastino Sancti Hyllarii anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo primo ubi frater Philippus de Lulliwelle procurator Abbatis et Conventus de Margan Cisterciensis ordinis Landavensis dyocesis comparuit coram Decano Christianitatis Landavensis et Magistro Rogero de Stauntone clerico vices officiales Domini Landavensis Episcopi gerentibus in causa tunc mota inter Abbatem et Conventum Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestrie ex parte una et Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex altera super decimis provenientibus de terris eorundem Abbatis et Conventus de Margan consistentibus in parochia ecclesie de Lankarvan Landavensis dyocesis. Qui quidem procurator humiliter ac instanter petiit ut ipsi acta iudicii coram eis habita in causa ipsa tam eadem die quam in vigilia Beati Nicholai proximo preterita per quam causa ipsa instruebatur et processu temporis instrui poterat redigi facerent in auctenticam scriptam et eadem acta in scriptis redacta sigillis suis signarent ut per ea in auctenticam scriptam redacta causa eorundem Abbatis et Conventus de Margan pro loco et tempore instrui possit et vivari. Set ipsi Decanus et Rogerus hoc ei facere precise denegarunt propter quod idem procurator de Margan nomine suo et dominorum suorum predictorum ad sedem apostolicam in scriptis appellavit et apostolos instanter petiit quos ipsi Decanus et Rogerus eidem procuratori concedere denegarunt. Requisitus de hora diei quando hoc factum fuit, dicit quod circa horam terciam. Requisitus qui fuerunt presentes, dicit quod ipse et predictus frater Philippus de Lulliwelle, et fratres Johannes de Nova villa, Willielmus Sortes, Philippus de Kaermardin monachi de Margan, Magister Nicholas de Kaenetona phisicus, Johannes Pernat, Johannes Du et multi alii tam clerici quam laici qui consistorium sint ea die. Requisitus quare non fuit causa appellationis ipsius infra annum terminatam a tempore appellationis ipsius interponite, dicit quod hoc stetit per curiam Romanam sive per nuncios eorundem quos ad eandem curiam miserant ad impetrandum super eadem appellatione, miserunt enim predictos nuncios suos versus curiam Romanam infra Octavas predicti Sancti Hyllarii et neminem eorum receperunt ante vigiliam Beati Vincentii Martiris anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo secundo eo quod impediti erant ut dicebant per viam et eciam in predicta curia propter audientiam et bullam in eadem curia diu suspensam ut dicebant.

Frater Willielmus Sortes monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstanciis suprascriptis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo.

Frater Philippus de Kaermardin monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstanciis suprascriptis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo, adiciens quod ipse propria manu scripsit tenorem appellationis predicte quam predictus procurator de Margan in predicto crastino Sancti Hillarii interposuit ab audientia dictorum Decani et Rogeri.

Magister Nicholaus de Kanetone phisicus juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstanciis memoratis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo excepto quod missioni nuntiorum predictorum non interfuit bene tamen scit literam super dicta appellatione impetratam fuisse a sede apostolica ad quam fuit appellatum.

Frater Johannes de Nova villa monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstanciis memoratis idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo.

Magister Rogerus de Staunton clericus juratus et examinatus super dicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstanciis predictis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne primo jurato adiciens et jurans quod ineptus et coactus hujusmodi testimonium dixit.

(1 Feb. 1262.)

XLI.—[75 A. 41.]

Hec est convencio facta inter Thomam Abbatem et Conven-
tum de Margan ex una parte et Michaellem Tusard de Kenefeg
ex altera, anno incarnationis domini m.cc.lx. septimo in festo
Sancti Martini.¹ Videlicet quod predictus Abbas et Conventus
tradiderunt Michiel Tusard de Kenefeg vel heredibus suis vel
assignatis ad terminum viginti annorum duas partes unius
mesuagii cum orto uno et crofto et una acra terre, que acra
jacet juxta novam fossam ad australem partem et juxta terram
Philippi Coh et que partes mesuagii sunt inter mesuagium Wil-
lielmi Sturie et mesuagium Johannes Asceline. Tenendum et
habendum de nobis et domo nostra usque ad predictum termi-
num integre, quiete, et pacifice. Reddendo inde annuatim
nobis predictis Michael vel heredi sui vel assignato duos solidos
sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festum Sancti
Michaelis duodecim denarios, et ad Pascha duodecim denarios
pro omni servicio exactione et demanda. Pro hac autem con-
vencione et concessione et presentis carte confirmacione dedit
nobis dictus Michael decem solidos sterlingorum premanibus.
Nos vero et successores nostri predicto Michaeli Tusard et

¹ 1267, 11 Nov.

heredibus suis vel assignatis predictas partes mesuagii cum uno orto et una acra terre contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus usque ad predictum terminum. In cujus rei testimonium predictus abbas et predictus Michael Tusard sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Willielmo Frankelin, Adam Harding, Johannem Lune, Thoma Russel, Adam Weremoth, Philippo Kifth, et multis aliis. [1267.]

Endorsed.—Cyrographum Michaelis Tusard.

Circular seal of brown wax, impressed with a star-like device, remains. Legend, SIGILL' MICHAEL. TVSA...

There was a William Tusard, who was upon a Llantwit jury in an Extent of about the date of 1364-6; and a Michael Tusard, who held one-sixth of a knight's fee in Llantwit at the partition of the De Clare estates about 1316. It is uncertain whether this Harding is connected with Hardingsdown in West Gower.

XLII.—[75 C. 52.]

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris. Wronu ab Teysil salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego consilio et consensu Knaitho et Wronu Vahhan filiorum meorum et heredum et aliorum amicorum meorum concessi et quietum clamavi et abjuravi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum jus meum et totum clamium quod habui in terra illa de Egleskeyn que appellatur Taleschaulhere que jacet inter rivulum qui appellatur Nantikki et aquam de Uggemore scilicet quicquid ego et antecessores mei unquam habuimus inter aquam de Garwe et aquam de Uggemore in bosco vel in plano. Ut habeant et teneant dicti monachi dictam terram libere et quiete et pacifice pro me et omnibus heredibus meis qui sunt vel erunt sicut ullum teneamentum vel ulla elemosina liberius haberi potest vel teneri. Et sciendum quod ego et predicti filii mei affidavimus et super sacrosancta ecclesie de Margan juravimus quod istam concessi-onem et quietam clamacionem fideliter et sine dolo servabimus et contra omnes homines dictis monachis warantizabimus in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Mauricio clerico de Langonet et Reso fratre ejus, Ricardo clerico de Kenefeg, Yorvard ab Espus, Reso Coh, Cradoco ab Ricard, Osberno et Thoma de Kanelo monachis de Margan Espus et Kanaan conversis de Margan et multis aliis. [Circa 1270.]

Endorsed.—Abjuratio Wronu ab Seisil de terra de Egliskein-wir.

XLIII.—[75 A. 36.]

Cum quedam convenciones mote fuerant inter Gillebertum Abbatem Monasterii beate Marie de Margan ex una parte et dominum Johannem le Norreys ex altera super quibusdam consuetudinibus et serviciis exeuntibus de terris et tenementis que idem Johannes tenet in Bonevileston de prefato Abbate et ecclesia sua predicta in Bonvileston amicabile composicio inter ipsos conquievit sub tali forma videlicet quod prefatus Johannes pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis suis recognovit et concessit se tenere omnia predicta tenementa de predicto Abbate et ecclesia sua predicta per servicium duodecim denariorum per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis et faciendo sectam ad curiam prefati Abbatis de Bonevileston de mense in mensem et forinsecum servicium quantum ad tantum tenementum pertinet et rationabile relevium cum evenerit et custodia predictorum tenementorum in tempore minoris etatis heredum suorum seu heredum assignatorum suorum. Et fidelitatem pro hac autem recognitione concessione et ad instanciam Domini Gilleberti de Clar' Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie prefatus Abbas pro se et successoribus suis et ecclesia sua Beate Marie de Margan concessit warantizare prefata tenementa de feodo suo de Bonevileston prefato Johanni le Norreys et heredibus suis si contigerit ipsos ab aliquibus implacitari per breve Domini Gilleberti de Clar' Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie in comitatu de Kardif sub tali condicione quod si idem Gillebertus Abbas vel aliquis alius Abbas successor suus de Abbacia de Margan in prefato comitatu vel alibi ubi respondere debeat versus quemquam ipsum Johannem le Norreys seu heredes suos cum vocatus fuerit ad warantum warantizaverint et prefatam terram per warantiam suam per processum placiti seu per patriam seu per non defensum seu per defaltam seu quocunque aliquo alio modo versus petentem amiserit seu amiserint. Idem Johannes vel heredes sui nichil habebunt per iudicium illius curie seu alicujus alterius pro valencia predictorum tenementorum de prefato Abbate seu successoribus suis sive de ecclesia sua de Margan predicta nisi unum par calcarium deauratorum precii sex denariorum sive sex denarios nomine valencie prefate terre sic amisse. Et ego Johannes le Norreys miles hoc concedo et pro me et heredibus meis confirmo et ratifico imperpetuum. Et preterea ego Johannes le Norreys volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod si aliquo tempore presumamus plus pro valencia predicte terre de Bonevileston versus predictum Gillebertum Abbatem seu successores suos Abbacie de Margan si amissa fuerit per placitum petere quam unum par calcarium deauratorum precii

sex denariorum vel sex denarios quod ex tunc ego Johannes vel heredes mei teneamur Abbati de Margan qui pro tempore fuerit et ecclesie sue Beate Marie de Margan ex puro debito in centum libris sterlingorum persolvendis omnino eidem Abbati et ecclesie sue beate Marie de Margan antequam aliqua seysina alicujus terre pro valencia predictae terre de Bonevileston de prefato Gilleberto Abbate seu successoribus suis mihi seu heredibus meis liberetur. In cujus rei testimonium partes predictae huic scripto in modum cyrographi confecto alternatim sua sigilla apposuerunt.

(Fragment of a seal of dark green wax remaining. In the centre a portion of a shield on which is a cross flory.)

Endorsed.—Convencio Johannis le Norreys. [S.d. circa 1270.]

The first Norris or Norreys on record, in Glamorgan, is a certain ROBERT Norris, "Vicecomes," under Earl Robert, to whom a Gloucester Abbey charter is thus addressed, says Mr. Traherne, in the time of Bishop Uchtred of Llandaff. The family held two knights' fees of William Earl of Gloucester, and various inquisitions shew these to have been in Penllyne. Robert was, no doubt, dead in 1166, as the earl then accounts for two fees held by his heir. This first Robert was possibly the builder of the square keep of which a fragment, with herring-bone masonry, still stands at Penllyne.

ROBERT Norris, or Le Norris, probably his son, was also "Vicecomes"; and as such witnessed the charters of Earl William to Margam and to Neath, cited in Francis's *Neath*, 38-9.

JOHN, the next heir, gave a croft to Margam in 1188; and in 1203 was a final concord between him and Gilbert, abbot of Margam, respecting lands at Bonvilston.

RICHARD le Norreys, his successor, witnessed charters by Payn de Turberville to Margam, 1185-91; and by Gilbert de Turberville, 1207-12; and by William de Cantlo about 1215. Richard himself made a grant to Margam about 1217-18. (75 B. 37.)

Next was WILLIAM le Norreys who witnessed a charter by Raymond de Sully; and another by P. de Cornhili, to which his brother Gilbert Norreys was witness.

The Extent of 1264-6 shews that JOHN le Norreys

then held two knights' fees in Penllyne,—annual value, £15. He was party to a Margam deed concerning Bonvileston about 1279. (75 A. 36.)

In 1289 JOHN, perhaps his successor, witnessed the agreement of Gilbert de Clare with Neath. (Francis, 34.)

By the inquisition at the death of Countess Joanna in 1307 (Esc. 35 E. I, No. 47); Richard de Nerber held Penllyne, probably as *custos* of the minor, since in the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare in 1315 (8 E. II, 68), JOHN le Norreys held two fees in Penllyne and Llanvihangel, as he did in 1320 at the Spenser Survey. He also witnessed Payn de Turberville's charter to his tenants at Coyty. (H. H. Knight on Ll. Bren.)

In 1317 he and others were directed to raise 1,000 foot in Glamorgan (Writs, ii, 490), and in 1333 he was upon an inquiry into the claims of the abbot of Margam to a right of wreck. In 1339 John le Norreys witnessed Hugh le Despenser's charter to Margam, and in 1340 to Cardiff, and in 1341 to Neath. At Hugh's death, in 1349, John held the two fees in Penllyne and Llanvihangel. In 1358, as Sir John le Norreys, Knt., he witnessed charters to Cardiff and Llantrissant boroughs, and to Neath Abbey, and in 1359 to Neath borough. (Fran., p. 40.)

In 1379 the abbot of Margam granted to John Denys a lease of eighty-six acres of land at Bonvileston during the nonage of John, son of John Norris of Leche Castle. (75 A. 45.) How this estate was acquired does not appear. Leche Castle is a square earthwork of Roman aspect, and near the old Roman road from Cardiff to Cowbridge. This is the only evidence of its having been a residence. The manor, of small extent, is dependent upon Wenvoe. As Bonvileston had already been made over to Margam, John was probably in ward to the abbot.

In 1453 another JOHN le Norris, perhaps a grandson of the above, was an executor of the will of Isabella Countess of Warwick, daughter of Thomas le Despenser. (Dug., *Bar.*, i, 247; Pat. 1 H. IV.)

Collinson states that ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of John Norris of Penllyne Castle, married William de Coker of Coker, co. Somerset. (*Coll. Som.*, ii, 334.) The Welsh pedigrees call her EVA, and marry her to John Fleming. The elder of the two coheirs they call GWENLLIAN, and state that she had a share of Penllyne, 7 H. VI; and married, first, Tompkin Turberville, and second, Thomas Morgan of Langston. It was from this match that descended the Turberviles of Penllyne.

The ambiguity of the Norris genealogy is much increased by their long and successive use of the name of John, and the absence of any inquisitions relating to them.

In 1390-1, under the head of canons and chapter of Llandaff, is an inquisition touching the manors taken into the king's hands on the death of Bishop William. (*I. p. M.* 19 C. I.)

XXLIV.—(*Harl. Ch.* 75 A. 42.)

Hec est convencio facta inter Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex una parte et Thomam le spodur de Bonevilistone ex altera videlicet quod idem Thomas concessit remisit et quietum clamavit pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis in perpetuum dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus unam acram terre arabilis cum una domo et curtilagio in villa de Tudekistowe quam terram domum et curtilagium Thomas filius Roberti cecus quondam tenuit de Abbate et Conventu de Margan que quidem acra cum pertinenciis jacet inter terram monachorum de Margan et magnam viam que ducit ad communem pasturam que dicitur Neuton's doune. Habendum et tenendum libere et quiete bene et pacifice absque ulla reclamacione seu retinemento dicte Thome vel heredum suorum seu assignatorum in perpetuum. Pro hac autem concessione remissione et quieta clamacione dictus Abbas et Conventus concesserunt dicto Thome et heredibus suis duas acras terre arabilis in feodo de Bonevilistone quarum una jacet in campo qui vocatur Rede lond et altera juxta villam de Bonevilistone quam Rogerus filius Cady quondam tenuit. Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim xiiij*l.* ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad Pascha vij*l.* et ad festum Sancti Michaelis vij*l.* pro omni servicio seculari exaccione et demanda exceptis sectis curiarum dictorum Abbatis et Conventus. Et post decessum dicti Thome dictus Abbas et Conventus

dictam terram in manu sua tenebunt quousque heredes sui quinque solidos sterlingorum dictis Abbati et Conventui pro herieto et ingressu suo pacaverint. Et dicti Abbas et Conventus dicto Thome et heredibus suis dictam terram contra omnes homines warantizabunt acquietabunt et defendent inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium dicti Abbas et Conventus et dictus Thomas huic presenti cyrographo alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Acta apud Margan in vigilia purificationis [1 Feb. 1291] beate Marie anno domini m^occ^o nonagesimo primo.

(A small oval seal of dark green wax remains attached, bearing the device of a double-headed axe. Legend, s' t... SPONVR.)

XLV.—[75 B. 22.]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes de Bonevyle filius et heres Henrici de Bonvyle de Bonevyleston in Glammorgan salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dimisisse et quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis in perpetuum Abbati Monasterii beate Marie de Margan et ejusdem loci conventui quatuordecim solidos sterlingorum de illis quadraginta solidis annui redditus in quibus mihi dicti Abbas et Conventus tenebantur ad festum beati Johannis Baptiste annuatim. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum sive assignatorum aliquid juris vel clamii aut calumpnie in illis quatuordecim solidis annui redditus prenominationis de cetero aliquo modo poterimus vindicare in eternum. Pro hac autem dimissione mea et quietam clamacionem assignaverunt dicti Abbas et Conventus Domino Reymundo de Sullye Domino meo quatuordecim solidos annui redditus in excambium in villa de Bristoll' de tenemento illo quod Philippus le Especer quondam de eis tenuit pro quibus prefatus Dominus Reymundus de Sullye me et heredes meos seu assignatos feofavit de quatuordecim solidis annui redditus in excambium de viginti solidis quos Matheus Evertard et Johanna uxor ejus et Hugo filius eorum dicto Domino Reymundo annuatim solvere consueverunt pro terris et tenementis quas prefati Matheus et Johanna uxor ejus et Hugo filius eorum de predicto Domino Reymundo tenuerunt apud Holeton' in dominio de Denys Powys. Ego vero dictus Johannes et heredes mei sive assignati dictam dimissionem meam ac quietam clamacionem dictis Abbati et Conventui contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui et eciam sigillum prefati Domini Reymundi de Sullye una cum sigillo Domini Symonis de Ralee tunc Vice-

comitis de Glamorgan apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne de Umframvyle Domino Johanne le Waleys militibus David Basset Willielmo de Berkeroles Johanne de Wyncestr' David de la Bere Philippo le Sor Ricardo Govel Mauricio de Bonevyle et multis aliis. Datum apud Kerdif die Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo secundo. [1302.]

(Round seal of green wax, about one inch diameter. In centre a hexafoil with double bordure; within, a shield with three bars. Legend, SIGILL' REMVN' DE SVLIE.)

Another seal of about same size. In centre a starred object with six points or rays. Legend, s' JOH'IS BONEVIL'.)

The introduction of the De Raleigh family into Glamorgan by the reputed marriage of Ela de Reigny, the heiress of Wrenchester Castle, Michaelston-le-Pit, Llantwit, and Llancarvan, with Simon de Raleigh, has already been mentioned under the former family. The Raleighs sprang from Raleigh by Barnstaple, and as retainers of the Earls Mareschal adopted their modified coat of "*gules* a bend fusilly *argent*," instead of the earlier bearing of "six cross crosslets."

I. HUGH de Raleigh of Raleigh received Nettlecombe from John Fitz Gilbert, mareschal of England, in the reign of Henry II. He bestowed it upon his nephew,

II. WARINE de Raleigh, whose son,

III. WARINE, was father of a third

IV. WARINE of Nettlecombe, living 1242, who married Margaret,—a deed by whom is witnessed by William de St. Quintin and others and her sons: 1, Sir Warine; 2, Simon.

V. Sir WARINE de Raleigh of Nettlecombe, 42 H. III, married Hawise, and was father of—1, Reginald, who died *s. p.*; 2, Maud, married Sir Matthew de Furneaux, connected with the Umfrevilles of Penmark; 3, Sarah, married Richard de Londres, evidently one of the Ogmores family, and therefore of kin to that Thomas de Londres, who, with the heirs of De Reigny, held three fees in Bideford of the honour of Gloucester. The male heir was

VI. SIMON de Raleigh of Nettlecombe, who married

Ela de Reigny, and held her lands in Glamorgan. They had

VI. Sir SIMON of Nettlecombe and Wrenchester, who, 21 E. I, purchased, for one hundred and twenty marks, from Henry de Gamages, the custody of the cantred of Dinas Powis, formerly belonging to Sir Milo de Reigny. Gamages was Ela's second husband, and tenant by courtesy during her life. Simon married Joan, sister and heir of Lawrence de Tort of Owknolle. She was a widow 9 E. II. They had—1, John; 2, Simon, who had the Welsh estates and his mother's lands in Somerset: all which, however, passed on his death, 21 E. II, to his nephew John.

VII. JOHN de Raleigh of Nettlecombe, who, with his brother Simon, rebelled with Thomas of Lancaster, and were fined severally £100 and £40. Fines remitted 1 Ed. III. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Bret. She survived. They had

VIII. Sir JOHN Raleigh of Nettlecombe and Wrenchester, knight of the shire for Somerset, 38 and 42 Ed. III. In 1368-9 he granted, as Sir John Raleigh of Nettlecombe, Knt., a charter of all his tenements in "Wrenchelston in Wales" to John Hiwys, rector of Nettlecombe: no doubt as a feoffee in trust upon one of his marriages. He married,—1, Maud, who died childless; and 2, Ismayn, daughter and coheir of Simon Hanaps of Gloucestershire; who died a widow, 8 Sept. 1420, having married, 2nd, Sir John Borowash or Burghersh of Ewelme, co. Oxon., where he was born 1347. He died 21 Sept. 1391. As this second marriage brought much trouble upon the descendants from the first, it will be convenient to add a few words concerning it.

Sir John was son of Sir John Burghersh, who died 30 June, 1349, by Matilda, elder daughter and coheir of Sir William de Kerdestan by Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Bacon of Essex, who died 1327.

Sir John Burghersh, husband of Ismayn, was the subject of a fraudulent attempt by Sir William Molyns, husband of Margery, a descendant of Sir Edmund Bacon by

a second wife. Sir William actually got possession of a part of the Burghersh estate, but justice finally prevailed.

By Sir John Burghersh, Ismayn had Margaret, aged fifteen in 1391, who married John Arundel of Bideford; and Matilda, heiress of Ewelme, aged twelve in 1391, who married Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, born about 1360, and died 1434. They had Alice Chaucer, born 1404, heiress of Ewelme, who was affianced in early youth to Sir John Phelip, who died when he was twelve years old. She actually married,—1st, Thomas Earl of Salisbury; and 2nd, William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had John, second duke, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, and was thus brother-in-law to Edward IV. He inherited Ewelme, and, as will be seen, had tortious possession of the Raleigh Welsh estates.

Sir John de Raleigh, the first husband of Ismayn, had by her—1, John, who succeeded, but died childless; 2, Simon; 3, Joan; and 4, Maud, eventual coheirs. Maud had the Welsh estates, which on her death (42 H. VI), childless, passed to her sister, Joan.

ix. SIMON de Raleigh of Nettlecombe and Wrenchester, on whose death, childless, the estates seem to have been parted between his two sisters. He married, first, Joan —, who died 14 H. VI; and, second, another Joan, daughter of Oliver Hiwys of Donniford, who survived her husband seventeen years. Simon died 12 March, 18 H. VI (1441-2), and Joan died before 1455.

x. JOAN de Raleigh, sister and eventual heir, was of Nettlecombe, Wrenchester, Llantwit, and Llancarvan. She married Sir John de Whellesborough, or Walesborough, or Whalesborough, in Marham-Church, co. Cornwall. They were a considerable Cornish family, and possessed Lancarfe, Treisdor, Lamelwyn, and Perran-Uthnoe; and had besides estates in Somerset, Devon, and Surrey. They bore *argent*, a fess lozengy *gules*, indicating some early feudal dependence upon the Earls Mareschal. They had—

xi. THOMAS Whellesborough of Whellesborough, Net-

tlecombe, and Wrenchester Castle, who was recognised as right heir of Simon de Raleigh. He was dead in 1482. He married Matilda or Maud, living 1482. She was a daughter of Sir William Bowes. They had—1, Elizabeth; 2, *Catherine*, who seems to have died *s. p.*

XII. ELIZABETH Whellesborough, heiress of the Cornish, Somerset, and Welsh estates. She married John Trevelyan of Trevelyan and Basil in St. Cleather, co. Cornwall, who bore *gules*, a horse *argent*, armed *or*, rising out of the sea, party per fess, wavy, *azure* and *or*. In consequence of this marriage the Trevelyans settled at Nettlecombe, and became also Glamorganshire land-owners *de jure*, though not, as will appear, for some time *de facto*. The marriage settlement is dated London, 19 July, 1452. It does not include the Welsh property, which possibly was then vested in Catherine. It appears from the Trevelyan papers, recently printed by the Camden Society, that the Duke of Suffolk, who, by descent from Ismayn Hanaps, was of kin to the Whellesboroughs, had got possession of their Welsh property. In 1463 John Trevelyan addressed the duke, pointing out that his wife, Elizabeth, was the true owner of the manors of Mighelstone and its advowson, of Lancarvan, Lantewyte, "and Wrygstone, with their appurtenances," which had always been in their blood until lately, when Alice Chaucer, the duke's mother, by the management of William, late Lord Herbert, entered upon the lands contrary to right; and he prayed the duke to consider his own estate and the poverty of Thomas Whellesborough and his heirs, though of the duke's blood, and to appoint a day to have the truth examined into, and the lands restored.

At the same time Trevelyan moved the king, who also in 1463 wrote to the duke, stating that he understood that Trevelyan had long made suit to him no longer to withhold his wife's inheritance in Wales, entailed upon her and her heirs by fine, as the heir of Sir John and Simon Raleigh, "which entail resteth to our exchequer at Cardiff." The king adds that the duke's mother

entered on the lands on the plea that her father, Thomas Chaucer, was enfeoffed of them, whereas Trevelyan can shew that he was enfeoffed only as trustee.

The letter from Edward IV seems to have produced no effect. Trevelyan (then Sir John), twenty-five years later, in 1488, addressed himself to Henry VII, relating how he had been despoiled of his lands in the time of Jasper Duke of Bedford, the king's uncle, by Sir Walter Herbert, now deceased; who, because the manors lay near his own lands, and he could not obtain them by fair means, used his great power, and feigning a title, entered upon them wrongfully, and left them to his widow, Lady Anne, now living, and a sister of Edward Stafford, Duke of Bucks. Sir John adds that he cannot prevail against such power, and prays the king's interference.

The effect of this further application was to produce a release from John Duke of Suffolk in the same year, in which he quits all claim to the "manors of Michestow, Wryncheste, Lancarvan, and Lantwit, with the advowson of Michelstow," and yields them up to John Trevelyan. Among the witnesses are John Butler, Matthew Cradock, and Maurice Butler.

From the above statements it may, perhaps, be inferred that Sir Walter Herbert, who was second son of William the great Earl of Pembroke, availed himself of Duchess Alice's shadow of a claim, through the enfeoffment of her father, to enter on the lands; intending, since Trevelyan would not sell, to secure them to the duchess, who was not likely to care for them, and thence obtain them for himself. Herbert died childless before 1488.

John Trevelyan, who so perseveringly fought for, and successfully established, his right, died in 1493, leaving

xiii. Sir JOHN Trevelyan, Knt., then aged thirty years and upwards, and who died 21 Sept. 1552, leaving

xiv. JOHN Trevelyan, then aged thirty years and upwards, and who, or his father, seems to have disposed of the estate, which a few years later appears in the possession of the Earl of Worcester. The Trevelyan muni-

ments have evidently been so carefully preserved that it is not improbable that the date and particulars of the sale may be found among them.

Of the Castle of Wrenchester, or, as the place is now called, Wrinston, "*etiam periere ruinæ*"; but the name of the family who held it in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is preserved in the adjacent seat of Cwrt-yr-Raleigh (now known as Court-yr-Alla), where the Raleighs probably resided when the circumstances of the country rendered the confinement of a castle unnecessary; and which may have been, in later times, the residence of their agent or steward.

Of Dinas Powis Castle, part of the reputed heritage of Ela de Reigny, the walls of the principal enclosure remain. They retain no traces of ornament, nor even of ashlar; but are probably of the twelfth century, and the work of Sir Milo or his immediate progenitors. The name and position of the fortress support the tradition of its having been a Welsh stronghold, where, not improbably, Jestyn and his father may have resided. It stands upon and crowns a knoll of rock in the mouth of Combe George, and besides being inconveniently small for a wealthy knight of the thirteenth century, was scarcely tenable against the improved military engines of that age, for which reasons it was probably abandoned for Wrinston.

The manors of Wrinston in Wenvoe and Michaelston-le-Pit are contiguous, forming one compact estate, and were holden under the lordship of Dinas Powis; but it is singular that this lordship or cantred, which was held by Ela and her husband, should not have been held, with the Castle, by the later Raleighs and Trevelyans. At a somewhat subsequent period Dinas Powis lordship appears as divided, one moiety being in the crown, and the other in the Herberts.

The two manors of Wrinston and Michaelston, as well as that of Llancarvan, of which Trevelyan seems to have recovered possession in 1488, were, together with West Orchard manor, the subject of a family settlement (10th

Nov. 11th Ch. I) on the marriage of Edward Lord Herbert, Earl of Glamorgan, with Lady Katherine Dormer; in which these, with many other manors elsewhere, were settled on Lord Herbert for life, with remainder to Henry, his eldest son. These, no doubt, were either sold to, or exchanged with, the Herberts by Trevelyan; and thence passed, on the marriage of the Pembroke heiress with Sir Charles Somerset, into the latter family.

What is enumerated with the above three as "Llantwit Manor," is, no doubt, West Llantwit or Llantwit-Raleigh, called also Abbot's Llantwit; and not Boverton Manor in Llantwit, which has always been annexed to the lordship of Glamorgan; and was with it sold or granted to Sir William Herbert, ancestor of the bastard branch of that family.

Llantwit-Raleigh probably was held on lease under Tewkesbury Abbey, and from its chief lords derived its name of Abbot's Llantwit; for 12 June, 15 H. VIII, Edward Stradling applied to purchase it as parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Tewkesbury; and with the application there exists, in the Augmentation Office, a confirmation (23 Eliz.) of the manor by Sir William Cecil, Knt., Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and Robert Keylway, Esq., one of the surveyors of the Court of Wards, to Edward, son of Edward Stradling, gent.

As Lord Bute includes this manor in his periodical advertisements of manor courts, he is, no doubt, now its lord; but its history after the above confirmation to Edward Stradling is not known.

The subsequent history of the manors of Wrinston, Michaelston, and West Orchard, is curious. Having been a part of the Marquis of Worcester's (Lord Glamorgan's) estate, they were given by the Parliament to Colonel Horton's brigade as a reward for their services at the battle of St. Fagan's. The brigade sold them to Colonel Philip Jones of Fonmon, who also bought up the title of the Somerset family, and so preserved them after the Restoration. Llancarvan manor is still pos-

sessed by his descendant, R. O. Jones. Michaelston belongs to Colonel Rous of Cwrt-yr-Ala, Wrinston to Mr. Jenner of Wenvoe, and West Orchard to the Rev. Mr. Rayer.

The term, "cantred of Dinas Powis," is not well defined. Does it mean the present lordship without its dependent manors? or has it a larger signification, including the whole hundred?

The family of Wallensis, or Le Walsh, whose name speaks their foreign origin, were early settlers at Llandough by Cowbridge, where they built the castle, and lie buried in the church.

Adam Waletis tests a Waleran charter, in the collection of Major Francis, of about 1200; and Henricus Wallensis an Umfreville charter of about the same date (75 D. 15). A century later, in 1302, "Dominus Johannes le Waleys, Knt.," tests a Bonville charter (75 B. 22). In the Spenser Survey of 1320, Adam Welsh held one knight's fee in Llandoch and St. Mary Church.

According to the local genealogists the descent is as follows:

I. ADAM le Walsh, lord of Llandough, contemporary with John le Wales, 25 Ed. I. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Bosnaber, and had—1, Robert; 2, Beatrice, married Aaron ap Howell vachan.

II. ROBERT le Walsh, living 20 Ed. II, bore *ermine a bend gules*. Married Ann, daughter of Robert German, and had—1, Adam; 2, Sybil, married John de St. Mary Church of co. Pembroke.

III. ADAM le Walsh, lord of Llandough and St. Mary Church, 1320. By writ dated Cardiff, 28 Oct. 1326, Adam le Walsh was ordered to raise four hundred foot soldiers for the defence of the town and castle of Cardiff. (*Writs*, ii, 453.)

The next descents are wanting, but there was a Sir SIMON Walsh, Knt., lord of Llandough, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bawson of Brigan; a ROBERT Walsh, who witnessed a Kenfig charter of 20 R. II; and another ROBERT, who lived 4 H. V and

1 H. VI. The final representatives of the name were two sisters, Gwenllian or Bettina and Elizabeth.

GWENLLIAN Walsh of Llandough, part of whose sepulchral brass remains in that church. She died 6 H. VI, 1427, having married Walter or Watkin Morton, lord of Goston and constable of Cardiff Castle, 9 H. V.

ELIZABETH Walsh of Llandough, St. Mary Church, and East Orchard, 7 H. VI, final heiress, married John de Aune or Van. Their son, Payn Van of Marcross, is said to have sold Llandough and St. Mary Church to Sir William Thomas, 22 H. VI.

No authentic pedigree of the Welsh De la Beres has been preserved. They seem to have been of Gower, where

I. Sir JOHN de la Bere was father of David and Isabel, who married Thomas Graunt.

II. Sir DAVID de la Bere, 25 E. I and 7 E. II, bore *azure* a bend *argent* cotised, between six martlets *or*. He had—1, Adam; 2, a daughter, married John Butler.

III. ADAM de la Bere of Knolston in Gower had

IV. Sir JOHN de la Bere of Weobley Castle in Gower, who had a moiety of Marcross manor. He married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Payn Turberville of Coyty, and had Elizabeth, married to Oliver St. John; and Margaret, married, first, Roger Dennis; and second, Sir Elias Bassett. The De la Bere quarterings were always used by the Lords St. John and Bolingbroke, and appear in the Bassett shield over the porch at Beauprè.

Besides these, Richard de la Bere was sheriff of Glamorgan 5 H. V; and Sir Roger was of Cheriton and Llangenydd, in Gower, about the time of Ed. III. His granddaughter and heir, Elizabeth, married David Cradoc, who thus obtained Cheriton.

The family of Le Sor seem to have settled very early upon the honour of Gloucester, in Somerset and Gloucestershire, and to have followed Fitz Hamon into Glamorgan; in whose time Robert le Sor tests a charter by R. de Haia, a Monmouthshire knight. (*New Mon.*, iv, 633.) Also John Sore had certain rights over Kelti-

gar, or Gelligarn, before the reign of Henry II. (*Ibid.*, v, 58.) There is also an early letter from Odo le Sore to the Bishop of Worcester about Hugh de Fucheroles and the church of Senedone. (*Ibid.*, iv, 71.)

In the reign of Henry II, Jordan le Sor was responsible for fifteen knights in the retinue of the Earl of Gloucester. Sir Peter le Sor is usually reputed the person who gave name to their manor of Peterston, and who built castles there and at St. Fagans. He was lord of Gelligarn, which was subinfeudated to Sir Richard Pincerna, from whom it came to Sampson de Halweia. William and Sir Robert le Sor appeared in the Register of Neath Abbey, and Alexander and Henry le Sor witness Glamorgan deeds by Peter le Sore, contemporary with Ivor Hael, in the fourteenth century. Philip le Sor tests a Bonvileston deed in 1302. (75 B. 22.)

In Somerset, William, William, and John le Sor were successive lords of Backwell, and *temp.* H. III and E. I were lords of Yatton. The heirs of John held Hardington and West Sengrave, 9 E. II. John was probably a De Clare tenant.

3 Ed. I, Isabel le Sore, Lady of Clare, held half the manor and advowson of Backwell. It was probably her sister and coheir, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John le Sore or De Lisures, who married, 1291, Sir Robert Wickham, *ob.* 1327. They are said to have sold the manor, but 47 H. VIII it was in possession of William le Sor of Backwell-le-Sor.

The Glamorgan Le Sores bore "quarterly *or* and *gules*, in the first quarter a lion (two lions) passant *azure*." Lizures bore "*or*, a chief *azure*."

The Glamorgan pedigree is very imperfect, but may be stated as follows:

Sir PETER le Sore, lord of Peterston, St. Fagans, and Gelligarn; the last being held by their tenant, Pincerna. Meyrick calls them lords of Fonmon; but this, no doubt, means of Odyn's fee in Penmark, close to Fonmon. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William le Fleming, Knt., of St. George's, who bore, in the jargon

of the local heralds, "Y Flett argent, ar Ffess asur" (*gules a fret or, a fess azure*). They had

Sir Odo le Sore, said to have given name to Odyn's Fee, a distinct manor in Penmark.

Sir JOHN le Sore, who, being son of Sir Odo, ratified the exchange, by Sampson de Halweia, of Gelligarn with Neath Abbey. John le Sor witnessed a Llancarvan deed of the thirteenth century. He was probably father of

Sir MAYO or Matho le Sore of St. Fagan's, Knt., sheriff of Glamorgan 20 Ed. III. His descendant of the same name is said to have had a feud with David ap Gwilim about the capacity of a drinking cup; and to have been besieged in Peterston Castle by Owain Glendwr, who took the place, dismantled it, and cut off Sir Mayo's head. The hill from which Owain descended upon the castle is called in consequence "Allt Owain." This final Sir Mayo was probably the last male, as Peterston escheated to the lord. He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Philip Huntley, who bore "sable ar goble argent y 3 chorn sable Rhwng y 3 pheu karwst gardant" (*argent, on a chevron gules between three stags' heads cabossed sable, three hunting horns argent, stringed or*). Sir Mayo seems to have left three daughters, coheirs,—

I. *Wenllian*, married Sir Wm. (John) Wolf of Wolf's Newton, who bore "3 wolff pais Rodri gules llew saliant or" in a border engrailed *or*; and their descendant, Barbara Wolf, married Sir Henry Seymour of Wolf Hall, whence the ducal family. In the Seymour escutcheon appear the arms of Huntley, miscalled "Le Sore of St. Fagans.

II. *Sarah*, married Howell ap Griffith, whence Lewis of Van, Llanishen, etc. Her descendants have usually quartered Le Sore, and still do so.

III. *Coheirress* of St. Fagans, married Peter le Vele, from whom came John Vele, who, by *Inq. p. Mortem*, 9 H. VI, died seized of St. Fagan's Castle and manor, and a member of the manor of Llysworney.

The Veles, who were a Gloucestershire family of Tortworth, there continued; but the St. Fagan's branch

ended in *Alice Vele*, an heiress, who married David Mathew, and had four daughters, coheirs, who seem to have sold the property. Charter L. shews that Sir Peter de Veel was in possession before 1377. St. Fagan's was sold to Dr. John Gibbon in 1578, and was for a generation or two the residence of the Lewises of Van.

For the Le Sore pedigree see Sir S. Meyrick, i, 13; *Coll. Top.*, iii, 73; v, 19, 22; Rees Meyrick, p. 41; *I. p. M.*, ii, 129; Hearne, *Liber Scacc.*, i, 161; Collinson's *Somerset*, ii, 148, 306, 320, 453, 545.

XLVI.—[*Harl. Ch. 75 A. 43.*]

Anno domini m^occc^o octavo ad festum Beati Jacobi apostoli convenit inter Dominum Thomam Abbatem de Margan et ejusdem loci conventum ex parte una et Willielmum Wronou de Bonevileston ex altera. Ita videlicet quod dicti Abbas et Conventus una cum consensu dederunt et concesserunt dicto Willielmo et heredibus suis ac suis assignatis duas acras terre arabilis in Redelond et quinque acras terre juxta vetus castrum a parte boreali de Bonevileston' in excambium septem acrarum terre dicti Willielmi quas habuit juxta Hellegogy in parte occidentali. Habendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis sive suis assignatis absque ullo impedimento sive aliqua calumpnia dictorum Abbas et Conventus vel successorum suorum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium partes prenominate presenti scripto in modum cyrographi confecto alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Roberto de Cantelou Willielmo Fraunkelyn Willielmo Thomas Mauricio le Flemeng Thoma Adam et multis aliis. [25 Julii 1308.]

(A small circular seal, impressed with a star-like device. Legend, ...WIL. I. WROI...)

XLVII.—[*Inq. p. Mortem Gilberti de Clare Com. Glouc. et Herts.*
8 Ed. II, 68, 1314-15.]

Morgan abbacia [advocatio abbacie Cisterciensis ordinis.]

XLVIII.—[*Carta Domini Willielmi de Brehaus de Relaxacione Tollneti.*] From MAJOR FRANCIS' Collection.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus de Breusa consensu heredum meorum pro salute anime mee et omnium

antecessorum et successorum meorum et pro salute anime Agnetis uxoris mee dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus plenariam perpetuam libertatem ad emendum et vendendum per totam terram meam quicquid sibi placuit ac sibi viderint utile aut necessarium libere et quiete sine omni tallagio et sine omni consuetudinario demando. Et ego et heredes mei hanc libertatem iisdem warrantizabimus in perpetuum. Et ut hac libertas rata et stabilis perseveret in perpetuum presenti scripti attestacione et sigilli mei impressione eam roboravi.

Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Penrys Domino Johanni de Vilers Henrico Scurlagio Philippo de Neth Magistro Johanne de Sweynessea Ada Curyl et aliis.

(Seal of green wax, in excellent preservation save a fragment of the upper margin. Device, a lion's head erased. Legend, ...S . DNI . WILLEMI . DE . BREUS...

The grantor of this charter appears to have been William de Braose of Gower, who succeeded his father of the same name, 19 Ed. I, and had livery of his inheritance at once. His mother had Gower in dower, but exchanged it with her son against a charge upon lands in Sussex. He married a daughter of Thomas de Moulton, usually called Aliva, but here Agnes. 14 Ed. II, 1320-1, William contracted to sell Gower to the Earl of Hereford, having previously settled it upon his own daughter, Olivia, upon her marriage with John de Mowbray, with remainder, failing the heirs of their body, to the earl. This transaction gave rise to great scandal, during which Hugh le Despencer, then in the ascendant, contrived to obtain the lordship by an enforced purchase. Of the witnesses, the Lord Robert de Penrys was of Penrice Castle in Gower; and Philip de Neth was seneschal of Gower, witnessing a Bloncaynel deed without date, in company with Penrice. John de Vilers does not appear elsewhere; but he was, no doubt, of the family of Henry de Vilers, who witnesses many Gower deeds a little earlier. Various members of the Scurlage family, of Scurlage Castle in Gower, witness Gower and Margan charters; but this is the only appearance of

Henry Curyll and John de Sweynesea. The date of this charter probably lies between 1291 and 1320.

In the Spenser Survey, 1320, the abbot of Margam held one fee in Langwith or Langewydd, therefore not extended. (Meyric, p. 23.)

XLVIII.—[75 A. 27.]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint. Frater Johannes permissione divina Episcopus Landavensis salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Cum nos actualement visitacionem nostram in dyocesi nostra excercentes religiosos viros Abbatem et Conventum de Margan Cisterciensis ordinis nostre dyocesis omnes decimas proprii laboris in parochia de Kenefeg' necnon et omnes decimas garbarum ad dictam ecclesiam de Kenefeg' et ad omnes capellas ejusdem ecclesie pertinentes ac eciam omnes decimas proprii laboris provenientes de parochia ecclesie de Novo Castro. Necnon omnes decimas garbarum cum omnibus juribus ecclesiasticis ad dictam ecclesiam de Novo Castro pertinentibus. Et omnes decimas garbarum capellarum de Lawleston et Tegestowe ex concessione et donacione religiosorum virorum Abbatis et Conventus de Teokesbur' in perpetuam firmam se optinere pretendentes ad ostendendum et exhibendum si quod pro se haberept quare hujus firmam detinebant contra jura ad certos diem et locum peremptorie fecerimus evocari qui per fratrem Thomam Benet monachum dicte domus procuratorem sufficienter constitutum ad dictos die et locu comperuerunt dicto procuratore munimenta et instrumenta quamplura occasione dicte firme nomine predictorum religiosorum virorum de Margan predicto exhibenti instanterque petente nomine dominorum suorum predictorum ut pote sufficienter et legittime munitorum ab ex animo nostro se dimitti per decretum. Nos vero super exhibit volentes plenius deliberare ad faciendum super eisdem prefato procuratori nomine dominorum suos certos diem et locum prefiximus. Quibus die et loco prefato procuratore ut prius comperente visisque instrumentis et munimentis predicte firme concessionis et plenarie discussis premissis que aliis que requirebantur in hac parte prefatos Abbatem et Conventum de Margan quo ad firmam dictarum decimarum sufficienter munitos in personam dicti procuratoris ab examine nostro dimisimus per decretum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus fecimus apponi. Datum apud Worleton x^{mo} kalendas Augusti anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} tricesimo secundo. [23 Julii 1322.]

Worleton, now Duffryn Golwch, or St. Nicholas, was long an episcopal manor and seat. A later bishop conveyed it away from the see, and it was for very many years the residence of the Button family.

XLIX.—[*Cal. Rot. Patentium*, 20 Ed. II, m. 6, 1326-7.]
Pro Abbate de Morgun de Manerio de Kenton.

Probably this patent was granted during Edward's stay at Margam, at the close of his reign and life, for the next entry, laying an embargo upon the ports, is dated "apud Morgan 4^o Novembris."

L.—*Comitatus Glamorganie Tenta apud Kaerdif die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Andree apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quarto — coram Petro de Veel Vicomite Glamorganie et Morgannok.* [FRANCIS MSS.]

Abbas Ecclesie beate Marie de Margan optulit se versus Johannem de Woledon in placito — quod acquietet dictum Abbatem de servicio quod Johannes le Flemmyng de Sancto Georgeo ab eo exigit de libero tenemento quod de prefato Johanne de Woledon tenet in Bonevylleston unde idem Johannes de Woledon qui medius est inter eos eum acquietare debet ut dicit. Et unde queritur quod pro defectu eius distringatur. Et predictus Johannes de Woledon summonitus fuit et fecit defaultum per quod preceptum fuit quod attachietur. Et ballivus respondet quod nihil habuit in balliva sua per quod attachiari potuit per quod consideratum fuit quod dictus Johannes de Woledon distringet. Et quod proclamacionem fieret in duobus plenis comitatibus quod predictus Johannes de Woledon veniret ad dictum Abbatem acquietandum de servicio quod dictus Johannes le Flemmyng ab eo exigit &c. Et ballivus respondet quod nihil habuit in balliva sua per quod distringere potuit. Et proclamacio facta fuit in duobus plenis comitatibus videlicet in comitatu tento die Lune proximo ante festum omnium Sanctorum et in comitatu tento die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Andree anno supradicto et modo solempniter vocatus et non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes de Woledon amittat servicium predicti Abbatis et a modo et — respondeat sed quod predictus Abbas predicto Johanni le Flemmyng de servicio suo decetero sit intendens et respondens. Et predictus Johannes le Woledon inde impetuum sit exclusus etc. [xxvj^{to} Nov^{ris} 1330.]

(Sigillo amisso.)

LI.—*Inq. p. Mortem Edwardi le Despenser Chivaler et Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus &c.* [49 E. III, 2nd pars, No. 46, 1375-6.]
Morgan Abbatia de.

LII.—[*Cal. Rot. Patent.* 51 E. III, m. 27, 1377.]

Quod Abbas de Morgan in Wallia possit dare Petro de Veel militi in feudo quandam placeam terre et tenementum vocatum Hosbridge in comitatu Gloucestrie in escambio pro advocacione Ecclesie de Sancto Fagano Landavensis diocesi.

LIV.—[*Harl. Chart.* 75 A. 51.]

Noverint universi legentes et audientes hanc cartam quod nos Abbas et Conventus Theokesburie conventionavimus Abbati et Conventui de Margan quod de illis viginti duobus solidis quos nobis ipsi reddunt pro Jordano de Hameledena quamdiu ipse vixerit quod de illis viginti duobus solidis post mortem ipsius Jurdani nichil omnino requiremus a domo de Margan. Set ipsa domus inperpetuum erit inde quieta et carta de Margan quam inde habemus ipsis sine omni contradictione resignabitur. Et super hoc fecimus eis cartam nostram in testimonium.

(Portions of two seals attached.)

This acknowledgment by the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury, that the fine of 22*s.* (per ann.) was to be paid to them by Margam during the life of Jurdan de Hameleden, is without date; neither is it known who Jurdan was. Jurdan or Jordan was, however, a name in use in the allied Sandford and De Cardiff families; and Hameleden has been shewn to have descended from the former family to the latter in 1197. Jurdan, therefore, may have been a De Cardiff.

LV.—[*Cal. Rot. Patent.* 1 R. II, m. 26, 1377-8b.]
 "Pro Abbate de Morgan," and 8 R. II, m. 9, "Pro Abate de Morgan in Wallia."

LVI.—*Bailliage de Bovilliston a John Denys par l'Abbé et Covent de Morgan.* [*M. B. Cart. Harl.* 75 A. 45.]

Ceste endenture faitz l'an du regne le Roi Edward tierce pus le conqueste sincquantun tesmoigne qe l'Abbe et Covent de Morgan ount graunte et a ferme baile a John Denys de Watir-

ton iiij^s et ix acris de terre deyns le fee de Bovillistoun duraunt la nonnage de John Norreis fitz et heir a John Norreis de Lache-Castel. Rendaunt chequon an duraunt la ferme susdite as avaunt diste Abbe et Covent en le feste de Seint Michel xiijs. iiij^d. saunz outre delaie. Et qe le hure qe le dist John Denys ne face la paiement de xiijs. iiij^d. chequon an al fest de Seint Michel ou deynz le quinseyme procheyn suaunt liscé (?) donqe as avaunt ditz Abbe et Covent ouste le dist John et ly forsclore de sa ferme et de tote manere action de la terre avaunt dist. En testmoinaunce de quele chose lez avaunt ditz Abbe et Covent et John a ceste endenture changablement ount mys lour seals. Don a Morgan le jour Seint Andreu le Apostle l'an susdit. [51^{or} Edward III^{me}, 30^{me} Novembre, 1377.]

John Denys was probably one of a family of that name, of Gloucestershire origin and connexion, but connected with Glamorgan. The local pedigree commences with

I. WILLIAM Denys, who married a Turberville, and had John Denys living 1st and 11th Ed. II. William probably had also a son,

II. RICHARD, who married Alison Bren or Brent, and had

III. ROGER or Hoskyn Denys, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John de la Bere. They had 1, Nicholas; 2, Richard, married Alison Berkerolles, and had Richard; 3, William, married Joan, daughter of Thomas le Eyre, and had Richard; 4, Sir Gilbert Denys, who also married an Eyre, and had William, married Alice, daughter of John Norris, lord of Sutton; 5, John Denys of Waterton by Bridgend, married Joan, daughter of Hopkin Powell Vachan, and had Sir Gilbert Denys.

IV. NICHOLAS Denys, called by others son of William Denys and Alice Norris, from whom he inherited Cantleston, Knolton, Cornellau, Brynchanswell, Nottage, Brocastle, Corndon, Sutton, and Llanvihangel,—manors which came to his daughter, Joan, by his wife, Margaret Dawbeny.

V. JOAN Denys, married William Chicheley, and had issue.

Denys bore "*azure, a bend engrailed between three pards' heads jessant fl. de lys or.*"

LVII.—[75 A. 12.]

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie justiciariis vicecomitibus senescallis receptoribus auditoribus ballivis constabulariis prepositis et omnibus aliis ministris nostris domini nostri de Oggemore in Suthwallia et eorum cuilibet salutem. Cum nos per literas nostras patentes datas sub sigillo nostro Ducatus nostri Lancastrie apud castrum nostrum de Wyndesore terciodecimo die Julii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto ob internam affectionem quam ad beatam Virginem Mariam matrem Domini nostri Jesu Christi gerimus et habemus ac pro salute et succursu anime nostre et progenitorum nostrorum quos sancta intercessione sua præ aliis mediis cum opus habuerit certissime ab omnipotente domino credimus impetrari volentes Abbathiam de Morgan in Suthwallia in honorem ipsius Beate Marie a diu fundatam et omnes possessiones ejusdem diversis libertatibus quietanciis immunitatibus et privilegiis ab incursu et gravamine aliorum dominorum magnatum et eorum ac nostrorum ministrorum quorumcunque protegi et defendi de gratia nostra speciali et ex mero motu et certa sciencia nostris concesserimus ratificaverimus approbaverimus et confirmaverimus Abbati Abbatie predictæ et ejusdem loci conventui et monachis in eadem degentibus et deo servientibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum quod ipsi dominium et terras suas inter aquas de Oggemore et Garrewe ab eo loco ubi Garrewe cadit in Oggemore usque Rotheney quantum terra sua durat in Suthwallia habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Salvis inde nobis et heredibus nostris antiqua annua feodi firma quadraginta solidorum prout antea reddere consueverunt scilicet viginti solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et viginti solidos ad Pascha pro omni servicio consuetudine et exactione et quod iidem Abbas et successores sui inter aquas predictas habeant curiam suam coram senescallis et ballivis suis apud Egliskeynwre de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas tenendam et potestatem tenendi et cognoscendi quolibet anno in eadem omnia placita tam personalia quam realia et mixta et assisas tam nove disseisine quam mortis antecessoris de quibuscumque terris et tenementis inter aquas predictas et de quibuscumque contractibus transgressionibus convencionibus titulis clameis rebus casibus et demandis inter aquas predictas contingentibus factis seu qualitercumque emergentibus et ea per querelas in eadem curia levandis et alia debita media proseguendis per summoniciones

attachiamenta districtiones ac capciones personarum per earum insufficientes et alios processus legitimos terminandis ac iusticiam et iusticia de eisdem ultimate faciendis reddendis et plenarie exequendis necnon potestatem et auctoritatem audiendi et terminandi in eadem curia coram eisdem senescallis et ballivis omnia et omnimoda felonias transgressiones et alia malefacta inter easdem aquas qualitercumque factas seu perpetratas ac omnes illos quos rebelles inter aquas predictas invenerint iustificandi imprisonandi et castigandi quousque recto stare voluerint et iusticiarii se permiserint de delictis transgressionibus criminibus et offensis que perpetraverint in hac parte et si per eosdem senescallos et ballivos se iusticiari reliquerunt tunc per Abbatem Abbacie predicte vel senescallos et ballivos predictos pro tempore existentes prisone Castri nostri de Oggemore committantur ubi eos per janitorem ejusdem absque contradictione sua recipi voluerimus quandocumque evenerint ibidem tenend' quousque iusticientur de transgressionem et iniquitate et rebellionem per eosdem perpetrato et plenam satisfactionem inde fecerint et quod per preceptum dicti Abbatis pro tempore existentis seu ejus senescallorum vel ballivorum suorum ibidem et non aliter post hujusmodi satisfactionem factam a castro et prisona predictis deliberentur quieti de aliqua prestacione solucione seu feodo preterquam de quinque denariis pro feodo janitoris castri predicti sibi pro quolibet ibidem imprisonato solvendis. Et ulterius ut iidem nunc Abbas et Conventus et successores sui Deo in ecclesia Abbacie predicte poterint in antea quicquid deservire concessimus eisdem quod ipsi et successores sui ac omnes tenentes eorum et residentes in feodo dominico et dominio eorundem inter aquas predictas decetero sint quieti de omnibus donis theoloniis auxiliis talliagiis nobis aut heredibus nostris solvendis sectis et adventibus ad comitatum hundreda turna commota commortha sessiones iusticiariorum itinerantium et aliorum commissionariorum nostrorum et alias curias nostras heredum et successorum nostrorum quorumcumque in perpetuum elemosinam imperpetuum salvis nobis et heredibus nostris quadraginta solidis annuis supradictis. Set super eosdem homines et residentes in curia Abbatis predicti et non aliter nec alibi de omnibus rebus et casibus emergentibus fiat iusticia exhibenda. Et insuper de uberiori gratia nostra dederimus concesserimus ratificaverimus et confirmaverimus predictis nunc Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in perpetuum elemosinam imperpetuum omnimoda fines amerciamenta exitus forisfactos forisfacturas et redempciones de tenentibus et residentibus supradictis vel quovismodo delinquentibus in dicta curia sua qualitercumque facta forisfacta seu emergentia et

catalla felonum et fugitivorum necnon omnimodas forisfacturas et escaetas omnium terrarum tenementorum bonorum et catalogorum eorundem tenencium dicti Abbatis et successorum suorum et aliorum residencium infra aquas supradictas felonum fugitivorum seu qualitercumque dampnatorum unacum libera piscaria in dictis aquis quantam terra sua de Oggemore se extendit. Et voluerimus quod bene liceat eisdem nunc Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis per ministros suos se in seisinam eorundem ponere et ea pacifice habere et possidere absque aliqua prosecucione nobis seu ministris nostris pro eisdem aqualiter facienda licet eadem terras tenementa possessiones bona seu catalla prius in manus nostras seu heredum nostrorum seisisa fuerint. Et insuper volentes eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis de omnibus terris et possessionibus suis securitatem facere luciolem omnimodo cartas literas patentes scripta munimenta et evidencias de omnibus terris tenementis et possessionibus suis tam per nos et progenitores nostros quam per alios quoscumque ante hec tempora facta innovaverimus ac ea et omnia et singula in eis contenta eisdem nunc Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis pro nobis et heredibus nostris approbaverimus ratificaverimus et confirmaverimus licet de hiis in presentibus expressa mencio facta non fuerit. Volentes quod si quod hiis dono et concessione nostris in aliquo prevaleat Abbas ibidem pro tempore existens effectum eorum et cujuslibet eorum habeat et eo gaudeat et utatur hiis dono confirmatione et concessione nostris in aliquo non obstante. Et ulterius concesserimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis predictis quod nec ipse Abbas nec successores sui de aliquibus libertatibus franchises quietanciis terris tenementis possessionibus sectis et privilegiis eisdem Abbati et Conventui per antea datis collatis seu per eos habitis et usitatis ratione acceptionis presentis carte nostre aqualiter excludantur vel quovismodo prejudicentur molestentur inquietentur seu graventur. Has autem donationes concessiones inonaciones confirmationes et ratificationes prefatis nunc Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis fecimus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum ad omnipotentis dei laudem et in honorem beate Marie Virginis supradicte et pro bono statu nostro dum vixerimus et salute anime nostre cum ab hac luce migraverimus et animarum omnium progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Eoquod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo seu aliquo valore premissorum seu alicujus eorundem aut de aliis donis confirmationibus ratificationibus restitutionibus et concessionibus per nos seu progenitores nostros eisdem nunc Abbati et Conventui

seu predecessoribus suis ante hec tempora factis in presente facta non existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione seu restrictione incontrarium factis in aliquo non obstante prout in literis nostris patentibus supradictis prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus superinde confectis plenius poterit apparere. Volumus ac vobis et vestrum cuilibet precipimus et mandamus quod prefatos Abbatem et Conventum et successores suos omnes donaciones concessiones innovaciones confirmaciones et ratificationes predictas literis patentibus specificè contentas habere gaudere uti et tenere pacifice quiete et in pace permittant et quilibet vestrum permittat juxta tenorem et effectum literarumstrarum patencium supradictarum. Acceciam tam vobis et cuilibet vestrum quam deputatis vestris et cujuslibet vestrum prohibemus ne vos aut aliquis vestrum dictos Abbatem et Conventum aut successores suos contra tenorem et effectum earundem literarumstrarum patencium molestetis inquietetis in aliquo seu gravetis molestet inquietet in aliquo sive gravet. Datæ sub sigillo nostro dicti Ducatus nostræ terciodecimo die Julii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto. [13 June, 1428.]

Per billam signo manuali ipsius Regis signatam signeto Aquile sigillato et de data predicta auctoritate parliamenti.

(L. S. Fragment only. Red wax.)

These are letters of H. VI to the officers of his lordship of Ogmores, referring to a charter of the twenty-sixth of his reign, sealed with his Duchy of Lancaster seal, in which he attests his affection for the Virgin Mary by granting to St. Mary of Margam the land between the rivers Ogmores and Garw, from their meeting to Rotheney, at a fee rent of 40s. He also grants to the abbot a court held at Egliskeynwyre, with certain very ample powers here set forth, including the use of the Duchy prison in Ogmores Castle. Certain liberties are also granted to the tenants, and certain fines to the abbot; free fishing in the waters, etc.

LVIII.

Nos Johannes de Obizis decretorum Doctor Anglie collector et apostolicæ sedis nuncius recepimus de domino Abbate de Morgan Landavensis diocesis vij solidos sterlingorum de procurationibus nobis debitis de anno Domini mcccc xxxvº de quibus prefatum dominum Abbatem et ejus monasterium acquietamus per presentes. Datum Londoniis sub nostro sigillo xj die mensis Julii sub anno Domini predicta &c. [1435.]

(Seal gone. Deed poll. No endorsement.)

This is the usual form of receipt from the papal collector for England, for a payment of 7*s.* for procuration fees.

LIX.—[*Escaet.* 18 *H. VI*, No. 3, 1439-40.]

Isabella nuper Comitissa Warw.—Morgan, Advocacio Abbatis.

Countess Isabel, as heiress of the De Clares, was patroness of Margam.

Harl. Charter 75 A. II is a letter by H. VI to James Lord Audley and others concerning the claim of William Morys to be abbot of Strata Florida, which mentions John abbot of Buildwas, and Thomas abbot of Margam, as visitors of the Cistercian order. Dated Shene, 3 March 21 H. VI, 1443.

LX.—[*Harl. Cart.* 75 A. 7.]

Nos frater Guillelmus Abbas Clarevallis Cisterciensis ordinis Langonensis dyocesis notum facimus universis quorum interest et interesse debet quod venerabilis co-abbas noster de Morgan sicut in nostris et antiquis ordinis nostre registris reperimus est frater Abbas et visitator immediatus ordinario jure monasteriorum de sancta Cruce de Kyrieleyson de choro sancti Benedicti et de Magiom et ad nullius jurisdictionem spectat dicta monasteria visitare seu in eorum captis loco seu vice visitaciono presidere nisi manifeste ac temeriter velit patrem Abbatum jurisdictioni contra apostolicas nostri ordinis instituto dampnabiliter derogare. In cujus rei fidele testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus appendendum contra sigillum que nostrum earum dorso imprimendum die quarta mensis Augusti anno domini millesimo cccc° quadragesimo quinto. [4 Aug. 1445.]

De Poncello.

(There remains appended the central part of a seal of the thirteenth century, with the figure of an abbot under tabernacle-work, and the legend, ...GU...ERMI ABATIS... The counter-seal is a shield of arms surmounted by a hand holding a pastoral staff. On either side, s. B. Legend, CONTRA SIGILLUM A. B...)

LXI.—[*H. C* 75, A. 46.]

Hec indentura facta inter Willielmum Abbatem Monasterii beate Marie de Margan et ejusdem loci conventum ex parte una et Howell ap Jevan ap Jankyn William ap Howell David ap Jevan ap David the et Grono ap David dew conjunc-

tim et divisim ex parte altera testatur quod predictus Abbas et Conventus unacum assensu consensu concesserunt tradiderunt et ad firmam dimiserunt predictis Howell Willielmo David et Grono et cuilibet eorum grangiam de terris cum pertinentiis suis exceptam bereariam ibidem cum pertinentiis suis ex antiquo tempore usitatam et exceptas omnimodas decimas preter solomodo decimis garbarum et exceptis etiam omnibus proficiis proventibus emolumentis curie baronis qualitercunque pertinentibus et exceptis omnimodis piscariis ubicunque ibidem ac etiam dictus Abbas et Conventus concesserunt et tradiderunt predictis Howell Willielmo David et Grono quandam parcellam terre vocatam Gamlase cum omnibus pertinentiis suis exceptis omnibus terris in manibus tenencium existencium et exceptis duabus acris terre nuper in manibus Jankyn ap Gregore usque ad ulteriorem ripam aque in parte boreali. Habendum et tenendum predictam grangiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis exceptis preexceptis et predictam parcellam terre cum pertinentiis suis prefatis Howell Willielmo David et Grono et cuilibet eorum ad terminum viginti annorum post datum presencium et mediate sequencium plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim predicti Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pro predicta grangia decem marcas sterlingorum ad terminos subscriptos videlicet quinque marcas et unum carnocum salis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et quinque marcas ad festum sanctorum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi. Reddendo etiam predicto Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pro predictam parcellam terre vocatam Gamlase quinque marcas sterlingorum sex solidos et iij denarios ad festum Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis. Et si predicti Howell Willielmus David et Grono obierunt infra terminum predictum quod absit dicta grangia cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et predicta parcella terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dicto Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus remanebunt sine aliqua contradiccione hiis indenturis non obstantibus. Et predicti Howell William David et Grono tenentes dictorum Abbatis et Conventus super feodum de Havodporth quocunque colore quesito non vexabunt molestabunt seu quocunque modo gravabunt sed si predicti tenentes super terras ferme eorum predictae transgredi contigerint tunc prepositus seu ballivus dictorum Howell William David et Grono predictis tenentes ad curiam dictorum Abbatis et Conventus de Havodporth attachiabunt et secundum qualitatem delicti per juramentum sex fide dignorum taxabuntur et predicti Abbas et Conventus medietatem amerciamencorum pro transgressione illic facta insuper dicti Howell William David et Grono predictam grangiam

tam in domibus quam in fossis clausuris reparabunt manutenebunt et sustentabunt et in fine termini predicti predictam grangiam cum pertinentiis suis computenter et sufficienter reparabunt et predictam parcellam terre cum pertinentiis suis predictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pacifice dimittent. Percipiendo maheremium sufficiens ad usum dicte grangie per visum et liberacionem forestiariorum vel aliorum quos Abbas qui pro tempore voluerit assignare. Preterea hec indentura testatur quod non licebit predictis Howell Willielmo David et Grono dictam grangiam vendere impugnare aut alienare sine licentia dictorum Abbatis et Conventus. Et si predictus annualis redditus decem marcarum quinque marcarum sex solidorum viij denariorum et unum carnocum salis a retro fuerit in parte vel in toto terminis subscriptis ex tunc bene liceat dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus super feodum dicte grangie et terre distringere et districciones sic ibidem captos abducere et asportare et penes se retinere donec de predicta annuali firma decem marcarum quinque marcarum sex solidorum viij denariorum et unum carnocum salis unacum aragiis si que fuerint plenarie satisfactum ac etiam si predictus annualis redditus decem marcarum quinque marcarum sex solidorum viij denariorum et unum carnocum salis a retro fuerit in parte vel in toto per unam quindenam post terminos superius limitatos ex tunc bene liceat predictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in predictam grangiam et predictam parcellam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis reintrare et ea pacifice retinere hiis indenturis in aliquo non obstantibus de etiam predictus conventus habebunt solacium in predicta grangia annuatim in die Sancti Theodorichi presbiteri. Et si contingat predictos Howell William David et Grono aut aliquem eorum dictam grangiam aut aliquam ejus partem vendere impugnare aut aliquem parcenarium acceptare aut alienare sine licentia dictorum Abbatis et Conventus aut feloniam committere aut dominium disclamare aut sufficiens districcio de bonis eorum super feodum dicte grangie et terre non poterit reperire ex tunc bene liceat dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in dictam grangiam et dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis intrare et ipsam pacifice retinere hac indentura in aliquo non obstante. Et nos vero predicti Abbas et Conventus dictam grangiam cum pertinentiis suis in dicta parcella terre cum pertinentiis suis exceptis preexceptis Howell Willielmo David et Grono pro nobis et successoribus nostris in modo et forma predicta durante termino supradicto ut premittitur contra omnes gentes warentizabimus et defendemus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium hujus indenture sigillo parcium pre-

dictorum alternatim sunt appensa. Data in festo Sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum decimo. [29 Sept. 1470.]

The grange of Havod-y-Porth, hereby leased for twenty years, was a well-known part of the possessions of Margam.

LXII.—[75 A. 29.]

Noverint universi per presentes me dominum Johannem Aston priorem prioratus Sancti Jacobi Bristollie recepisse et habuisse die confectionis presencium de fratre Ricardo Stradlyng celerario Monasterii de Margan' iij^{li}. sterlingorum de annuali pensione pertinente ad cenobium Monasterii de Tewk' solvenda a festo Omnium Sanctorum de quibus iij^{li}. fateor me solutum ante idem festum videlicet die Translacionis Sancti Edwardi dictosque Ricardum et conventum monasterii sui inde esse quietos per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Datum Bristoll' xii^o die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici septem post conquestum Anglie secundo. [13 Oct. 1486.]

LXIII.—[H. C. 75, A. 47.]

Hec indentura facta xix die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi octavo inter David Abbatem Monasterii beate Marie de Morgan et ejusdem loci conventus ex una parte et Germanum ap Harolde Kibo ex altera parte. Testatur abbas et conventus unanimo assensu et consensu concesserunt et ad terminum dimiserunt prefato Germano unum tenementum edificatum situatum in Listallapont vulgariter nuncupatum Puppit et quatuor decem acras terre arrabilis vocate Roffistowe quatuor acras prati in Rothismore et unam clausuram jacentem in Portmannis more in feodo de Kibor que tenementum et cetera premissa nuper fuerunt in manibus Thome ap David ap M[organ]. Habendum et tenendum predictum tenementum quatuor decem acras terre quatuor acras prati cum clausura in Portmannis more prefato Germano heredibus et assignatis suis a die confectionis presentium usque finem termini septuaginta annorum ex tunc proximo sequencium plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus triginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios solvendos in festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tantum sect' curie et *huttabil* (?) successie post quemlibet decessum cum acciderit. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus indenture remanentis cum prefato Germano sigillum conventuale dicti monasterii est appensum.

Altero vero parti remanenti cum prefatis Abbati et Conventui sigillum dicti Germani est appensum. Datum apud Morgan in domo capitulari ibidem die et anno supra dicto. [19 Julii 1516.]

Llystalybont is a manor north of Cardiff, in the hundred of Kibwr. The other names, whether of places or persons, are lost.

LXIV.—(*Harl. Ch. 75 A. 49.*)

....curie domini Johannis Abbatis de Margan ibidem tente xj die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi undecimo coram Thoma ap David ap Ho tunc ibidem senescallum.... prediacte curie inquisicio ex officio ibidem capta ad inquirendum de metis et boundis terrarum et tenementorum existentium inde in manibus Thome ap Gruff. ap David Echm vocati Pen cuith Wanlod vi per sacramentum David Dyo Llewelyn David ap Jevan ap Rees et Llewelyn ap Gruff. Goch et Richardi Hopkyns d... Grono David Dew Thome Hopkyn Jevan ap Gruff. Fohit G'wli Gruff. Hyr Thome Morgan Thome Dyo ap Yti et Jankyn ap Gruff. Hyr qui jurati et onerati dicunt per eorum sacramentum quod mete et bounde terrarum et tenementorum predictorum cum pertinentiis sunt ab angulo clausure Johannis Thury sic ultra lacum usque lether teley et sicut ducente ab illa th' lether telley usque alteram viam et ab altera via....ducente per moram ibidem vocatam Gorss' usque ad locum vocatum Talken et Henglowth et ab alta via vocata.... usque locum vocatum Gorss'....hoc loco....per....

[9 Oct. 1519.]

LXV.—(*Harl. Ch. 75, A. 48.*)

Hec indentura facta apud Morgan quarto decimo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi decimo septimo inter Johannem Gd (?) Abbatem in virginis de Morgan et ejusdem loci conventus ex parte una et David ap John ap Howel ex parte altera testatur quod predictus Abbas et Conventus tradiderunt et ad firmam dimiserunt prefato David ap John unam placeam vacuum ad edificandum molendinum fullonicum ubicunque sibi placuerit super aquam....infra precinctum tenure sue cum cursibus aquarum eidem molendino pertinentibus et aliis necessitatibus et asiamentis eidem molendino per... concesserunt prefato David unam parcellam terre vaste que vocatur Blayn maluke v... prout jacet et ducet a dicto loco Blayn maluke usque viam vocatam Blayn y Come et illa vadit usque lacunam vocatam Llyndowr cum decem acris prati montanie mensure Wallensie situati in boreali parte dicte Llyn ddwr et

sic usque viam ducentem versus monasterium de Morgan usque Pant yssa subtus Lle te y caduo et sic ducentem ab illo loco usque rivulum vocatum Malecko una cum omnibus boscis existentibus apud Blayn cova Kensigan orientali parte bosci concessi Morgano ap Thomas Robert. Habendum et tenendum predictam placeam et ad edificandum molendinum fullonicum cum cursu aquarum et aliis asiamentis eidem in pertinentibus una cum predicta parcella terre vasti et bosci sicut predictum est prefato David ap John ap Ho[well] heredibus et assignatis suis a die confeccionis presencium usque ad finem termini et per terminum octoginta annorum ex tunc proximo sequentium et plenarie complendorum post datum presencium. Reddendo inde annuatim prefatis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis viginti denarios in termino Michaelis et herietum cum acciderit videlicet unum arietem. Et ulterius licet prefatis Abbati et successoribus suis pro defectu solucionis redditus predicti distringere et districciones retinere usque dictum redditum persolutum fuerit sicut patet in *regalem indenturam* (?) Et insuper predicti Abbas et Conventus et successores sui predictam placeam ad edificandum molendinum predictum cum cursibus aquarum et suis pertinentiis una cum predicta parcella terre vasti et bosci sicut predictum est prefato David ap John heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantzabunt durante termino predicto in modo et forma predicta. In cujus rei testimonium hiis indenturis partes predicti tam sigillum commune monasterii predicti quam sigillum dicti David alternatim sunt appensa. Data in domo capitulari monasterii antedicti die loco et anno supradictis. [14 Maii 1525.]

[H. C. 75 A. 49.]

This is a copy of the court roll of John abbot of Margam, recording an *ex officio* inquisition upon the metes and bounds of their lands in the hands of Thomas Grifith ap David Ech'm at Peniarth Wanlod. (9th Oct. 1519.)

[H. C. 75 A. 48.]

Lease by Abbot John and the convent to David ap John ap Howell, of land to build a fulling mill, with water-rights, etc., also other lands. (14 May, 1525.)

G. T. C.

EPITAPH IN MARGAM CHURCH,

In Memoriam

EVANI RISE.

UPON a brass plate placed against a pier in the south aisle of Margam Church are inscribed the following Latin lines, reputed to be from the pen of Dr. Freind :

"Vos qui colitis Hubertum
Inter divos jam repertum
Cornuque quod concedens fatis
Reliquit vobis, insonatis
Latos solvite clamores
In singultus et dolores
Nam quis non tristi sonet oro
Conclamato venatore ?
Aut ubi dolor justus nisi
Ad tumultum Evani Risi
Hic per abrupta et per plana
Nec tardo pede nec spe vana
Canibus et telis egit
Onne quod in silvis degit
Hic evolavit mane puro
Et cervix ocyor et Euro
Venaticis intentus rebus
Tunc cum medius ardet Phoebus
Indefessus adhuc quando
Idem occidit venando

At vos venatum illo duce
Alia non surgetis luce
Nam mors mortalium venator
Qui ferina nunquam satur
Cursum prævertit humanum
Proh dolor ! rapuit Evantum
Nec meridies nec aurora
Vobis reddet ejus ora
Restat illi nobis flenda
Nox perpetua dormienda
Finiuit multa laude motum
In ejus vita longe notum
Reliquit equos cornu canes
Tandem quiescant ejus manes.

Evano Rise
Thomas Mansel
Servo fideli
Dominus benevolus.
P. ob. 1702."

You who Hubert do revere,
Who with saints hath now his sphere,
And that horn delight to blow,
Which he, dying, left below,
Give to your passion full relief,
Your sobs, your sorrows, and your grief.
Who would not sound with saddened
breath,
Hunter's horn at huntsman's death ?
Or where are tears so justly shed
As where our Evan Rice lies dead ?
Evan, o'er precipice and plain,
With foot ne'er slow, and cast ne'er
vain,
With dogs and weapons knew to urge
All harbourers in the woodland verge ;
Fleeter than hart or glancing hind,
His early step outstripped the wind.

Still was he found on sport intent,
When midway Phoebus' course was spent,
And still unwearied was his quest
When set Sol's splendour in the west.
O, ne'er again shall Evan's horn
Arouse our hunt at early morn !
Death, that hunter of our race,
Never satiate with his chase,
Spoiling each sport of mortal birth,
Has run our huntsman now to earth.
No light of day shall evermore
Evan to our eyes restore ;
His is night and endless sleep,
Ours the loss that now we weep.
Well, 'mid plaudits justly won,
His long course of life is run ;
Hounds, horses, horn, behind him cast,
May he rest in peace at last !

G. T. C.

Ye, who hold as patron fitting,
Hubert, now in glory sitting ;
And delight that horn in blowing,
Which he dropped when heavenward go-
ing,
Let your trumps sad music borrow ;
Change cheery whoops for sobs of sorrow.
What hunter's notes could joy be show-
ing,
While death our huntsman's mort is blow-
ing ?

And say, whose tomb demands more sigh-
ing
Than this where Evan Rice is lying.
Evan, who taught our hounds to follow
O'er mountain, plain, and valley hollow,
With swiftest foot and surest cunning,
Every beast in forest running.
He at the hour when daybreak freezes
Started swift as stags or breezes ;
Still intent pursued his hunting,
Sol's meridian blaze confronting ;

Still urged the chase, no respite needing,
 When Phœbus to his couch was speeding.
 Never again shall morning breaking
 Find him our early sport partaking.
 Death, alas! that hunter sorry,
 Ever keen for human quarry,
 Spoiling at last each hunt 'neath Heaven,
 Has run to earth our huntsman, Evan.
 Daylight beams, how bright soever,
 Shall bring his face amongst us never.

His is night's eternal sleeping,
 Ours the loss these tears are weeping.
 At length, with just renown attended,
 He his lifelong course has ended;
 Horses, hounds, and horn resigning,
 Rest be his without repining!

To Evan Rice,
 Thomas Mansel.
 To a good servant,
 A kind master.

H. S. D.

All ye who kneel at Hubert's shrine,
 Now numbered with the saints divine,
 Who love the huntsman's horn to wind,
 Which to you, dying, he resigned,
 Lift up your voice with mournful cries,
 Spare not your sobs and heartfelt sighs.
 Who lives, that would not hear with pain,
 The huntsman's summons sound in vain?
 Or where should tears more justly come
 Than here, by Evan Rice's tomb?
 His was the joy, o'er dale and hill,
 With rapid pace and huntsman's skill,
 To follow up with gun and hound
 All game on woodland to be found.
 His was the foot, than winds more fleet.
 The early breath of morn to greet;
 Nor could the sultry noon prevent
 His ardour, on the chase intent;

Still eager when the day was done,
 Untired he viewed the setting sun.
 Alas! for you his hunting's o'er;
 For you he'll lead the field no more;
 For Death, grim hunter of us all,
 Greedy of game, both great and small,
 Who every mortal's course cuts short,
 Has put a stop to Evan's sport.
 Nor shall tomorrow's coming morn
 Restore him to his friends forlorn.
 For him perpetual darkness reigns,
 For us, regret alone remains.
 Finished his life, his name descends
 Praised and respected by his friends.
 Horn, horses, hounds, all left behind,
 God grant his soul repose may find!

C. R. M. T.

All you, whoever you may be,
 Who to St. Hubert bend the knee,
 As many 've done before us;
 Who love the horn he left to blow,
 To the wide world proclaim your woe,
 And shout your grief in chorus.

With visage sad that horn you'll sound,
 For Evan Rice is gone to ground.
 In vain you whoop and holloa,
 No more he'll rise the morn to meet,
 Or brave the fierce meridian heat
 Of Phœbus (called Apollo).

He was the boy, with dog or gun,
 For every kind of sporting fun;
 Unmatched his speed and bottom;

Mountain or flat to him the same,
 Till sunset he pursued his game,
 And never failed to pot 'em.

But you won't hunt with him again,
 For Death, the hunter of all men,
 Has taken Evan from us,
 Whose greedy maw no mortal spares,
 But cuts 'em short, and nothing cares
 For Evan, John, or Thomas.

In life he was a well-known crack.
 Alas! you'll never get him back.
 Yet one thing very plain is,
 That tho' of Evan we're bereft,
 We've got his hounds and horses left,
 So peace be with his manes!

C. R. M. T.

ON THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT CIRCULAR HABITATIONS IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND,

CALLED CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, AT TY MAWR,
ON THE S.W. SIDE OF HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN.

BY THE HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P.

IN many parts of Anglesey, but particularly near Holyhead, are to be seen in rough and uncultivated districts of heathy ground, over which the plough has never passed, certain low mounds, which on examination are found to be formed of a circular wall of stones, but are now covered with turf and dwarf gorse or fern. These walls generally enclose a space of from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, with a doorway or opening always facing the south-east, and having two large upright stones about four or five feet high as door-posts. These sites of ancient habitations are usually in clusters of five or more, but at Ty Mawr on Holyhead Mountain they form a considerable village of more than fifty huts, still to be distinctly traced. These villages are usually placed in positions sheltered by rising ground from the north-west winds, and are generally protected from hostile attack by rude enclosure walls of dry masonry or by precipitous rocks. Such remains of circular habitations have, time out of mind, been called "Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod," or Irishmen's Huts; but, as Rowlands in his *Mona Antiqua* observes, this is a vulgar error, if by Gwyddelod be meant the inhabitants of Ireland, who never inhabited Anglesey so as to have left any remains of their creals and cottages behind them, seldom staying long in it: but, "if by Gwyddelod be meant the aborigines, the first inhabitants, as it is not unlikely it may, for the two words that make up that name are purely British, viz. Gwydd and Hela, i.e. wood-rangers, which was perhaps the common appellation of the aborigines, lost with us, and retained only by the Irish, then the objection falls to the ground, and the instance confirms

the conjecture that they are the remains of the first planters' habitations, while they were destroying the woods and cultivating the country."¹

In connexion with the supposed tradition that would ascribe these sites of dwellings to Irish occupants, I may refer to a very interesting memoir in the *Archæological Journal*, on the "cloghauns," or ancient habitations of a similar nature, in the County of Kerry in Ireland, by Mr. George V. Du Noyer, who states that the Rev. C. Graves, D.D., now Bishop of Limerick, informed him, during the meeting of the British Association at Dublin in 1857, "that he was acquainted with a Welsh poem of undoubted antiquity and authenticity, wherein was given a description of the earliest stone houses erected in Wales. It was stated that, in the time of Caractacus, the Welsh cut down all their great forests in order to render their country less tenable to the invading Romans; and, as they had hitherto constructed their houses of wood, when this timber failed them they adopted the Irish form of stone houses, that of the beehive, constructed of dry masonry, a mode of building hitherto unknown in Wales. This interesting record fixes the date of the Welsh cloghauns, and affords us strong evidence of the antiquity of that form of house in Ireland."²

We have also numerous vestiges of such ancient habitations in various parts of England, amongst which

¹ Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 27, ed. 1766. The Rev. W. Wynn Williams gives an account and map of a remarkable example of cyttiau at a fortified village near Porthamel, in the parish of Llanedwen, Anglesey. (*Arch. Camb.*, xiii, third series, p. 281). The internal diameter of the largest of these circular sites is 30 feet.

² *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xv, p. 22. A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. v, third series, p. 307, criticised somewhat severely the suggestion received from the learned prelate, as above stated, by Mr. Du Noyer, whose reply is given, *ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 148, where he cites as his authority the curious tale published in the Iolo MSS. by the Welsh MS. Society, entitled "The Account of Caradoc." The poem is doubtless, as Mr. Du Noyer observes, not of "undoubted antiquity;" but the description given in it of the beehive stone hut is so perfectly applicable to that of the cloghaun, that it well merits the attention of the antiquary.

may be cited a bee-hive hut to be seen in Cornwall, at Bosphrennis in the parish of Zennor,¹ as described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell; and remains in the same county, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

The circular form for their dwellings seems to have been almost universally adopted by the earliest races of men in all countries. The nomad tribes of the East, the earliest of all, formed their circular tents with a few poles, probably covered with skins before the invention of cloth made of camel's hair, removing their tents from time to time as they required fresh pasture for their flocks and herds. The savage tribes also of Africa, the wild Indians of America, the Islanders of the Pacific, the inhabitants of New Guinea, who construct circular houses on platforms over the water, like the ancient lake-dwellers on the Swiss lakes, the Esquimaux, with their ice-formed huts, and the Lapps, all adopt the circular form to this day. An ancient race of men scooped out circular domed holes in the chalk and gravel near Salisbury, covering the top with wattle and baked clay. When man in his rude state only required shelter from the heat or inclemency of the weather, the circular form was the easiest of construction, and also that best suited to resist the force of wind and rain, or even the attacks of wild beasts. The one entrance gave sufficient light, and the cooking was either conducted outside in pits, or the boiling was contrived within the hut, by means of stones, heated outside the dwelling and then placed in a raw skin filled with water, or, as civilisation gained ground, in rude earthen vessels, which, in early times, may not have been sufficiently hard and well baked to bear exposure to the open fire.

In the autumn of 1862, Mr. Albert Way being with me at Penrhos, I directed two or three of the circular huts at Ty Mawr to be cleared of the turf and stones from the fallen roof which filled the interior. On

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ix, third series, p. 120. Blight's *Churches of West Cornwall*, p. 139. *British Walls*, by Sir G. Wilkinson, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1861, p. 1.

clearing out one of the most perfect of these circular mounds, which stood somewhat apart from the other clusters of huts that extend along the flank of the mountain, we found that the interior had been divided across the centre by a line of flat stones placed upright in the ground on the floor of the hut. They were about 2 feet high and 2 inches thick ; there was a passage left in the middle, and, to the right, on entering the space inside this division, there was a square fire-place, formed on two sides by flat stones or jambs placed at right angles to the division before-mentioned, and forming the back of the fire-place. It was about 18 in. wide, and 2 ft. deep, open in front. When first discovered, it was half filled with round stones and flat pebbles about the size of the hand, which had apparently been collected from the sea-shore ; all these had undoubted marks of having been heated in the fire. There was also the appearance of great heat having been applied to the sides and back-slab of the fire-place, but we noticed no remains of charcoal or ashes mixed with the stones. On the right of the fire-place, in a niche or cavity made in the outer wall of the hut, we found some handfuls of limpet and periwinkle shells, no doubt relics of the food of the ancient inmates. A saddle-shaped quern of coarse grit, a rubbing-stone or grinder of the same grit-stone, with another of granite, were found on the floor of the hut ; also a small perforated circular stone, about one inch in diameter, of the kind usually supposed to have been whorls for spinning. A core of hard trap (figured in the supplementary notices) had the appearance of having been chipped to obtain flakes for arrow-heads ; and here and there other stones had indications of having been used as hones for sharpening celts or other instruments, or for pounding substances used as food, or breaking bones to extract the marrow. All these relics, of which representations accompany this memoir, seem to indicate a stone age of early date. No fragments of pottery or iron were found. In the other huts excavated there was no sign of any division in the centre or of any fire-place.

In the year 1830, the tenant of Ty Mawr farm, Hugh Hughes, on removing some of the large stones near the huts, found underneath them a considerable number of bronze spear-heads of different forms and sizes; also well-formed bronze celts, axe-shaped and socketed, with rings of various sizes, armlets, and many red amber beads. Representations of the most interesting of these relics accompany the present memoir.¹

The situation of the village is on the south-west slope of Holyhead Mountain, above Ty Mawr farm, and extending from the road and gate leading to the South Stack Lighthouse, about 600 yards towards the east. It is well sheltered from the north by a steep face of rock and the flank of the mountain. An accurate survey has been made by my agent, Mr. T. P. Elliott: about fifty circular huts are easily traced, as marked on the plan, but there are indications of many more which have been nearly obliterated by the cultivation of the land and by removal of the stones for building walls as fences. These dwellings are placed—some singly—some clustered together—without any regular plan; some have smaller circular rooms attached, without a separate external entrance, similar to those described as existing in the Kerry cloghauns, and supposed to have been dog-kennels: very probably the dogs for the chase were kept in them. The entrance is always facing the south-west, and some of the large upright door-posts are still standing.

The village is placed on a flat terrace of ground, about 60 yards wide on the north-east, but double that width on the south-west. An almost perpendicular cliff, about 25 feet high, defends it on the mountain side to the north. The ground falls, in several gradual slopes, towards the south, from which there is a grand view over

¹ The discovery has been noticed, *Arch. Journal*, vol. vi. p. 236, and *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 483. It deserves notice that a stone mould for casting spears and celts of similar fashion to some of those disinterred at Ty Mawr has occurred in Anglesey; it was found between Bodwrddin and Tre Ddaffydd, and is figured *Arch. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 257; *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, third series, p. 126.

Anglesey, bounded by the Carnarvonshire range of mountains, from Bardsey to Penmaen Mawr, Snowdon with its triple head towering in the centre. The sea, with the Irish coast and the Wicklow mountains frequently visible, bounds the west.

Advantage had been taken to defend the village against hostile attack from below. Each slope has terminated in small rocky ridges, which have been strengthened by a double wall of rough stones, as is common in most of the fortified places in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire; flat stones being fixed in the ground in two rows, and smaller stones built in between. On each flank of the village there is a rather steep conical rock, also with the appearance of having been strengthened by a surrounding wall at the base; and on the larger one to the west there are the remains of circular dwellings. These two mounds, thus fortified, defend each flank of the village. On the east end, where the huts cluster thickest, are two well-formed natural bastions, also strengthened by a wall, and between them a grassy slope leads to the lower terrace, apparently enabling the inhabitants, if forced from the lower slopes, to retreat under cover of these defences into the main stronghold.

There are traces moreover of a line of defence which I have noticed at Ynys Penlas, a remarkable detached rock on the shore to the south-west of the huts, by Tyn y Nant, crossing the road above Ty Mawr farm-house, and thence by the east end of the village of cyttiau, along the mountain ridge to Meini Moelion (bare or bald stones), which is indicated in the Ordnance Map as the site of ancient vestiges, and thus to the precipitous parts of the mountain with the remarkable stronghold on its summit. These traces are indicated by Mr. Elliott in the survey that accompanies this memoir. Possibly they may have some connection with the ancient approach from the shore, which is mostly hemmed in by cliffs and unapproachable rocks along the western side of Holyhead Island. The most con-

venient landing place on this part of the coast may have been at Yr Hên Borth (the Old Port) immediately below the group of hut-circles; a little farther to the south there is a small dangerous bay, shown in the Ordnance Map, and called Porth y Gwyddel. The natural landing-place on the west coast of the island, however, seems to have been at Porth Dafarch.

No one can examine the whole position without being struck with the skill evinced in the selection of this site for these habitations, and the way in which it is protected against hostile attack; particularly if we take into consideration the rude weapons of offence in those early times, before the use probably even of bows and arrows. More recent examination of the ground leads to the belief that the protecting line of defence extended from the steep cliffs above the sea, on the west, to a precipice of the mountain on the east, thus placing the village in connection with the strong fortified camp on the summit called Mur Caswallon.

I am inclined, with Mr. Rowlands, to give a very early date to these structures, and to think that the people who first inhabited these huts were not the Irish rovers, but the aboriginal race of men who first peopled Anglesey. It is, however, probable that these villages were inhabited until much later times; and, as is proved in similar habitations near the Menai examined by Mr. Wynn Williams, and noticed hereafter, were occupied by the Roman invaders in the first century.¹ The Irish, we know, made their incursions into Anglesey frequently during the third and fourth centuries, until finally driven out by Caswallon; he defeated their chief, Serigi or Serigl, who was killed at Holyhead A.D. 450. Up to the year 900, the Irish and Danes made frequent raids into Anglesey, but it does not seem certain that they ever formed a permanent settlement in the island.

It will be observed, on reference to the description of the Irish cloghauns by Mr. G. V. Du Noyer in the *Archæological Journal*, before cited, that he could never

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 209.

find any trace of a fire-place or a window. Dr. Petrie, in his *Inquiry into the Round Towers of Ireland*,¹ attributes the erection of the circular cloghauns to the Firbolg and Tuatha de Dannan tribes who inhabited the country long prior to the introduction of Christianity.

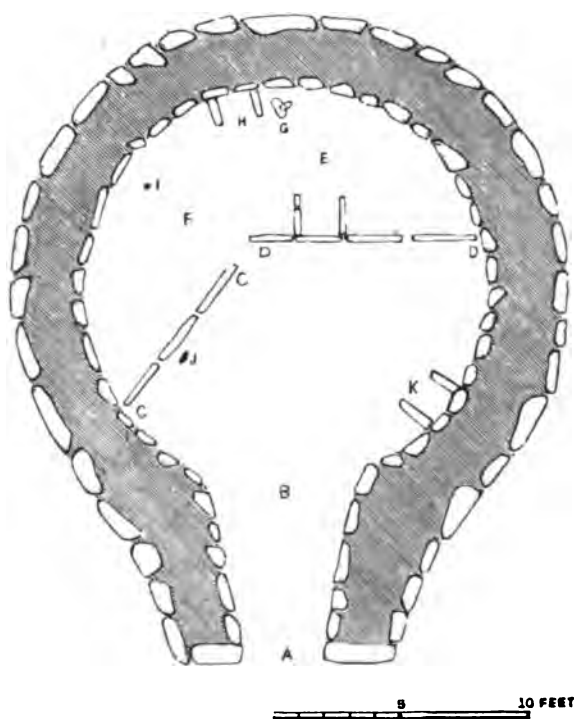
On examining the present state of the Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, it is not possible to decide with certainty whether the huts were built in bee-hive form with a stone roofing, like the Irish and Cornish huts, or covered by means of timber poles and sods over them; some persons are inclined to think, from the quantity of stones that have fallen into the huts, that they may have had stone roofs formed of slabs "stepped over," according to the technical term, or overlapping each other and forming a rudely fashioned but very durable dome.

From the small dimension of the huts—15 feet to 20 feet in diameter inside—it is hardly possible to suppose that the hut opened in 1862, with a division in the centre, could have been used as a dwelling-house; and, from the absence of any appearance of a division or of a fire-place, in the others, I am inclined to think that they may have used certain huts set apart for cooking—as do at the present time the negroes in Jamaica, who always have huts separate. It has been lately stated that "the negro never cooks in his hut; his fire-place is in the open air, close to his hut; or he has a small kitchen as an outbuilding in his yard."² The gipsy also has his fire outside the tent.

Tylor, in his *Early History of Mankind*, p. 262, informs us that the Assinaboins, or stone-boilers, dig a hole in the ground, take a piece of raw hide and press it down to the sides of the hole, and fill it with water: they then make a number of stones red-hot in a fire close by, the meat is put into the water, and hot stones

¹ *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, anterior to the Norman Invasion, pp.124, 126. See also Dr. Petrie's *Essay on the Ancient Military Architecture of Ireland*, where the mode of construction used by the earlier colonists is described.

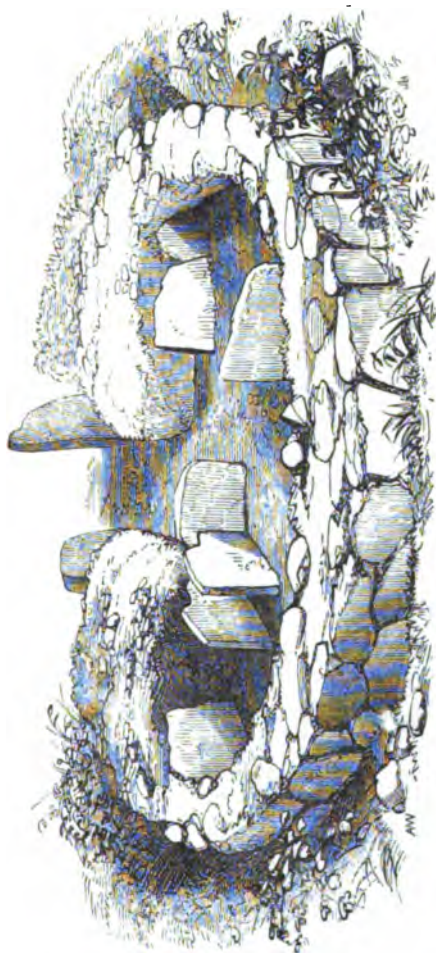
² *The Times*, April 12, 1866.



GROUND-PLAN OF A HUT CIRCLE AT TY MAWR, EXCAVATED IN OCTOBER 1862.

A. Door-posts and Entrance, width 3 ft. B. Passage into the hut, width 6 ft. C C, and D D. Partitions of upright Slabs. E. Cooking Chamber and Fireplace. F. Chamber, at the corner of which lay a Grinding Stone, G, near a Fireplace, as supposed, H; also a Spindle whorl, I. J. A second Grinding Stone. K. Supposed Fireplace.

(From measurements by Mr. T. P. Elliott, of Penrhos.)



HUT-CIRCLE. ONE OF THE CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, AT TY MAWR, ON HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN; ON THE ESTATES OF THE

HON. W. O. STANLEY.

(Excavated in 1862.)

dropped in until it is boiled. In Ossian's *Fingal* we read:—"It was on Cromla's shaggy side that Douglas placed the deer, the early fortune of the chase. Before the heroes left the hill, a hundred youths collect the heath; ten heroes blow the fire; three hundred chuse the polished stones." This passage is thus explained in a note by M'Pherson:—"The ancient manner of preparing feasts after hunting is handed down by tradition. A pit lined with smooth stones was made; near it stood a heap of flat stones of the flint kind. The stones as well as the pit were properly heated with heather; they then laid the venison at the bottom, and a stratum of stones above it, and this they did alternately until the pit was full; the whole was then covered with heath to confine the steam."¹

It is almost useless to multiply instances, such as the mode by which the South Sea Islanders and other nations cook their pigs and animal food.²

The peculiar form of fire-place discovered in the hut at Ty Mawr, the round and flat stones half filling it, large heaps of stones outside the hut, all bearing marks of having been intensely heated in fire—just those which would be used for stone-boiling or cooking in pits—would point out that such had been the custom of cooking their food practised by the early inhabitants of these huts. If we consider the small size of the dwellings, and if, like the Irish and Cornish huts, they had no aperture at the top, it would have been almost impossible for the inmates, without suffocation, to have made a fire inside of wood, heath, or gorse. We may, therefore, conclude that the larger animals were cooked in pits outside, but that shell-fish, or small portions, were boiled or roasted on hot stones, and that such grain as they possessed was roasted and ground by the querns, inside the dwelling.

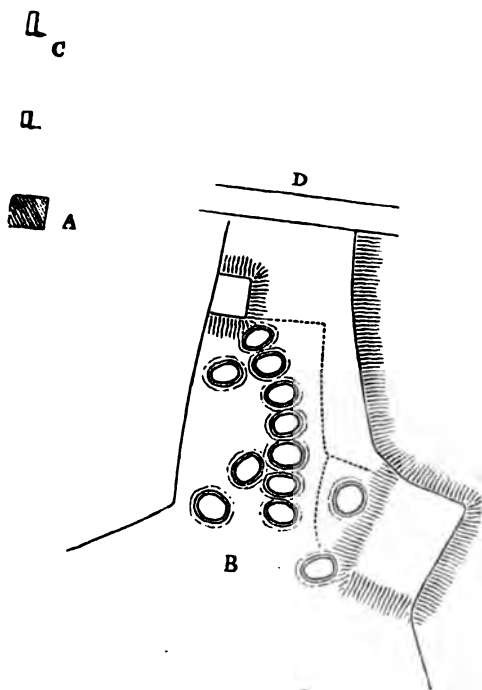
¹ The "milk stones," described by Sir C. Jervoise, Bart., *Arch. Journal*, vol. xx, p. 371, may be vestiges of some similar practice amongst the ancient inhabitants of Hampshire.

² See Sir J. Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, p. 380, and Tylor's *Early History of Mankind*, p. 266, etc.

The remains of four of these clusters of huts are or were to be seen near Holyhead; namely, the one here described at Ty Mawr; another, at Porth Namarch (Ordnance Map), on the north-east side of the mountain, now destroyed by the extensive quarries for the Breakwater; and a rather large colony at Ynys Llyrad (Island by the Ford), on the Anglesey side of the Penrhos river, halfway between the Stanley embankment and the Four-mile Bridge. This island at high water is quite surrounded by the sea, and two hundred years ago it was the only approach to the Island of Holyhead at low water, by crossing the ford below to the Mill Island, on the Holyhead side of the stream. There is a small steep conical island near the shore below Ty Mawr, called Ynys Penlas or Benlas, or Ynys Swyddog (Soldiers' Island). It bears the appearance of having been used as a fortified post, and, from the large number of loose stones which have been collected at the top, may afterwards have been a cairn or burial-place, or perhaps a watch-post for fire-signals to warn the Ty Mawr village of hostile attacks. There is also the appearance of a small cluster of huts at Plas, in lower ground, about half-a-mile to the south of that place, but recent cultivation has nearly obliterated all the circles. There seem here to have been huts both of square and circular form; this ancient village has been strongly protected by natural ravines and by stone walls. Here also are two large upright stones, or Meini-hirion, about 11 feet high. Tradition says that "a large coffin" was found between them, composed of several flat stones, and enclosing remains of bones, with spear-heads and arrow-heads, but I am unable to obtain accurate evidence of the facts.

If we suppose all those four villages to have been inhabited at the same time, giving five persons to a family or hut, and that there were 200 huts, we should have a large population for so small a district; probably at that time proximity to the sea gave the means of subsistence, and the interior of Anglesey was dense forest, bog, and waste land, when the Romans invaded it.

That the bronze weapons found in the huts at Ty Mawr, being objects mostly of Irish type, should be regarded as a convincing proof that they were inhabited by the Irish rovers, may, I think, admit of a doubt. The discovery might be explained (as they were all found in a heap in one spot) by the conjecture that they were the spoils of the Irish after some defeat—perhaps that of Serigi or Serigl, the Hibernian chieftain slain about the year 443, at Holyhead, by Caswallon Law Hir. Still we must remember that moulds, both of stone and bronze, have been found in Anglesey for casting spear-heads and celts of the same forms as these found at Ty Mawr.¹ The relics, however, there brought to light seem to belong unquestionably to a much earlier period than the onslaught on Mona by Serigi.



Group of Hut-circles at Plas.—A. Farmhouse at Plas. B. Hut-circles and Earthworks. C. Erect Stones or Meini-hirion; height, 11 ft. D. Road to Holyhead.

¹ See *Arch. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 257; vol. vi, p. 358. *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, third series, p. 126.

On the summit of Holyhead Mountain are the remains of a wall of defence, composed of very large unhewn stones, and from 10 to 15 feet high, in places where the natural face of the rock is not sufficiently precipitous. It has a well-constructed and defended entrance facing the south-east. The wall is now called Mur Caswallon. It enclosed a space of sixty or more acres, marked in the Ordnance Map as *Caer Gybi*, and probably was the place of refuge against invaders, the cattle being driven up there for safety. The Romans may have used it, as ten or twelve gold coins of Constantine were found on the east side of the fortress, about 1820, by a person digging turf. Several other vestiges of the Romans have been found from time to time near Holyhead. In 1843 more than three hundred small Roman coins were found in an urn under a large stone in a field adjacent to the cromlech at Tref Arthur, about two miles south-east of Holyhead. The hoard included coins of Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Posthumus the elder.¹ At Penrhos, in 1852, a small brass coin of Constantine was found a foot below the surface of the ground. The reverse—two armed soldiers with helmets and spears, each with a trophy before him—*TRS.* and *GLORIA EXERCITUS*—denotes that the coin was struck at Treves in honour of the victorious army.

Just below Ty Mawr, at Pen y Bonc, a necklace was found in a rock-grave. It is more fully noticed and figured hereafter.

The Rev. W. Wynn Williams has examined and described several circular habitations and fortified places near the Menai.² One, at Porthamel, on the top of a limestone rock, is defended by a wall, through which there is a well-defined entrance; within are sixteen or seventeen circular huts or foundations; another group exists near Llangeinwen.³ All these habitations and

¹ They were sent for examination to the Archæological Institute by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, June 23, 1845. *Arch. Journal*, vol. ii, p. 270.

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 209.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ix, third series, p. 278.

camps have certainly been used by the Romans, as coins and Samian pottery are found on excavation. It is highly probable that the Romans took advantage of these fortified villages to shelter and defend themselves from the natives after their battle on crossing the Menai Straits. Probably the island was held in subjection by small detachments on the Menai, also at Holyhead and its neighbourhood close to the sea. No remains, that I have heard of, are found of any villa or permanent abode. A Roman road crosses Anglesey from Porthamel to Holyhead, by Four-mile Bridge, near to which is *Caer Helen*, a Roman camp. It is believed that the Romans worked the *Amlwch* copper mines. Old workings have been found, and stone boulders from the sea shore, now in the British Museum, for breaking the rock. It is probable that the miners lighted fires of brushwood; when the rock was heated, they threw water upon it, and with these rude stone mauls detached the ore. The only object of metal known to me as having been found is a small pointed piece of bronze obtained in old workings at *Llandudno*; it was sent to me by Lady *Erskine* of *Pwllcrochan*, near *Conway*, and was exhibited by her permission at a meeting of the *Archæological Institute* in 1850.¹

The Romans brought no doubt a certain amount of civilisation with them; but in ancient records we read that after the Romans left the country, the Druids returned to *Mona*, and exercised their Pagan rites, when driven by the early dawn of Christianity from other parts of Britain. In the fourth, or, as some believe, at the close of the sixth century, *St. Cybi* was established at Holyhead,²

¹ Possibly the end or tip of a small ingot. See notices of this and other relics of metallurgical operations in North Wales (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. vii, p. 68). In the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London, there is a stone maul from the Old Mine, *Nant-yr-Arian*, *Aberystwith*; also a number of stones with shallow basins, and "buckering" stones, for pounding ore. These are from ancient workings in *Cardiganshire*; such rude mining implements are noticed, *Arch. Camb.*, xiii, third series, 290.

² Professor *Rees* (*Welsh Saints*, p. 266), and Mr. *Wakeman* (notes on the life of *St. Cybi*, *Cambro-British Saints*, edit. by Mr. *Rees*,

with certain anchorites, who may probably have founded the numerous chapelries and places of pilgrimage—Capel y Llochwyd near the top of the mountain, towards the precipitous northern side of the island,¹ Capel y Gorlas, near the celebrated spring known as Ffynnon y Gorlas, a mile west of Holyhead, Llan Saint Ffraid on the tumulus at Towyn y Capel, and Capel Gwyngena, or Gwrgeneu.²

Welsh MS. Soc.) agree in giving the close of the sixth century as the time when St. Cybi lived. This subject is not free from obscurity; he is supposed by others to have flourished about 369 (?). See Mr. Duffus Hardy's *Materials relating to the History of Britain*, vol. i, part i, part 1, p. 37, *Vita S. Kebii, Menevensis Episcopi*. Tanner and other writers assign 380 as the date when he founded a monastery at Holyhead or Caer Guby. See Dugdale's *Mon. Aug.*, edit. Caley, vol. vi, p. 1475; and *Mona Mediæva*, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ix, third series, p. 1, where an interesting account of Holyhead is given by Mr. Longueville Jones. A life of St. Cybi, who was of Cornish origin, has been compiled by the Rev. J. Adams, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornw.*, vol. ii, p. 314.

¹ The site of Capel y Llochwyd (Loch, a nook or narrow place, gwydd, wild untilled wilderness) is now marked by a heap of shapeless ruins. Not far distant there is a remarkable precipitous gully, or crevice, through which a dangerous path descends to a spring of fresh water near the shore. The spot is indicated in Speed's Map, 1610—"Chap. Yloughwid." Amongst many wild traditions connected with this singular place may be mentioned that of a gold image of a female, with one arm, concealed amongst the ruins of the chapel; to this popular fable very probably the total overturning of the remains of the little building may have been due. No trace of wall can now be recognised. The deep crevice in the cliff may have served for escape or for secret access from the sea to the great fortress on Holyhead Mountain, to which it might form a sort of covered postern. Moreover, the remarkable supply of fresh water to be thus obtained could not fail, in times of extremity, to be of much value either to the anchorite or to the occupant of Mur Caswallon. Mr. J. Lloyd, friend and companion of Pennant, describes a huge heap of stones called "Arffedoged y Gawres," seen by him on the hill near Capel y Llochwyd. *Hist. of Mona*, by Angharad Llwyd, p. 208.

² Professor Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 23) mentions as children of Pawl Hên, or Paulinus, Gwyngeneu, to whom, as he states, the place of that name near Holyhead was dedicated, and Gwenfaen, a daughter, foundress of Rhoscolyn, Anglesey. In an old document, *z. Edw. IV.*, we find "Gwainfain," the ancient name doubtless of Rhoscolyn. The site of Capel Gwyngena is supposed to be in the northern part of Rhoscolyn parish, and a little to the east of Porth y Capel.

The singular burial mound at Towyn y Capel, on the margin of a little bay on the western shore of Holyhead Island, has been described in the *Archæological Journal* in 1846.¹ The large number of skeletons there accumulated in four or five successive tiers, and being, it is believed, those of adult males, suggested the inference that they were the remains of combatants there slain in some deadly conflict. There were, however, the remains of children in the upper part of the mound in the sand, not in cists. It was stated that the corpses had been deposited in rude stone cists, not in parallel rows, but converging towards the centre of the mound. It is desirable to correct the erroneous impression thus formerly entertained in regard to the interment. The mound, having subsequently become breached by violence of storms, has wholly perished, and the graves have from time to time been seen on all its sides. They may have been about four hundred in number. The bodies had all been placed with the heads towards the west.

With regard to these early habitations of man, of which I have endeavoured to describe so remarkable an example in the foregoing observations, nothing is more difficult than to attempt to fix a date. At Ty Mawr we find only the rudest form of stone implements for the purpose of crushing grain and preparing food, and the remains of shell-fish; also bronze weapons with ornaments concealed in a heap under a stone, which is by no means an unusual circumstance.

The only guide that we have to approximate to the age when these early habitations may have been occu-

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iii, p. 226. In the map engraved by Hondius, 1610, and given by Speed, this remarkable spot is shown as "Llan-sanfraid," namely, church of St. Bride, to whom doubtless the small oratory on the summit of the sepulchral mound was dedicated. A ground plan of the tumulus and foundation of the chapel, now wholly destroyed, is given (*Arch. Journ. ut supra*, p. 228). A view of the west side, shewing the stone cists, may there be found. The remarkable deposit in the mound called Crûg Lâs, on Malldraeth Marsh, Anglesey, excavated in 1865 by the Rev. H. Pritchard, appeared to consist of six or eight tiers of human bodies, but not enclosed in cists (*Arch. Camb.*, xi, third ser., p. 196).

pied, will be the nature and substance of the articles found on excavation. We may thus divide the periods. First, the rudest form of stone implements almost entirely used for crushing or pounding food, with a total absence of any sort of pottery or weapons of offence. Next we have rude remains of pottery, bronze and stone weapons, with flint arrow-heads, by their form adapted for the defence of man against hostile attacks of man, and also for the destruction of savage beasts or the larger animals for food.

At a later period we find, in the pit-dwellings explored by Mr. Stevens at Fisherton, near Salisbury, in the caves of the south of France, and in the Pfahlbauten of the Lakes of Switzerland, a somewhat higher state of civilisation; pottery with some attempt at ornament and colouring, rude drawings of animals on bones, nets, also twine, needles for sewing, barbed arrow and spear-heads, very similar to those still used by the Esquimaux, or the South Sea Islanders. Yet, in the vestiges near Salisbury, the relics of the Lake-dwellers in Switzerland, or in those of the inhabitants of the caves in France, we do not recognise weapons of war.

In many of these early habitations in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, there is all the appearance of successive occupation, more particularly exemplified in the recent excavations of ancient subterraneous structures by Mr. S. Laing in Caithness, the lowest portion of which exhibits the features of the Cyttiau in Wales, such as rude stone implements and remains of shellfish.

We may, I think, surely place the probable occupation of these Holyhead Island habitations in the earliest of these periods.

With these few remarks, I must leave this interesting question to be solved by others more experienced and more learned than myself.

NOTICES OF RELICS FOUND IN AND NEAR ANCIENT CIRCULAR
HABITATIONS EXPLORED BY THE HON. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.,
IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

THE vestiges of habitations of the early occupants of the British Islands present possibly a greater amount of instructive evidence than any other class of prehistoric remains, with the exception only of sepulchral depositories. They have, however, been little appreciated; it is only in very recent times that circular hut foundations, pit-dwellings, the subterranean structures also that abound in many districts of our country, where such traces of its ancient inhabitants have not been effaced by the progress of agriculture and improvement, have at length been systematically investigated.

The explorations in Somerset by the Rev. F. Warre and the late Mr. Atkins, those also carried out in Cornwall by Mr. Blight, and in Ireland by Mr. Du Noyer, whose account of cloghauns in Kerry called our attention first to that remarkable class of Irish remains, may be cited amongst the most instructive contributions to the history of the early races. In the memoirs by Sir Gardner Wilkinson on constructive peculiarities and other questions of great interest regarding such early British structures, especially in the western counties, much valuable information will be found in regard to the circular dwellings that still may be traced in abundance in Wales.¹ In North Britain we recall with gratification the exertions of our lamented friend Mr. Rhind, of Mr. Stuart also, and Mr. G. Petrie, with other diligent fellow labourers in North Britain, and more especially the investigations by Capt. Thomas, R.N., of the beehive houses,² or *bothan*, in Harris, Lewis, and

¹ See especially a memoir on Ancient British Walls, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1861, p. 1. Hut-circles occur very frequently on Dartmoor, as shewn in Mr. Rowe's perambulation of that district.

² Notices of beehive houses in Harris and Lewis, and in Uig (*Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. iii, p. 127, plates x to xvii. The *bothan*

Uig, in which the primitive type of dwelling, with its domed roof formed of stones "stepped over," and covered with turf, or with a rudely constructed timber roof, closed over likewise with sods, has been retained to our own times. There, indeed, may be found, still used as the summer abode of the hardy islander, the perfect counterpart of the cyttiau of which the ruined sites are to be seen abundantly in Anglesey and North Wales, and also in many other parts of Great Britain.

Having been so fortunate as to witness the examination of the hut-circles on Holyhead Mountain, the lively interest with which I have followed Mr. Stanley's researches enhances the gratification that I feel in offering a few remarks on certain ancient relics discovered at Ty Mawr, as related in the foregoing memoir. The excavation carried out in the autumn of 1862 was comparatively unproductive as regards the relics brought to light, which are inferior in variety and interest to those, hereafter noticed, previously obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. It is remarkable that no trace of metal, no weapon or personal ornament was noticed in the more recent explorations; they were, however, repaid by the suggestive evidence that we obtained regarding the internal arrangements of such primitive dwellings, and the daily life of their occupants. It must be remembered that the mere rudiments only of the hut circles had been spared, concealed in shapeless hillocks that had long served as stores of material for any required purpose, in preference to the more laborious resource of quarrying stone on the adjacent mountain. I was assured by the old tenant, Hugh Hughes, that he well remembered the circular walls of some of the cyttiau standing as high as his shoulder; they had been heedlessly demolished to form the adjacent fences on the farm, to which he came in 1814.

measure about 8 or 10 feet internal diameter; the construction seems to be the same as that of the Cambrian cyttiau. They occur as single huts, and also in groups of several clustered chambers, as likewise in co. Kerry.

It is to be regretted that many cyttiau have been destroyed in the course of modern improvements, without observation of their contents or construction. In a *History of Anglesey*, a supplement to Rowlands' *Mona*, 1775, p. 20, it is observed of earthen hillocks entrenched around and called by the natives "Cwtia Gwyddelod, i.e., the Irishman's Cottages," that "the most remarkable are in a wood near Llygwy, the property of Lord Boston." In a notice of an inscribed slab at Penrhos Llugwy (*Arch. Camb.*, x, third ser., p. 106) Lord Boston mentions "a British temple and fortress in the extreme end of Llugwy Wood, near the ruined chapel," as some of the most interesting remains in Anglesey, and not noticed by Rowlands. He describes also, as having existed there within his recollection, mounds more than 40 ft. in circumference, entirely composed of stones such as a man could carry, at the bottom of Llugwy Rock, and called in Welsh, "The graves of the Irishmen." These mounds were destroyed when the slope of the hill was taken into cultivation about 1825; no relics were noticed as having been found, nor was any interment brought to light. Many like instances might doubtless be recorded, in which the archæologist has to regret the removal of such vestiges, without scientific observation, such as that which Mr. Stanley sought to carry out in the excavations on Holyhead Mountain.

The first remarkable relic disinterred in Mr. Stanley's explorations at Ty Mawr was one of the primitive stone appliances supposed to have been used for triturating grain (fig. 1); it lay in the part of the dwelling that appeared to have been a cooking-place, and consisted of a slab of coarse-grained stone, possibly the mill-stone grit obtained near Bodorgan in Anglesey; it measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., the greatest thickness being about 5 in. Its upper surface was considerably hollowed away in the course of grinding; an oval rubber, measuring 12 by 5 in., flat on one face and convex on the other, lay near it. A second similar "runner" or grinding-stone, of granite, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. was subsequently found.

The simplest and doubtless most ancient mode of preparing any grain for food was by crushing it, probably after being parched, between two stones; convenience must soon have suggested that the lower stone should be formed with a concave surface, so that the grain might not escape, and that the muller should be so shaped as to be readily held and passed backwards and forwards by the hands. It is obvious that the surface of the under stone would become gradually concave in the course of trituration.

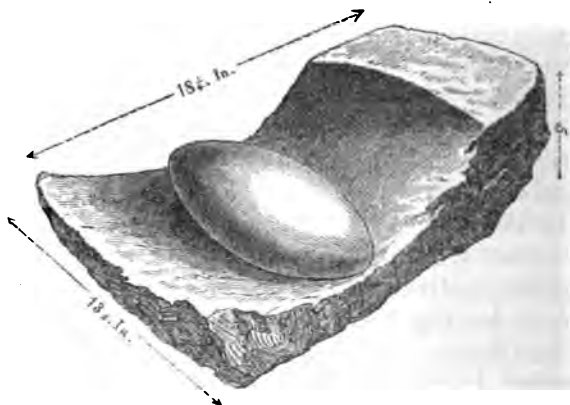


Fig. 1. Grinding Stone and Muller found in a Hut circle, Ty Mawr.

It has been truly observed by Sir W. R. Wilde, in reference to such a primitive appliance, that, "when we consider the immense length of time that all nations, acquainted with the use of corn, have known how to work the rotary quern, this must be indeed an implement of extreme antiquity."¹ It were of no slight interest if we could ascertain what were the earliest cereals

¹ *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, Stone Materials, p. 104, where an example of a similar kind of grain-rubber is figured; it is of sandstone, measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches, and has a singular perforation at the side. There are other specimens in the museum at Dublin. I am indebted to Mr. Shirley for a notice of such "saddle-shaped" grain-crushers of larger dimensions, found in Ireland, measuring in length from 30 inches to about 3 feet. They occur likewise in N. Britain. See *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 395.

cultivated in Anglesey, and ground for the food of the occupants of the cyttiau under consideration.¹

Some examples of "grain-crushers" resembling that found at Ty Mawr have occurred in Anglesey. One, of precisely similar fashion, was exhibited at the Bangor meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams; it is figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.² The two portions of this ob-

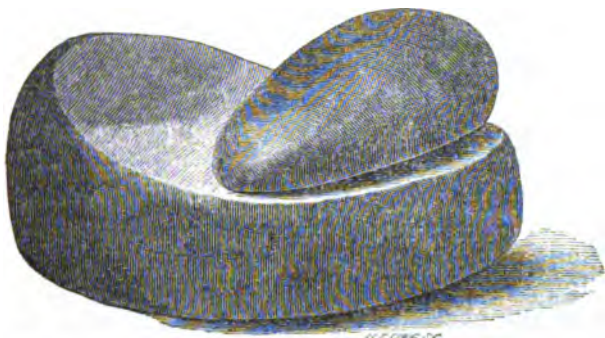


Fig. 2. Grain-crusher found at Tre-ifu, Anglesey. Length, lower Stone, 19 ins.; Rubber, 16½ ins.

ject were found together in a wall on the land of Tre-ifu, near the River Braint in Anglesey (fig. 2); this

¹ It is asserted that wheat, and probably also oats and rye, were cultivated in Ireland long before the Christian era. See Dr. O'Donovan's Essay on the Antiquity of Corn in Ireland; *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i, p. 108.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd ser., vi, p. 376; vii, p. 40, 157. See at p. 245, *ib.*, a letter relating to this "grain-crusher" by Professor Babington, who states that he had obtained, at Anglesey Abbey in the fens of Cambridgeshire, a similar pair of stones, now in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; they are very rude, and show no attempt at finish, although well-fitted for the required purpose. He believed that Mr. Wynn Williams' specimen and this found in Cambridgeshire were the only examples of this type that had been noticed in Great Britain; but he refers to similar crushers in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. In the exploration of subterranean chambers at Treveneague, in the parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, as related by Mr. J. T. Blight, amongst pottery and various relics there was a piece of fine-grained granite, measuring 13½ in. by 5¼ in., rubbed down on one of its faces evidently by a muller. It is of the same class of grain-crushers as those found at Ty Mawr and Tre-ifu. A rounded stone of the same material, diameter 4½ in., with a small depression

wall on one side forms the boundary of a village or group or cyttiau. Mr. Williams had found no other perfect specimen; but he possesses not less than sixteen portions of the lower stones, and eleven of the rubbers, some of them adapted for grain-crushers of larger size than that above-mentioned, the dimensions of which are as follows:—Lower stone, length 19 in., breadth 13 in., thickness 8 in.; upper stone, length $16\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., thickness $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. This last is carefully tapered, both ends alike. On one of the broken lower stones there is a shallow cavity, width 5 in., which may have been intended to receive the flour. Mr. Wynn Williams observes that he does not consider these “grain-crushers” to have been the most primitive appliances used in preparing cereal food; he is disposed to consider the simple mortars, that are of more rude workmanship, as having been the first means used for pounding grain. Of these he possesses many specimens, found in the parish of Llangeinwen and other parts of Anglesey; they measure from 12 to 2 in. in diameter.¹

These relics of the occupants of Mona at a remote

on each side, was also found. Similar relics have occurred in other places in Cornwall, and they are supposed to have been used in crushing grain. *Trans. Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, 1867, where both the relics above noticed are figured. Mr. Blight gives a very curious grain-crusher of granite, a rude shallow basin, found in a barrow, Boscawen-ûn Circle. (*Churches of West Cornwall*, p. 128.) Compare the supposed grain-crusher found on Trewavas Head, Cornwall. (*Arch. Camb.*, xiii, third series, p. 341). Mr. Wynn Williams describes also several peculiar querns, one of which is much ornamented, found at Rhyddgaer, and in the parish of Llanidan, Anglesey. (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, third ser., p. 38.)

¹ Letter from Rev. Wynn Williams, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. viii, third series, p. 157. See also his account of circular foundations at Tan ben y Cevn, Llanidan, Anglesey, *ib.*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 209. Roman vestiges have there occurred repeatedly. A “saddle-quern” resembling that found at Ty Mawr, was sent to the museum of the Archæological Institute at the Hull meeting, 1867. It was found in the East Riding. Grinding-stones of similar fashion occur on the sites of Pfahlbauten in the Swiss Lakes. See Mr. Lee’s translation of Dr. Keller’s memoirs on those remarkable vestiges, p. 25. Compare examples amongst German antiquities; a granite “Handmühle” found in Saxony, *Wagener, Handbuch*, fig. 117; *Klemm*, taf. 1. *Lindenschmit*, *Alterth.* ii, Heft 8, taf. 1.

period are highly curious. It is almost unnecessary to remind our readers that similar crushing-stones have been used, and are still employed amongst uncivilised tribes in various parts of the world.¹ The comparison of these appliances, especially such as have been obtained by recent explorers in Africa, in South America also, and elsewhere, appears to confirm the supposition that oblong slabs and mullers, of the fashion of those found at Ty Mawr and in Anglesey, were actually corn-crushers. I cannot, however, close this notice of what may be familiarly designated "saddle querns," without adverting to the notion that they may have been employed for a very different purpose, namely, in dressing the skins of animals. In default of evidence regarding the operations in this and other mechanical arts in early times, the suggestion, for which I am indebted to one of

¹ Objects of the like description were in the Egyptian collection at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, namely, examples of the grinding-stones and mullers used by the Soudan Negroes. These are now at the British Museum, the collection having been presented by the Viceroy. In the Christy Museum may be seen a specimen from Natal. Niebuhr describes a similar appliance for grinding millet used by sailors in the vessel that conveyed him from Sidda; *Descr. de l'Arab.*, p. 45. Dr. Livingstone gives a description of the mealing-stones and corn-crushers of granite, syenite, etc., used by savage tribes in Africa; *Expedition to the Zambesi*, p. 543. Sir S. Baker also thus quaintly notices the apparatus: "I must have swallowed a good-sized mill² stone since I have been in Africa in the shape of grit rubbed from the mootraka, or grinding-stone. The mootraka, when new, is a large flat stone weighing about 40 lbs. Upon this the corn is ground by being rubbed with a cylindrical stone with both hands. After a few months' use half of the grinding-stone disappears, the grit being mixed with the flour; thus the grinding-stone is actually eaten. No wonder that hearts become stony in this country." *The Albert Nyanza*, vol. i, p. 65. The Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., Hon. Sec. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, informs me that, in a recent journey to South America, he found the triturating stone used not only among the Indians, but among the inhabitants of Spanish origin. It was in full work for bruising maize, whether raw or boiled, at Santiago. In the latter case a paste is formed, which is worked into thin paste like the Scotch oatcake. Dr. Hume brought home a grinding slab and its rubber from Lota, 283 miles south of Valparaiso. Examples from N. America may be seen in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, where is also a saddle-quern from the pit-dwellings near that city.

our most keen and well-informed investigators of pre-historic archæology, is deserving of consideration.

In the course of Mr. Stanley's researches in 1862, several stone querns and mortars were obtained in the neighbourhood that appear to deserve notice, although we cannot claim for them so high an antiquity as may be ascribed to the cyttiau. Three of these objects are here figured. 1. A portion of the lower stone of a quern

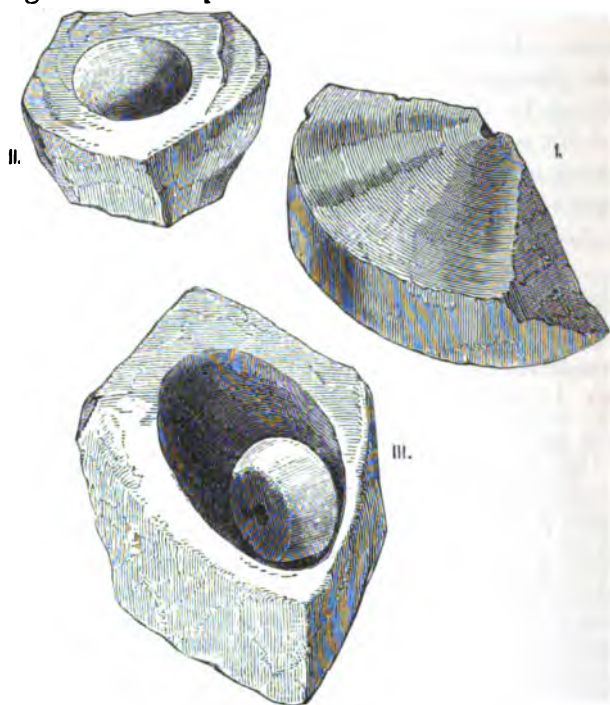


Fig. 3. Fragment of a Quern and two Mortars found in Holyhead Island.

found at Glanrafon, of mill-stone grit ; diameter, in its perfect state, about 16 in. ; the top of the stone is convex ; the hole is seen for insertion of a spindle upon which the upper stone, or "runner" revolved.¹ This

¹ See notices of various types of querns by Sir W. R. Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R.I.A.*, pp. 105—113, where several Irish examples are figured ; also Remarks on Querns, by the Rev. A. Hume, I.L.D., *Arch. Camb.*, N.S., vol. iv, p. 89 ; *Memoirs Hist. Soc. of Lancashire*, vol. i, 1848 ; *Antiquities found on the Cheshire Coast*, p. 317.

upper stone existed within recent memory, but has been lost. II. A small very rude pentagonal mortar, of whinstone, obtained at Ty Mawr, but probably of times comparatively recent; the basin measures about 3 inches in diameter. I saw two others, likewise of whin, at Penrhos; the cavity in one of these is irregularly oval, measuring 9 in. by 7 in. III. A four-sided mortar, dimensions about 10 in. in each direction, with a cylindrical grinder, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the basin is of oval form, measuring about 7 in. longest diameter. This mortar was obtained at Pen y Bonc, where the cist enclosing urns and a jet necklace, described hereafter in this memoir, was brought to light. Stone mortars are not uncommonly found near ancient habitations in Anglesey; several were brought to light with querns and other relics by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams at Llangeinwen.¹ They may probably have been used for pounding grain or the like into pulp.

It has been stated that, in the same division of the hut, near the spot where the relic figured above was found, there was apparently a fire-place, ε in the ground-plan; it measured about 18 in. by 2 ft.; it may deserve notice that its almost central position in the dwelling would doubtless facilitate the escape of smoke, if, as I am inclined to believe, the roof was of conical form with an opening, probably, at its summit. Two other small fire-places, however, may have existed, as indicated by some marks of fire and traces of jambs noticed against the main circular wall of the building. See η and κ in Mr. Elliott's ground-plan. Within and near the little fire-place first mentioned there lay a considerable number of sea-shore pebbles, that had evidently been long subjected to the action of fire, and on careful examina-

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. ix, p. 280. See *Ibid*, vol. iii, p. 356, a notice by Mr. R. Edmonds, of a grinding slab of granite, having a cavity on its upper face apparently for bruising grain by a globular stone. It was found with mullers and other relics in a barrow at Boleit in Cornwall. Compare a granite basin or mortar from Castallack Round, figured by Mr. Blight, *Journal Royal Inst. Cornwall.*, vol. 1, Oct., 1865, p. 68.

tion we could not hesitate to conclude that they had been employed in certain culinary operations. I am not aware that in the recent investigation of primitive dwellings, especially in Cornwall and Somerset, in Caithness and other parts of North Britain, any distinct evidence of the practice either of "stone-boiling," or of baking by means of heated stones, has hitherto been recorded. Mr. Tylor, indeed, has remarked in his interesting notices of such a practice in North America, Kamtchatka, New Zealand, and other Polynesian islands, that "the quantities of stones, evidently calcined, found buried in our own country, sometimes in the sites of ancient dwellings, give great probability to the inference which has been drawn from them, that they were used in cooking. It is true that their use may have been for baking in underground ovens, a practice found among races who are stone-boilers, and others who are not."¹ By such a rude expedient it is certain that, when pottery or other vessels which would bear exposure to fire were unknown, water might be heated in skins,² in vessels of wood or the like, and even in baskets that would hold fluids, by means of stones made red hot in a fire close by, and gradually dropped into the seething liquid. The natives of the Hebrides, moreover, as we are told by Buchanan, whose history was written about 1580, were accustomed to boil their meat in the paunch or hide of the animal. Many of the stones found in caves in the Dordogne explored by the late Mr. Christy and M. Lartet, appear, as Sir John Lubbock remarks, to have been used in this manner as "heaters."³

¹ See Mr. Tylor's sketch of the history of stone-boiling, *Early History of Mankind*, p. 261-268; also the curious tradition related in p. 302. See also Sir John Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, pp. 250, 380.

² Capt. Risk, with whom I had the opportunity of conversing at Penrhos, soon after the investigation of the hut-circles at Ty Mawr, informed us that he had witnessed the process of cooking meat in skins, or "paunch-kettles," in the Brazils, at Buenos Ayres and Rio de la Plata.

³ The Rev. W. Wynn Williams, in his account of the walled enclosure and circular buildings at Penrhos Lligwy, on the north-east

I have recently had occasion, through the kindness of Mr. Edward T. Stevens, to examine the relics found in pit-dwellings near Salisbury, in 1866, and preserved in the Blackmore Museum in that city. The instructive collection there displayed, chiefly in connection with the "Stone Age," and comprising an important series of ethnological evidence bearing on that obscure period, has been brought together through the generosity of the founder, Mr. W. Blackmore, with the co-operation of Mr. Stevens, by whose intelligent exertions in the arrangement of the collection archæological science has been essentially promoted. The singular domed pit-habitations at Fisherton, about a mile west of Salisbury, consisted of groups of circular chambers excavated in the drift gravel, and supposed to have been winter-dwellings of a people whose summer-station was explored by Dr. Blackmore at Petersfinger and Belmont in the same neighbourhood. The first indication of such troglodytic habitations was supplied by the occurrence of calcined flints in large quantities, of which specimens were shown to me by Mr. Stevens; his conclusions seem in accordance with my own, that these burned stones, mostly of a size to be conveniently grasped by the hand, may confidently be regarded as evidence of the practice of "stone-boiling," or of some process of baking food by means of heated stones. In corroboration of this supposition, it must be noticed that the pottery, of which abundant fragments were found, seems to have been ill-suited to bear exposure to fire; and, as Mr. Stevens pointed out, the inner surface of many portions is coated by carbonaceous matter, suggesting the conclusion that it had been deposited by the charred stones thrown into the vessels, according to the primitive culinary process. No signs either of fire or

coast of Anglesey, mentions the occurrence of sea-shore pebbles. These may, however, have been missiles for defence. No appearance of their being calcined is noticed. In "kitchen-middings" near the shore of Nova Scotia, were noticed, throughout the refuse deposit, with pottery, flint weapons, etc., many sea-beach pebbles bearing evident marks of the action of fire. *Anthrop. Rev.*, vol. ii, p 225.

encrustation from smoke upon the roof of the chambers could be perceived; the cooking may, however, have been carried on outside the dwelling, according to a practice to which Mr. Stanley has adverted.¹ It is hoped that detailed publication of these very curious discoveries by Dr. Blackmore and Mr. Stevens will not be long deferred. The calcined flints, locally termed "milk-stones" in the eastern parts of Hampshire, and brought under notice by Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., are probably, as previously pointed out, traces of the practice in question (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xx, p. 371). The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., in a recent memoir on Roman remains near Andover, and on the supposed site of *Vindunum*, observes that the neighbourhood teems with traces of earlier times. "The vestiges of the ancient British population are numerous; charred flints, known by the name of 'pot-boilers,' abound. Flint implements, consisting of celts, lance and arrow-heads, sling-stones, etc., have been found on many parts of the surface in this neighbourhood." (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, 1867, p. 280.) Similar vestiges are doubtless to be found on other sites of early occupation.

In Ireland, as I am informed by the Rev. James Graves, such pebbles constantly occur in the remarkable subterraneous structures known as "Raths," the character of which has lately been so well illustrated in the *Archæological Journal* by Col. Lane Fox.² When they bear no signs of burning, Mr. Graves has been accustomed to regard such round stones as missiles, for use by sling or by hand; the Irish, to this day, as he observes, throw a stone with extraordinary force and truth of aim. But, when such stones bear traces of fire, Mr. Graves considers that they had undoubtedly been used in cooking.³ It is remarkable that even in our own

¹ See p. 392, *ante*.

² *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiv, pp. 123, 136.

³ In connection with this very curious subject may be here mentioned the "Giants' Cinders" in Ireland,—heaps of half-calcined grit stones, called sometimes "the cooking places of the Fenians." They mostly occur, according to Mr. Graves, near water, and in some

days "stone-boiling" is not wholly obsolete. In Carinthia, as the late Swiss Antiquary, Morlot, told me, they make a dark brown beer, called "Steinbier," by throwing hot stones into the vat or cask; a fact that recalls the account given by Linnæus of Finnish beer called "Lura," prepared by throwing red-hot stones into the liquor instead of boiling it.¹

In an adjacent part of the hut-circle F, not far from the fire-place, was found at 1, a stone whorl (fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Whorl of red Sandstone. Two-thirds orig. size.

This little object, which at first sight suggested the conjecture that we had found, in that western part of the dwelling, the *gynæcium* or resort of the mistress of the cyttiau, is of a class of relics occurring constantly on all ancient sites: it is of dark red sandstone, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, $\frac{2}{3}$ in. in thickness. These massive little discs or rudely-shaped beads are commonly designated spinning-whorls, and many examples seem well-suited to be affixed to the spindle.² The Rev. D. Davies has figured a specimen ornamented with radiating lines and dots in the intervals; it was found in a cave with flint arrow-heads and other relics near Carno, Montgomeryshire (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii,

instances consist of a hundred cartloads, or more, of stones; some heaps are of small extent. He informs me that, as he believes, these were places where the spoils of the chase were cooked, the hot stones being heaped round the carcasses and forming rude ovens. *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii, pp. 59, 84; *Gent. Mag.*, June, 1854, p. 627.

¹ *Tour in Lapland*, vol. ii, p. 231.

² See Mr. Couch's notice of "Pisky grinding-stones" found in Cornwall, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornw.*, vol. ii, p. 280. A relic of this description found in a cave, Chapel-Uny, is figured by Mr. Blight, *Churches, etc., of W. Cornwall*, p. 138. In N. Britain such whorls are called "pixy-wheels."

third series, p. 305). There is a considerable collection of such articles in the Museum at Dublin; they have been called by popular tradition in Ireland, "fairy mill-stones," and sometimes, by the older antiquarians, "amulets."¹ They have occurred frequently on the sites of Crannoges, as likewise around the Pfahlbauten of the Swiss Lakes. Some of these discs may have been used with the distaff, but I incline to believe, with Mr. Franks, that not a few were fastenings of the dress. He remarks, in noticing a specimen found at Haverfordwest, and given in 1851 to the British Museum by Mr. Stokes:—"This is one of those curious objects frequently found in England, but regarding which various opinions have been expressed. By some it has been conjectured to be the *verticillus* of a spindle, from its similarity to such objects found with Roman remains; by others a bead or button. This last opinion seems not unlikely, as very similar objects have been found in Mexico, which have certainly been used as buttons." The specimen from South Wales has evidently, as Mr. Franks notices, had a cord passed through it, the edge of the central hole being much worn by friction.² Two specimens from North Wales are described by Mr. Ffoulkes (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. viii, p. 426); one of them found in a morass near Dolgellau, the other in Bodfari Camp, Flintshire. The reader who may care to investigate more fully such relics of female industry, will find abundant information in Dr. Hume's treatise on spindle-whorls, beads and pendants, in his account of Antiquities found on the Sea-coast of Cheshire; and also in Mr. Syer Cuming's

¹ There are 70 specimens in the collection of the R. I. Academy. *Wilde's Catal.*, p. 116. The industry of spinning and weaving flax was prevalent amongst the old occupants of the piled dwellings in Switzerland. The form of whorl is somewhat peculiar—one side is mostly flat, the other conical. They are usually of clay. See Mr. Lee's translation of the Memoirs by Dr. Keller on the Lake Dwellings; London, 1866.

² *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix, p. 11. See also Professor Nilsson's observations on ancient Scandinavian buttons of amber and stone. *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, translated by Sir John Lubbock, pp. 85, 86.

Memoir on Ancient Spindles, communicated to the British Archæological Association.¹

I might mention other examples of the stone whorl found in North Wales; they present, however, no remarkable variation in their size or fashion. One similar to that above figured is in Mr. Stanley's possession at Penrhos. It was found in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanenghenedl, and not far from Ynys Llyrad, where, as before mentioned, a cluster of cyttiau may still be seen.²

A few other relics of stone were brought to light in immediate proximity to the hut-circle at Ty Mawr. They consist of an irregularly rounded pebble, that may have been used as a sharpening stone or a polisher; also an oblong four-sided rolled pebble, length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., in its general appearance like a rudely-shaped celt, the smaller end being rubbed down, as if for some mechanical use; Mr. Franks informs me that similar pebbles occurred in "kjökkenmöddings" in the Isle of Herm, one of the Channel Islands. Mr. Stanley found also a rolled pebble of quartzite approaching to green-stone (fig. 5). It may have been a hand-hammer, or used



Fig. 5. Ovoid Pebble from the Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, Ty Mawr
One-third orig. size.

¹ *Ancient Meols*, by the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.; London, 1863, p. 151; where numerous specimens are figured. *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1859, p. 396.

² See notices of some other specimens found in Anglesey, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vi, third series, p. 376.

for pounding; each extremity shows effects of percussion; there are also fractures where flakes appear to have been struck off, such as may have been used for rough arrow-points or the like. It is here figured on a reduced scale. The dimensions are about $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$, greatest width. I may likewise notice a ponderous cylindrical muller or grinding-stone of trap found in an adjacent field in 1866. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, the girth at the thickest part is $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the weight is 6 lbs. 2 oz. One end was broken by the finder; the other bears indications of considerable percussion; one side also is somewhat flattened, possibly in triturating grain or other substances. (See fig. 6, one-third original size.) No stone muller of precisely similar description

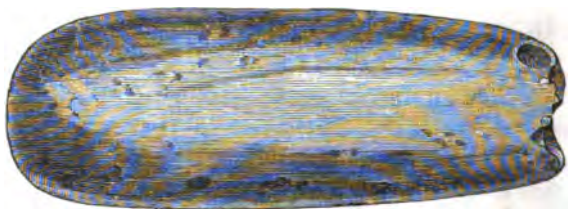


Fig. 6. Cylindrical Grinding-stone found near Ty Mawr. One-third orig. size.

has come under my notice, and I failed to find any in the Christy collection, so rich in the various types of antiquities of stone. The late Mr. Bateman, in his excavations in Derbyshire, found, on the site of a so-called British habitation, a cylindrical object of stone that he supposed to have been used for bruising grain, and he observes that it resembles one found in an Aztec burial-mound in South America examined by Capt. Nepean¹ Mr. Anderson, in his report on cairns and remains in Caithness explored in 1865, describes an "oblong shore-pebble wasted at the ends by use as a pestle."²

I may here notice an implement, probably used like-

¹ Capt. Nepean's researches are noticed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. Many of the relics discovered were presented to the British Museum.

² Other similar objects are likewise mentioned, found in a "Picts' House," at Wick. *Memoirs, Anthropol. Soc.*, vol. ii, pp. 228, 231.

wise in the preparation of food, that was found, as Mr. Stanley informs me, a few years since in Holyhead Island, at no great distance from the vestiges of ancient habitations that he has brought under our notice. This object, now unfortunately lost, was a club-shaped stone pestle (fig. 7), measuring in length about 11 in., and ap-



Fig. 7. Stone Pounder or Muller found in Holyhead Island.

parently suited for crushing grain or the like, by a process somewhat different to that for which the rubbers and cylindrical stones that have been described were suited. A few other examples of this comparatively rare type of implement are known to me. In the Edinburgh Museum there is a cylindrical-shaped implement of porphyritic stone; the ends are rounded off to blunt points; it measures 11 in. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; it was found with celts of serpentine in a cairn at Daviot, Inverness-shire, where, according to tradition, one of Fingal's battles occurred.¹ This seems to have been one of the stone pestles under consideration, that may have served for grinding grain, or possibly as mauls or rude clubs in close conflict. There is also one in the Museum of the Chichester Philosophical Society, found in digging gravel on Nutbourne Common in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex, near barrows and sites of primitive habitations. It lay in the mould about 18 in. deep, above and distinct from the gravel. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., diam. 2 in.² Another, of greenstone, found near Carlisle, length 16 in., was in possession of the late Mr. C. Hodgson, of that place. A specimen of this comparatively uncommon implement is also in the Museum formed at Audley End by the late Lord Bray-

It is said that these implements resemble some obtained in shell-mounds, at Keiss Bay in Caithness.

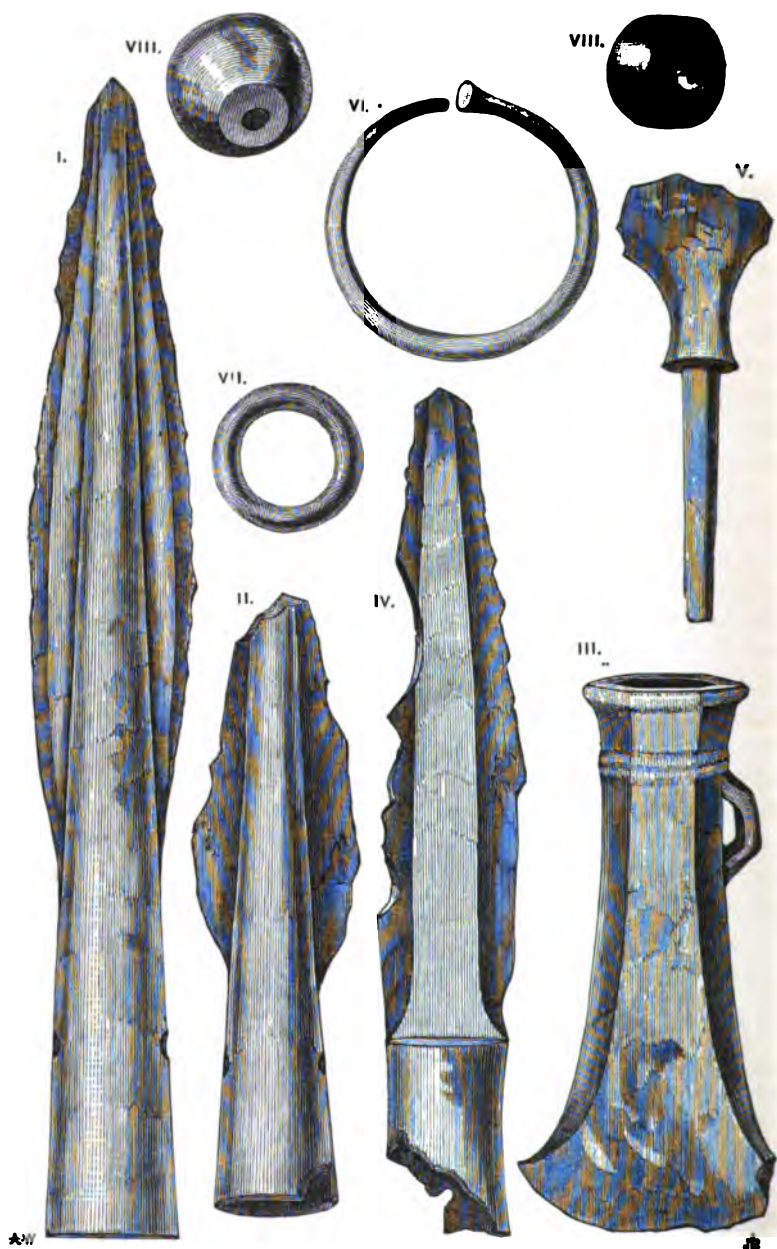
¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 179.

² *Catal. of the Museum* formed at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, Chichester, 1853, p. 63.

brooke. I lately saw, in the Museum at Zürich, three similar mullers from North America.

It has been stated by Mr. Stanley that a considerable deposit, chiefly consisting of weapons and implements of bronze, was brought to light in 1830, under some large stones near the cyttiau at Ty Mawr. The discovery was brought under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries in 1835, by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley.³ The spot is marked in the Ordnance Map. A portion of the south-west flank of Holyhead Mountain, which had been left in waste, was brought under the plough; in removing one of the hut-circles, the relics here figured were exposed to view. It has been suggested that they appear for the most part to bear resemblance to objects of similar description found in Ireland; this circumstance has been regarded with interest, in connection with the name and the traditions that would ascribe this fortified village of ancient dwellings to Irish occupants. Whilst recognising certain peculiarities that would lead us to regard some of these relics as of Irish types, it must be admitted that they may have been part of the spoils of Hibernian rovers, by whom doubtless the coasts of Anglesey and North Wales were constantly infested; the evidence of such a casual deposit will scarcely justify any inference that might bear on the supposed Irish origin of the cyttiau on Holyhead Mountain, or on the probability of any permanent Irish occupation of the strong position at Ty Mawr. It may seem more reasonable to suppose that the group of dwellings explored by Mr. Stanley may have been in its original intention an outpost to the great British fortress of Caer Gybi, that crowns the summit of the mountain, and have presented an important defence of the approach on that side, as also in a certain degree of the landing-place and small roadstead below. Here many a deadly conflict must have occurred between the occupants of the island

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 483. *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 236. The "find" is there said to have occurred about 1834. In the Ordnance Map, 1830 is given as the date of the discovery.



ANTIQUITIES OF BRONZE, WITH BEADS OF AMBER, FOUND IN 1830 AT TY MAWE
ON HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN.

(Scale, two-thirds orig. size.)

and the rapacious rover, whether Irish, Dane, or Norwegian.¹

The relics, shown in the accompanying woodcuts, are as follows:—

i. A bronze spear-head, of the leaf-shaped type, beautifully formed, but somewhat decayed, as are also the other bronze objects, by oxidation. Its length is nearly 9 inches, the socket is perforated for a rivet; the blade has feather-edges perfectly worked and symmetrical; the rounded central rib or prolongation of the socket is hollow almost to the point, as shown by a narrow aperture caused by decay of the metal. This weapon closely resembles a specimen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, figured in Sir W. R. Wilde's Catalogue; spears of the same type, however, rarely so skilfully fabricated, have repeatedly occurred in England.²

ii. A plain, leaf-shaped spear-head, of simpler fashion, the point broken. In its present state, its length is nearly 5 inches; the socket is perforated for a rivet. It may deserve notice, that, in deposits where several bronze weapons have occurred together, two or three spears of various sizes have been noticed, as if forming together the customary equipment. On the moiety of a stone mould for casting weapons of bronze, found between Bodwrdin and Tre Ddafydd, in Anglesey, two of the dimidiated matrices were for casting spear-heads, dissimilar however in fashion to those found at Ty Mawr, and in each instance furnished with two side-loops.³

iii. A looped and socketed celt, of Irish type, and of

¹ A short distance to the east of Ty Mawr, on or near the boundary of the ancient village of circular huts, a large stone may deserve notice, being known as "Maen Bras," Great Stone, or possibly "Maen Bres," or Pres,—Stone of the Copper,—on account of certain deposits of bronze or other relics having been there brought to light at some former period.

² Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 496, No. 6. Compare an example, somewhat differing in proportions, the socket being very short. It was found in the Thames. *Hora Ferales*, pl. vi, fig. 29; see also a spear-head found at Nettleham, near Lincoln, figured, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 160.

³ This mould is figured, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iii, p. 257. A similar

unusually good workmanship. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A specimen in the Dublin Museum, resembling this celt in its general fashion, is one of those selected by Sir W. R. Wilde, out of a series of 201 socketed celts, as types of the most remarkable varieties of form that the socketed celt assumes. He has described the example in question as "a slender socketed celt, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, of an irregular hexagon form in the middle, and circular in the slightly everted and decorated socket."¹ In the example found at Ty Mawr, the termination has a more strongly defined "hatchet face;" the hexagonal form is continued to the mouth; the opening is of irregularly square form. Several other slightly varied specimens have occurred in Ireland.

iv. A small socketed dagger-blade, feather-edged, length somewhat more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in its present imperfect state. The blade is leaf-shaped, the socket oval, and pierced for a rivet that passed from front to rear, as most frequently found in objects of this description. In some specimens it passed from side to side. This type is distinctly, although not exclusively, Irish, and Sir W. R. Wilde enumerates 33 examples in the Dublin Museum. He supposes that the pommel was of wood, bone, or horn; the length of the metal portion varying from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The socket is circular or quadrangular, and occasionally ornamented.² A good example of this weapon, comparatively rare in England,

object, found in the co. Limerick, and presented by Mr. de Salis to the British Museum, is figured *Ibid.*, vol. xxii. Another stone mould for spears had been found in co. Galway. *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 394.

¹ Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 384, No. 406. Compare the celt found at Roscrea, co. Tipperary, now in the British Museum. *Hore Ferales*, pl. v, fig. 11. Mr. Franks describes it as having the sides divided into three facets, the socket oval. A stone mould for socketed celts of similar form, but curiously ornamented, found in Ross-shire, is figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 346, second edit., and a casting from the mould, *Ibid.*, p. 384.

² Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, pp. 465, 483. Amongst examples figured, one, No. 218, found in the Shannon, is similar to that found at Ty Mawr. *Hore Ferales*, pl. x, p. 165. Two Irish specimens are in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury; also one from Burwell Fen,

is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. It was found in 1802 with celts, broken swords, etc., and lumps of crude metal, at Lanant, Cornwall, and is figured *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 118. Length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Some small gold bars were enclosed in one of the celts. Mr. Franks gives, in the *Horæ Ferales*, a specimen with a short oval socket and two sets of rivet-holes; it was found at Thorndon, Suffolk, with a bronze gouge and other relics. This specimen, and also two obtained from Ireland, are in the British Museum. In recent excavations of pit-dwellings at Highdown Camp, Sussex, Colonel Lane Fox found, at a depth of 3 feet, a dagger of the same type, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the point upwards; the socket is pierced for two rivets. The cavities in that stronghold are cut in the chalk, within the rampart, steps being formed around to descend into the pit.

v. An implement, unfortunately in imperfect state; length, in its present state, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; this is, doubtless, one of the four varieties of the chisel, namely, that described by Sir W. R. Wilde as having a broad axe-shaped blade, a long slender spike or tang, and raised collar, against which the straight wooden handle abutted. There are thirteen specimens of this type in the Dublin Museum, ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.¹ An example of this Irish type was in the collection of the late Mr. Crofton Croker; it is figured in a memoir on the classification of celts, by the Rev. T. Hugo. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.² A similar object was also found with bronze gouges, celts, and implements, chiefly of mechanical use, at Carlton Rode, Norfolk, in 1844; and another, with the like objects, at Westow, Yorkshire, as related by Mr. Yates, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 381. Some of these,

Cambridgeshire, length 8 in. It is part of a valuable collection temporarily deposited by Mr. H. Prigg, of Bury St. Edmund's, in which also occurs a bronze chisel, resembling fig. v of the relics above described. See also a similar weapon, found with others in Argyleshire, Wilson's *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 390.

¹ *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 521, No. 75; length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

² *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. ix, p. 66, pl. 10.

now in the York Museum, are figured *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iii, p. 58. A specimen from Burwell Fen, near Reach, Cambridgeshire, part of a very interesting collection of bronze implements and relics, in possession of Mr. H. Prigg, of Bury St. Edmunds, was shewn to me by Mr. Stevens in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.

vi. A slight, plain penannular armlet, diameter 2 inches, the inner side flat, the outer face of the hoop rounded; one extremity obtusely pointed, the other is slightly dilated, a feature often seen in the gold Irish armlets. These personal ornaments occur in great variety in Ireland; they have been sometimes classed amongst objects regarded as a kind of currency or "ring-money," but no reference to any such mode of barter, as Sir W. R. Wilde remarks, has been found in ancient records. Some of these rings, it is believed, were worn as bangles on the ancles. Usually each end is dilated, and sometimes slightly cupped.¹

vii. Several stout rings, diameter about 1 inch, probably cast in moulds: relics of this class occur abundantly in Ireland, frequently double, and varying greatly in dimensions.² It may be remembered, that bronze rings occurred in the deposit of relics, mostly of Irish character, found at Llangwyllog, Anglesey, as described in the *Arch. Journal*, and also in the *Arch. Cambrensis*.³

viii. Amber beads, of various sizes, and more than commonly symmetrical in form; diameter of the largest beads somewhat more than an inch. A necklace of amber beads, of large dimensions, was likewise found with the antiquities at Llangwyllog. A number of amber beads occurred with the gold corslet found at Mold, and now in the British Museum, where a single specimen of the beads is also to be seen.

¹ Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 570.

² *Ibid.*, p. 577, and following pages. There are not less than 578 bronze rings of various fashion in the museum of the R. I. Academy, exclusive of finger-rings and the like.

³ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 74; *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xii, third series, p. 97, where notices of amber beads discovered in the British Islands may also be found.

It is with gratification that I would here record the liberality of Mr. Stanley, by whom the whole of the curious relics above described have been presented to the National Depository.

I proceed to notice a relic of considerable interest found in 1828 at Pen y Bonc (head of the bank), about a quarter of a mile south of the cyttiau at Ty Mawr. It is a necklace formed of jet, or possibly cannel coal of excellent quality and highly polished; it was found, as stated, in a kind of rock grave—a sepulchral cist rudely



Fig. 8. Probable arrangement of the Jet Necklace found at Pen y Bonc, Holyhead Island.

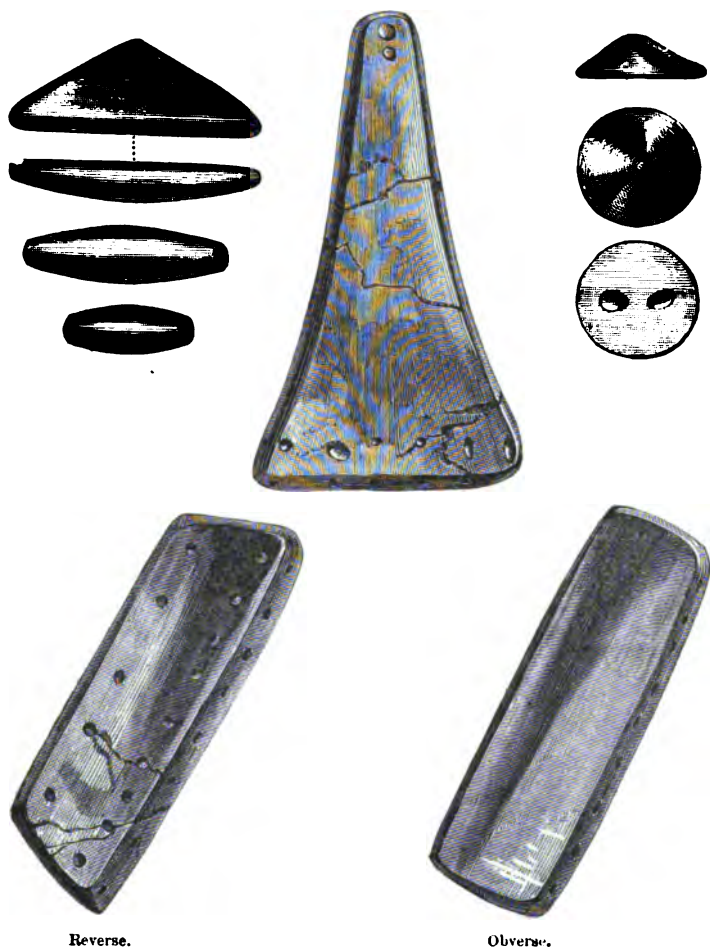
hewn out. Two urns were likewise found in the cavity, but on exposure they fell, as was reported, into fragments that were not preserved. Unfortunately, a number of the beads, and other portions of which this ornament had been composed, were missing; they had probably been dispersed when the discovery occurred, a mischance that too frequently happens, such a find being casually brought to light without any supervision. When I made the sketches from which the woodcuts have been prepared by Mr. Blight, I found two end-portions, of which the reverse of one is figured, four oblong four-sided pieces, of which the obverse is shown in one woodcut, and the reverse, in the other, so as to indicate the arrangement by which the intervening rows

of beads were adjusted, strung on threads that passed through perforations contrived with considerable ingenuity. There were also many beads of various sizes; a triangular object, the intention of which has not been ascertained, and a flat conical button perforated on its under side; these last may have formed parts of the fastening. Of all these, however, the woodcuts, of the full size of the originals, will supply an accurate notion; they are accompanied by a representation of a necklace, such as—after careful comparison of other examples—I believe that the ornament in its perfect state may have been. This valuable relic was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, in March, 1844, by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley.¹

According to the account of this discovery, as given by Hugh Hughes, tenant of the adjacent farm, the rock grave, in the corner of which the jet necklace lay, measured about 3 feet in each direction; it was covered by a slab of stone. Besides the "crockery," he stated that armlets of bronze were found in the cist; according to another report, there was also a "penny piece," probably a coin. He remembers, moreover, to have seen three or four foundations of houses near the site of this deposit, of rectangular form, long uninhabited; they were formed of large stones, and known as "Ty Adda" and "Ty Efa" (Adam's and Eve's Houses), indicating a tradition of the unknown antiquity of these dwellings.

The jet (*gagates*) of Britain was highly esteemed by the Romans, and many highly beautiful ornaments exist found in this country with Roman remains. It had been, however, employed at a much earlier period, as we may infer from numerous relics found throughout the British Islands, and it is very possible that certain physical or phylacteric properties had been attributed to jet in times long antecedent to the period when Pliny, Solinus, and other writers, described its inflammable quality, its power of attracting small objects, when rubbed, like amber, and various recondite medicinal

¹ *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 34.



PORTIONS OF A NECKLACE OF JET FOUND, IN 1828, IN A SEPULCHREAL CIST
AT PEN Y BONC, IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

(Orig. size.)

virtues, to which it were needless here to advert.¹ The most ancient ornaments of jet or of amber that have been brought to light in Great Britain obviously appertain to a period of comparatively advancing civilisation and skill in mechanical arts. They sometimes accompany relics of a race conversant with the use of metals, and practised in their manipulation.

In the course of the late Mr. Bateman's explorations of barrows in Derbyshire, several necklaces were disinterred closely resembling that found on Holyhead Mountain. In a barrow near Buxton, called Cow Low, several interments without cremation occurred, two of the skeletons being, as supposed, of females; two sets of beads, described as "of Kimmeridge coal," were there brought to light, with intermediate ornaments resembling those above described and bearing slightly-marked diamond patterns; there was also a round-ended implement of flint, a kind of scraper, but no object of metal was found. The two necklaces, consisting of not less than 117 pieces, are figured in Mr. Bateman's works.² The contents of this remarkable barrow were of very mixed character. In another barrow near Hargate Wall, encircled by a ring of large slabs, a central cist was brought to light, enclosing unburnt human and animal remains, deposited apparently at various periods, with an armlet and a necklace "of Kimmeridge coal"

¹ Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* lib. xxxvi, c. 19; Solinus, *Polyhistor.* c. 22. These statements, more or less modified, seem to have originated those given by subsequent writers, down to the often-cited observations of Bede: *Hist.* lib. i, c. 1. The estimation in which *gagates* was held by the Romans is a circumstance of great interest in connection with the extensive Roman manufactories of armlets and various objects of shale, at Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow, Dorset, the refuse waste pieces of which were so long a mystery to antiquarians under the description of "coal money." A certain resemblance to jet probably led to these extensive workings in shale in times of Roman occupation of Britain. The problem of "coal money" was solved by Mr. Sydenham at the Archæological Congress in Canterbury, in 1845. *Arch. Journal*, vol. i, p. 347. See also the memoir by the Rev. J. Austen in the *Transactions of the Purbeck Society*.

² Bateman's *Vestiges*, p. 92. *Crania Britannica*. See also Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. v, p. 147.

combined with ivory, a remarkable use of such material, of very rare occurrence.¹ Of the former substance were oblong beads and conical studs, similar to those found at Pen y Bonc; with these were intermediate four-sided pieces, and two triangular terminal ornaments, all of them, as stated, of ivory, worked with chevrony patterns. Two other necklaces of more elaborate character are preserved in Mr. Bateman's museum at Youlgrave: one of these was found on Middleton Moor, in a barrow that contained a cist, in which lay unburnt remains of a young female and a child: this necklace is described by Mr. Bateman as "the most elaborate production of the pre-metallic period" that he had seen: it is composed of not less than 420 pieces of jet and bone, cylindrical beads, perforated plates, conical studs, etc. In this instance one portion was obtained, in form an obtuse angled triangle, and resembling that found at Pen y Bonc. Mr. Bateman seems to have regarded it as the link by which a very elaborate pendant was attached to the necklace.² The fourth example obtained by Mr. Bateman lay with three skeletons, a male and two females, deposited on the rock under a barrow at Grindlow, near Over Haddon. The interment was accompanied by rude implements of flint. The forms of the various objects of jet, 72 in number, vary slightly from those already noticed; there is much stippled ornament on the intermediate plates, and one of these is

¹ *Vestiges*, p. 89. These beautiful relics are also figured *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ii, p. 234. Another necklace, formed of a material of inferior quality, designated "jet wood," is described and figured in that Journal, vol. vi, p. 4. It was found in a barrow near Egton, N. Riding of Yorkshire, by Mr. Tissiman, of Scarborough, and is composed chiefly of oblong beads and conical studs, graduating in size; the central portion is of jet of the best quality; it is four-sided, stippled in a lozenge pattern. This interment was accompanied by a ring of "jet-wood," a rudely-shaped object of flint described as a spear, and two flint arrow-heads.

² *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 25, where the skeletons in the cist are figured. The skull found in this very remarkable interment has been selected for the *Crania Britannica*, as the type of the British female. See pl. 35 (2).

of bone. Of the beads 39 are conical studs, pierced at the back by two perforations meeting at an angle in the centre.¹ The skill with which so fragile a material, whether shale or jet, was drilled in the construction of these necklaces is remarkable; it is difficult to comprehend by what kind of implements, in an age possibly anterior to the use of metals, so difficult an operation could have been effected.

In the exploration of a remarkable group of barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds at Arras and Hessleskew, by the late Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, portions of a jet necklace similar to that found in Holyhead Island were brought to light, with numerous relics of bronze and iron of very unusual character. Some of the ornaments of jet are figured in the Transactions of the Archæological Institute at the York Meeting; *Catalogue of Antiquities*, p. 27. An object of the same description from the station of *Cilurnum* on the Roman Wall in Northumberland is also noticed, *Ibid.*, p. 11.

Several other examples of these necklaces of jet might doubtless be enumerated.² The relics of that material found in the primitive cists and cairns in North Britain, as we are informed by Dr. Wilson, are of frequent oc-

¹ *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 47. *Crania Brit.* 35 (3). In the minute description of this and the preceding example of these necklaces, Mr. Bateman mentions jet as the material. A very good example of the conical stud, similar to those above noticed, but of rather larger dimensions, may be seen in the museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. It is figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i, p. 442, second edition. See also beads and studs found in barrows on Wykeham Moor, N. Riding, by the Rev. W. Greenwell, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 247.

² A jet necklace of somewhat remarkable fashion was found a few years since on the estates of the late Marquis of Waterford, at Ford Castle, Northumberland. It had been deposited in an urn, and consisted of beads with four-sided plates described as resembling "miniature hatchets." In a cist on the moor near Old Bewick, in the same county, examined in 1865 by Mr. Langlands and Canon Greenwell, seventy beads of jet were brought to light. The depository was one of a group of cists in a cairn surrounded by upright stones. This "Druidical Circle" may have been the burial place of a family. In another cist lay a very large urn, of the class usually found with unburnt remains. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xix, N.S., p. 716.

currence. The circumstances under which they occur, in many instances, might lead us to conclude that they are productions of native ingenuity, at an early period, unaided, as some antiquaries have been disposed to believe, by any civilising influence from intercourse with the Romans. On the other hand, certain specimens unquestionably present evidence of experienced skill and of ornamental fashion, that would associate them with objects of a comparatively late period.¹ In the Museum at Edinburgh a remarkable necklace of jet may be seen; it has been figured by Dr. Wilson, and closely resembles that found in Holyhead Island, but the chevrons, lozenges and other ornaments, on the four-sided portions especially, are "stippled with gold". This relic was found at Assynt, Ross-shire, within an urn enclosed in a rude stone cist, in which lay some bones, the evidence of an interment without cremation. The cist was brought to light in removing a mound of earth, the small dimensions of which, as suggested by Dr. Hibbert, by whom the discovery was made known to the Antiquaries of Scotland, may have indicated the grave of a female.² Sir Richard Hoare, however, states that he had rarely found an urn with the remains of a female. Dr. Wilson has noticed other ornaments of a similar description found in North Britain. A necklace of jet and amber beads of different fashion, and probably of somewhat later date, was exhibited in the Museum formed at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Edinburgh in 1856, amongst relics contributed from the Arbuthnot Museum at Peterhead; it was found, with a celt of black flint, at Cruden on the coast of Aberdeenshire; the jet beads are of oblong form and range from

¹ *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 433, second edition.

² *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii, p. 49, pl. v, where the various objects of jet are figured. Dr. Hibbert assigned their interment to the Scandinavian Viking. The fine necklace found at Assynt is minutely described by Dr. Wilson, and well-figured, *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 435. It was exhibited at the Edinburgh meeting of the Institute, with another of like fashion found near Brechin.—*Museum Catal.*, p. 15. The stippled patterns seem filled up with yellow clay, not gold.

1 to 5 in. in length.¹ A similar bead of jet of the same unusual dimensions exists in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and is figured in the catalogue by Sir W. R. Wilde, by whom we are informed that jet as well as amber was extensively used in Ireland; not less than sixty specimens of studs, buttons, and beads being preserved in that collection.² Large rings and armlets of the same material have likewise been found, especially on the sites of stockaded islands or crannoges.

The occasional combination of portions of bone in the jet necklaces of the type exemplified by the specimen found at Pen y Bonc is a circumstance of considerable interest. The contrast of colours was doubtless effective; the use of such luxurious ornaments suggests the conclusion that they must have appertained to a race of no very barbarous conditions. Not only do we find, however, the mixture of bone or of ivory, if we may so regard the material employed; in one memorable instance recorded by Sir Richard C. Hoare, in an interment in a barrow at Kingston Deverill, Wilts, beads of jet and of horn were found amongst burned bones in a cist cut in the chalk; there were also more than forty beads of amber, and six oblong plates of the same material, perforated so as to be strung together lengthways, and, when thus combined, measuring together nearly 7 in.

¹ Figured, *Catalogue of the Museum*, Edinburgh meeting of the Archæological Institute, p. 10. In the centre of a cairn at Rothie, Aberdeenshire, examined in 1864 by Mr. Stuart, Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot., was found a cist enclosing bones, supposed to have been burnt, an urn, and a necklace of jet, composed of oblong beads, rectangular and triangular pieces; also two beads of amber and a small object of bronze. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, pp. 203, 217. In a recent communication, also, to the Society by Capt. Courtney, R.E., mention is made of the discovery of a jet necklace in a cairn on the moor near Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Another found in 1857 in a cist near Pit-kennedy, Forfarshire, consisted of 104 beads, with triangular end-pieces, and other portions resembling those at Pen y Bonc. *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 78.

² *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, by Sir W. R. Wilde, Vegetable Materials, p. 241. Some very large beads of jet, from Mr. Chambers Walker's collection, found in co. Sligo, are now in the museum at Alnwick Castle.

in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. greatest width.¹ There can be little doubt, however, that these amber tablets were not intended to be strung together, as figured by Sir Richard Hoare; it is probable that the oblong and other beads found with them had originally been arranged in intervening spaces, in like fashion as in the necklaces of jet already described. It must be noticed that the interment at Kingston Deverill was accompanied by a small ornamented cup and a brass pin; the conclusion was obvious that the cist enclosed the ashes of some distinguished female. Ornaments of jet, and more frequently of amber, were of frequent occurrence in the Wiltshire barrows; they were accompanied in many instances by objects of metal.²

The flat, slightly conical buttons or studs, of which specimens occurred at Pen y Bonc, are, perhaps, the objects of jet most frequently noticed. In a memoir by Mr. Bateman on his researches on the Moors of Derbyshire in 1845, he describes a barrow called Net-Low, in which lay a skeleton at full length; close to the elbow were a brass dagger and a pair of studs, that probably had been attached to the dagger-belt. Rude imple-

¹ *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. iii, p. 45. In a small barrow near the same spot burned bones lay piled together in an oval cist, with beads of amber, jet, and glass, and a "pair of ivory tweezers," figured *Ibid.*, p. 46.

² See especially the large ring, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 239, pl. xxxiv, found with barbed arrow-heads of flint, a dagger of gilt bronze and other relics, around a skeleton at Woodyates; also the singular objects, *Ibid.*, p. 202, pl. xxiv. The frequent mention of objects of "ivory," as found with British interments examined by Sir R. C. Hoare, and also by Mr. Bateman, claims careful consideration. The occurrence of oriental or of African ivory would imply intercourse with distant lands that it were not easy to comprehend. Morse ivory, or tusks of marine animals, might possibly be obtained on the shores of some parts of the British islands, or from Scandinavian countries. The expression "bone or ivory," in notices of the relics in question, appears to show some uncertainty in regard to the material, which often it may be difficult to identify. The "ivory" armlet found with a female skeleton near Woodyates Inn, measuring 5 inches in diameter, cannot have been of any ordinary bone obtained in Britain. *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. xxxii, p. 235.

ments and chippings of flint lay around.¹ Here, as in other interments, relics of jet or shale occurred with objects of metal; they have likewise, as already noticed, accompanied Roman relics in Britain, but in these instances their fashion has, I believe, invariably indicated their Roman origin.²

On reviewing the facts that have been adduced, especially in regard to the female ornaments, of which Mr. Stanley has brought a remarkable example under our notice, I am inclined to agree in the opinion of Mr. Bateman, and to assign such necklaces, with some other relics of jet or shale, to a race that inhabited our island previously to the use of metals—at a period when interment in cists, without cremation, prevailed. This, however, is not in accordance with the opinion of another accomplished archæologist, Mr. Roach Smith, for whose discernment in such questions I have the highest respect: he considers the tumuli in which such necklaces have been found to be probably of early Romano-British origin.

In regard, however, to the discovery at Pen y Bonc and the remarkable ornament that I have described, there can, I apprehend, be no hesitation, although the site is not far distant from the Roman stronghold at Holyhead, in considering the deposit as distinct from any vestiges of Roman date. Objects of jet are comparatively rare in the Principality; a few relics of that material found at Llangwyllog, in Anglesey, have been noticed in this Journal;³ they have been presented by

¹ Barrows opened in Derbyshire, in 1845, by Thomas Bateman, jun.; read at the Winchester meeting of the Archæological Association; *Winchester volume*, p. 209. A similar stud of smaller size is figured, Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. xxiv. See in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* a remarkable example found in Lanarkshire, vol. i, p. 442.

² A *bullæ* of jet found at Strood, Kent, is figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. i, pl. xi, p. 19, where mention of Roman relics of *gagates* may be found. In vol. v, p. 146, pl. xv, a sculpture at Lincoln is figured, representing a lady wearing a necklace of a type that occurs amongst Roman ornaments of jet found in England.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xii, Third Series, p. 97.

the Archdeacon of Bangor, in whose parish the discovery occurred, to the British Museum. The spears and other relics of bronze, and amber beads described in this memoir, and also the objects of stone found in Mr. Stanley's excavations at Ty Mawr, may now, through his liberality, there be seen; it were, doubtless, much to be desired that the neck-ornaments above-noticed, and which are not in his possession, should likewise be preserved in the National Depository, where no relic of the same description is to be found.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that the researches made by Mr. Stanley may stimulate Cambrian archæologists to undertake a more extensive and systematic exploration of the widely scattered vestiges of early habitations, more especially in Anglesey,—the “Mother of Wales”, thus designated by Giraldus,—in Caernarvonshire, and other parts of Gwynedd. Nearly three centuries have elapsed since Camden noticed in Mona the “tumulos fossa circumdatos quos Hibernicorum casulas vocant”. Rowlands and subsequent writers invited attention to the interest of the cyttiau, not merely as traditional evidence of the Hibernian spoiler, whose shelter they may occasionally have been, but as actual sites of British habitation. Sir R. Colt Hoare relates the satisfaction with which, during his tour in Caernarvonshire and Anglesey in 1810, he examined such ancient residences of the Britons, comparing them with the circular pit-dwellings that were familiar to him in Wiltshire. (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 107.) The subject has repeatedly been brought forward in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; valuable notices of certain groups of these ancient dwellings have also been given; amongst such notices I may specially cite memoirs by Mr. Wynn Williams and Mr. Prichard; the valuable lists of British remains supplied by Mr. Longueville Jones; the survey of the grand “Town of Fortresses”, Tre'r Ceiri, on the Eifl mountains, by Mr. Jones Parry (*Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. i, p. 254); and those of the numerous cyttiau near Llanllechyd, Caernarvon-

shire, by Mr. E. Owen (*Ibid.*, vol. xii, p. 215; vol. xiii, p. 102). The attention of the Cambrian Association was invited to this class of early vestiges by their President at the Bangor Meeting, Mr. Charles Wynne; some examples of hut-circles in Anglesey were examined on that occasion. Much, however, remains to be explored; the spade and mattock should be diligently plied to reveal the traces of the ancient population. The extensive remains of this nature on Penmaenmawr, first described by Pennant, about 1780, were specially cited by Mr. Wynne as claiming careful attention, and I am assured that much valuable evidence is there to be obtained. Would that the well-skilled and zealous antiquary at Menaifron, to whose researches and constant courtesy I have so often been indebted in regard to the antiquities of Mona, might be persuaded to cross the Menai, and undertake that detailed exploration of the great strongholds of Caernarvonshire which no one is so well qualified to achieve.

ALBERT WAY.

NOTES ON THE TRANSCRIPTS FROM "LLYFR COCH."

"Dd.—*Imperfect Fragments of things done in Bishop Llewelyn's Time, or rather a Transcript of some Things out of "Liber Coch," which in 1592 contained 148 folios.*" Part in Bishop Fleetwood's handwriting.

TRANSCRIPTS IN DD.

- | Page. | Date. | |
|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 61.— | 1291. | A dispute ¹ at Denbigh concerning certain customs and privileges relating to the vills of Meriadog, Henllan, Llanyvidd, Llangernaw, Branau, Bodnoc, Trefflech, Kedgynwch, Llansannan cum pertinent', within the lordship of Denbigh, between Reginaldus, Bp. of St. A. the Dean and Chapt. on the one part, and the Lord of Denbigh on the other part. Decided for the Bishop. |
| 63, 64, 65.— | N. d. | "Annualia quædam beneficiorum dioceseos." Gives a list of the deaneries, their parishes, and certain payments. |

¹ Anianus II was bishop in 1291, not Reginaldus. R. was dean of St. Asaph at this time.

Page. Date.

66.—N. d. Nomina¹ villarum quas dedit Rex Malgunus S'cto Kentigerno et successoribus suis Ep'is de Llanelwy, cum privilegiis.

67.—1277. "Literæ Patentes" of Edw. I, confirming to Bp. Anian the same customs and privileges which the see had enjoyed, "retroactis temporibus."

67.—1305. Liberantur panni infrascripti. (Distribution of cloth to the bishop's household, the dean, archd., etc.)

68.—1311. Ditto.² To the bishop, dean, and canons, and "pueri" (choristers).

69.—Ditto. Nomina garcionum in vigilia S'ta Lucie. (Singing boys.)

Hec est familia Domini Episcopi.³

70.—*Statutes of Bp. Llewelyn*⁴ and his council, "tam super regimine suo quam suæ familiæ, &c., officiales curiæ.

(Very interesting as shewing the composition and regulation of the episcopal household on the collegiate system. Made probably soon after the rebuilding of the palace and canons' houses.)

82.—1305. *Bp. Llewellyn to Edward* concerning the levy of money made by the king on the clergy, states his inability to collect it, because the clergy both denied their ability and liability, and appealed to the Pope. (*Vide*, in discharge, No. 2, p. 98, fol. 10a.)

83.—*Edwardus—Llewelino*. Quia clerici diocesis vestræ subscripti non habent laicam feodam unde debita quæ nobis debent, levare possunt, ut accepimus,—Vobis mandamus sicut pluries vobis mandavimus, firmiter injungentes quod de bonis et beneficiis ecclesiasticis eorundem clericorum in diocesi vestra predicta fieri faciatis omnia *debita subscripta*. (Here follows a list of "personæ & ecclesiæ" with their respective "debita".

Quæ debita suprascripta....habeatis apud Westmon. vos ipsi in propria persona ad eundem diem cum omni pecunia. Nulla excusatio vos excusabit: in hac parte

¹ Probably compiled in Bishop Anian's time, in connexion with the controversies he had with Llewelyn relative to the privileges of his see; and useful as shewing the extent of the church lands in that day.

² "*N.B.*—Duodecim leprosarii, octo odorarii, multi spaenoll", are mentioned.

³ Opposite the several names are the number of horses each has.

⁴ Relating to the bishop, "socii sui, senescallus curiæ, janitor seu marescallus aulæ. Officiales curiæ,—pincerna, panetarius, marescallus, coquus, elemosynarius, capellanus, camerarius, hostiarius, portarius, nuncius. Nunc de forensibus quibusdam ministris, scil. senescallus, judex."

Page. Date

- quin de temporalitate vestra* plene et integre ad dictum quindem levare facient et nihilominus contra vos tanquam mandatorum nostrorum contemptorem manifestum procedemus.
- 85.—"Returnum istius brevis", stating that the sequestration had been made, and the goods offered for sale; but that, owing to the short notice and distance of the places, no buyers could be found.
- 86.—1304. "Convencio inter Lewelinum Ep'um ex unâ parte et Cadwgan ap Ievan, capellanum, ex alterâ p'te," relating to the manor of Cynlleth.
- 86.—Ithel ap Iorwerth and Cynwrig Lloid, canons of St. A., on behalf of the clergy of Rhos and Rhyfoniog, appeal to the bishop for an extension of time for the payment of the sums of money levied for the king. Granted.
- 87.—David ap Ithel and Howell Seys, ditto, for the clergy of Tegeingl. Rector de Whithynton, Vicarius de Pola, et Vicarius de Myford, for the clergy of Marchia and Powys. David Fryth and Madoc ap Eneas for the clergy of Mowthy, Keveiliog, Penllyn, Edeirnion, and Dinmael. "Mag. Benedictus et Daviæ, frater suus, pro clero de Tegeingl, et obtinuerunt. Mandate from the king to Bishop Lleywelyn to sequester the goods and benefices of the dean for the payment of a certain due claimed, and to pay it at Westm'r by a specified time.
- 88.—Acknowledgment of the receipt of the above mandate, and the bishop's return, alleging that the sequestration both of the dean's and other ecclesiastical benefices had been made, and the goods offered for sale; but that owing to the season of the year, the badness of the roads, the difficulty of transit, the sympathy of the people, and the fear of incurring spiritual dangers, there were no bidders, and the said goods still continued under sequestration; but that some few altogether resisted the claim, and appealed to the court of Rome.
- 88-90.—1310. Inquiry into the patronage of Northop, held before Robert de Holland, justiciary of Chester.
- 91.—c. 1305. Mem. quod de infra script. *Receptor Eccles. Assavens*. debet. *Noticeable items*: 1. De porcione eccl. ejusdem in eccl'ia de Corvaen. 2. De finibus tenentium de Llanelwy, incident' p' ann' ab opere consueto circa Rupem Rubeam pro anno D'ni mccc tertio. 3. De amerciamendis provenientibus pro defectu operis in Rupe Rubea. 4. De amerciamendis *ministorum eccl'ie* pro suis defectibus ad fabricam. 5. De denar' provenienti-

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 bus ex terris dictæ eccl'ie legatis. 6. De redemptionibus penitentiary solemnibus vel aliaru'. 7. De exitibus sanctuarii de Llanrwt.
- 91.—1305. "Participationes decimarum" between the bishop as rector of Llanarmon yn Jal and the vicar.
- „ 1304. Ordinaciones... Mem' q'd in *capella nostra de Llan-elwy* sit tractatum cum quibusdam canonicis nostris, duximus ordinandum. (The appointment of canons illustrating *the working of a chapter*, and the building of parsonage houses,—residence required. After the devastation of the wars.)
- 92.—N. d. Convencio inter fratres Domus Hospitalis de Jerusalem de Dungundwal ex una parte, et Ardiac et Wyn fil's Wasamfreit &c. ex alia (relates to the performance of divine offices for the parishioners of Llanelwy dwelling in Hiraethog, by the brethren of Ysptyty Ifan.
- 93.—1306. Lewelinus Reverendo Mag'ro de Testa' Archid' Arraven' Romani Ep's capellano ac administratori spiritualium Cant' deputato. (Excusing himself from being present at the consecration of William Bishop of Bangor.)
- „ N. d. Lewelinus to Edward, excusing himself "pro corporis imbecillitate," from attending the Parliament, and appointing — Proctor in his stead for that purpose.
- 94.—1270. General sentence of excommunication against all who in any way oppose or diminish ecclesiastical privileges. "Hæc sententia publicata apud S'tum Paulum, London', et pronunciata per fratrem nostrum Ep'um de S'to Asaph presentibus tunc novem epis', viz. Et fuit hæc sententia lata per consensum D'ni Willielmi Archiep'i Eboracens' qui tunc London fuerat in Parlamento D'ni Henrici Regis Angliæ.
- 96.—Hi sunt articuli de quibus Domini. (These relate to the alleged privileges of the see in the matter of fines, etc., and probably are the ones brought against P. Llewelyn, which led to his excommunication.)

END OF FIRST PART.

No. II.

[N.B.—Pag. prim. Cod. ex quo hæc scripsimus notabatur fig. 53.]

E. Cod. MS. mod. in Chart. penes D'nu' Watkin Owen S... de Gwyder. Coch Asaph. In custodia Episcopi Assaphens.

- 1.—1294. Institution by Llewelyn, Bp. of St. A., of Madoc, fil' Huvæ, to the v. of Wrythestan. M. ap H. succeeds Kywric Vychan. V.'s share a fourth part of offerings

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- and corn tithes. "*Tibi confirmavimus,—investientes te personaliter annulo n'tro.*"
- „ 1277. Edw. confirms to Bp. Anian the rights and privileges of the see.
- 2-9.—N. d. "*Familia D'ni L. Ep's*" includes "archidiaconus 3 mag'r capellanus, clerici, armigeri, officiales in curia." Then follow "*Regulationes et Statuta super regimine suo quam suæ familiæ.*" The same as those in folio 70 of 1st Part.
- 9.—1310. Inquisition into the Patronage of Northop (*i q 88-90 supra*).
- 11.—N. d. Conventio between The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Dingonwal and Ardiac, etc., and others ex parte Archidiaconi (*i. q. p. 92 supra*).
- 11.—Fidemissores pro Kenwr Gronow. Ditto Gronw ap Bled-dyn Foyl.
- 11.—1306. Bp. Lewelyn excuses himself "*arduis ecciæ n'træ negotiis prepeditus*" from attending the Consecration of the Bp. of Bangor (*i. q. 93*).
- 11-12.—1266. The Engagement of *Maurice Custos Asavens* to the Chapt. and Clergy of St. A. 1. To maintain their rights and privileges. 2. Not to fill up any vacant Living (Prebenda) without the advice and consent of the Archdeacon and Dean. 3. Not to fill up any vacancy among the Canons without the concurrence of the whole Chapter—absq. totius capituli consilio. 4. To concur in enforcing proper discipline. 5. To take care to require the payment of the tithes of lands, whether previously conferred upon or subsequently rented by the Personæ—præterquam *de Sanctuariis*. 6. De reclusis, monialibus, et leprosis. The first claim on their property to belong to the churches of the parishes in which they lived and died. The remainder to be equally divided between the Custos and the par. churches. 7. If any rector of a church died in debitis obligatus, his debts to be first discharged; then the other dues. 8. Any priest or rector dying possessed of a horse to hand him over to the custos; or if not possessing a horse, but other goods, to pay the value of a horse.
- 12.—Letters of protection and purveyance from Edw. Rex to Goron ap Eydr for his ship and crew on the King's business.
- 12.—c. 1267. "*Ricardus Bangorensis Episcopus Ottobano Apost. Sedes Legati*", appealing for permission to resign the

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- charge of his see. Reasons given—1. Increasing infirmities; 2. Malitia plebis.
13. *The Bond* of certain clergy entered into for the liberation of Kenwric ap Bleddyn, Capellanus, from prison, into which he had been committed for using and threatening further violence to Ivor ap Bledyn, V. of Whitford, the Bishop's receiver. The amount of bail was £40, which, if forfeited, was to be equally divided between the Prince and the fabric of the cathedral.
- 14.—1261. Forma Compromissi facta inter D'n'm Bangorem et D'n'm Principem Dat Rydyvarw.
16. "Articuli de quibus D'n'm Sæculare presumit Ecclesiam fatigare contra institutiones."
17. Written in a different and much older hand—Gabriel Roberts, p. 121. At the end of the articles which are contained on this page is written "These articles, and three more which were blotted in *Coch. Asaph*, are to be found in *Libro Viridi*, fol. 90, as I find in the margin of C. A."
- 17.—N. d. Mag'ro Roberto Frothesham, Archidiaconi Cestr. Officiali. A Letter of Recommendation on behalf of the bearers of the Evengulthen.
- „ 1271. Confirmation, by John Fitz Alan, E. of Arundel, of lands at St. Martin's to the Bp. of St. A. and his successors, on the annual payment of a pair of golden spurs "in signum homagii". *Provided* that none of it be ever alienated without the earl's special license therefor.
- 18.—1274. Dispute between Prince Llewelyn and Bp. Anian concerning the rights and liberties of the ch. of St. Asaph. An inquest held in the Ecclesia Major before clergy and laity. Witnesses examined upon oath. *Note at the end.* "These and many more (which for brevity sake I pass over, because I shall hereafter have occasion to write them in the *British Tongue*) are to be found in *Viridi Libro*, fol. 91."
- 21.—1275. "Ven' in Xto patri d'no R. d. gra. Epo Menevens Offi'i Cur. Cant. Sal. et dat. Lond. in Kal. Aug. MDCLXX quinto".
1277. Thudyr fil. Wronw Officialis de Keveiliog Anno D'ni 1277. Gruff. ap Howello complices sui soliti ausu temerario quendam Ednyfed ap Llywarch fugitivum ad Emunitatem Ecc'æ de Llanyowdow violenter extraxit et. Hæc tempe Edd. R. Angl.
21. "Extract. sive Rentale Maneriorum Epi in Ros."
22. *Gavels* enumerated in *Branan*, Bod., *Kynwoch*., *Llan-*

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sanan, Villa de *Bryngwyn*, et de *Alltmelyden* de quibus Epis. in subsidio respondet Villa de Yr Yynys de Vaenawl, V. de Pengwern, Trefleth, Llanhudud, V. de Meiriadawg, V. de Vaenol.

23.—1272-78. *Robertus, Cant. Archiep., to the Clergy and Laity* of Coventry and Lichfield, Hereford and the Welsh Dioceses, recommending the bearers of the Even-gulthen.

23. *Rob'tus, Cant. Arch., to the Earl of Warwick*, and other captains of the K.'s army at Chester, to restrain the ravages of their soldiers.

24. Inventory of Bp. Anian's plate.

24. Convention between the Prior of the Knights Hospitalers of Jerusalem and the Abbot of Haghmond super possessione domus Hospitalis Albi Monasterii—*i.e.* Halston.

24.—1306. *Resignation by C. Archdeacon of Merioneth* of his office, together with the churches of Llanymawddwy and Mallwyd.

24.—1307. Meredud fil' Gruff., Procurator Eccl'æ de Llan-silin in Kynulleith a^o 1301.

VILLA DE LLYS DYNWALLAWN. Dom' Joh'es de Hav'ing locum R's Angl. Edd. in Northwall tenuit *tempe* Aniani Ep'i *Bangor'* (Asaph).

25. Ricardus fil. Joannes fil. Alani Com. Arundel. concedes forty-four acres of land, &c., at Martin Church to the church of St. Asaph, and to the Bishop and Chapter thereof. One of the witnesses is D'nus Joh'es de Hav'ing. (These are in *Viridi Libro*, fol. 56.)

Confirmation to Bp. Anian, by Edw. I, of the rights and privileges granted by his father Henry.

25. *Nomina Archiepor' Cant'* et quantum, sederunt sc. annorum mens' et dieru'. From Augustine to Boniface.

27.—1265. "Concordia Adæ fil. Meuric inter se et Priorem de Abberbur'." Shews an early and interesting connexion between Alberbury and Meifod.

„ 1274. Transcriptum literæ Abbatum contra Episcopum (Anian). The Cistercian abbots de Alba Domo, de Strata Florida, de Cymbir, de Stratmarchellch., de Aberconwy, de Kemes, de Valle Crucis, address the Pope in exoner-ation of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, against whom let-ters of excommunication had been issued at the instance of the Bishop of St. Asaph. They not only deny the truth of the charges of violence, etc., brought against him, but assert him to be "Tutor strenuus ac præcipuus ordinis nostri singulorumq' ordinum et ecclesiarum in

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 Wallia personarum tam pacis quam guerræ temporibus retroactis. Dat' apud Strata Florida."
28. Submissio Einion ap Cadwgan du Ep'o L. et Howelo ap Hova clerico pro injuriâ dicto Howelo illatâ. Fidemisores.
- „ 1334. Philippus de Mortuomari, Comes de Marchia et D'nus de Denbygh, recognoscit advocationem rectoriæ de Denbygh, et jus dicti Lewelini Ep'i Assaven' et successor' et illam advocationem eidem Ep'o et success', remittit.
- „ 1244. Carta libertatis hominum de Llangernyw. Granted by Anian and the Chapter. Confirmation of privileges.
- 29.—1269. Compositio pacis inter Principem et David fratrem ejus.
- „ 1239. Transcriptum l'rarum monialium de Llanllugan. Given in Willis, Appendix III.
- „ 1279. Bishop Anian acknowledges the receipt of a mandate of Prince Llewelyn "in hac verba. Lewelinus Princeps Walliæ, D'nus Snowdon, ball' suis de Bervetwlad." Enjoins them to observe the customs and privileges of the see, and in case of further dispute agrees that it should be left to a jury of twelve men of the country to settle. "Dat' apud Mont' Altu' m̄dccc̄lxxix." This is ratified by the bishop at the same time and place.
- 30.—1273. P. Llewelin to R. Abp. Cant. (?), vindicating himself against the charges contained and implied in the archbishop's letter. "Dat' ap'd Aberytho, 1273."
31. Acknowledgment by P. Llewelyn of the rights and privileges of the Bishop and Chapter, and his engagement to abide by and maintain them in the points to which the "Articuli subscripti" referred. Date not given.
32. The Bishop, Dean, and Chapter's appeal, with articles annexed.
- „ 1274. Memorandum. The bond of the "Judex secularis apud Rhos," and his bail.
- 33.—1274. Bail for K. fab. Ithael, "Portionarius eccles' de Llanraiadr," to Bp. A., accused of adultery.
33. Anianus R. Ep'o Menevensi', calling upon him to restrain and punish the Abbot of Talellecheu for having presumptuously exceeded his power ("principis fulcitus subsidio") by entering into the jurisdiction of St. A., and publishing a sentence of excommunication against him, the bishop.
- „ c. 1278. Fr. Anian Priori, Provinciali et Capitulo Prædicatorum Angliæ. *Vide* B. Willis, Append. XI, p. 33.

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- Mem. Bond of Gronw fab Heilin to the Bishop of St. A. "in xxx. lib. bonæ monetæ pro injuria illata emunitati eccl'æ de Llanarmaun. Nomina obligantium.
- 34.—1274. Nomina fidemissorum.
- 34.—1198. Episc' in synodo suo apud Album Monasterium concessit monachis de Valle Crucis
"Annis mille Dei ducentis subtrahe binos,
Tunc fuit ad castrum Wallia Victa Paen."
- 34.—1272. *Litteræ pacis* inter D'num Ep'um Asavens' et Abbattam et Conventum de Salopiâ.
The Abbot and Convent engage to withdraw from the prosecution of their cause against the Bishop, relating to the church Beati Oswaldi de Albo Mon', in the courts of Canterbury and Rome, and to support the Bishop against Walter de Hangmere (Hanmer), and to indemnify him in case of lawsuit.
- 35.—1272. "Lucas Abbas Monast' S. Petri Salopesbur' et ejusdem loci Conventus," concedes to the Bishop of St. A. "totam terram quam habemus in nostro dominio spectante ad ecclesiam nostram, &c., &c. (Brown Willis, ix, p. 31.) Dat' apud Rustock."¹ Same place and date as the above. Fest' Annunciation B. V. M.
- 35.—1272. Bishop Anian, on his part, denies that he had ejected, or approved in any way of the ejection of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's from the church of St. Oswald de Albo Mon', and inhibits all ordinaries from granting institution to any who might claim it otherwise.
- 35.—1278. Transcriptum donacionis terræ Bodideris de. (Willis Appendix VIII, 28.)
- 36.—1311. Dispute between the Bishop and Chapter v. Earl of Lancaster, relating to certain aids (*auxilium*) claimed from the commotes of Isaled, Uwchaled, and Iddulas, and granted by the cantreds of Rhos and Rhufoniog; but refused by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, because imposed without their consent.
- 37.—1305. Agreement between the Bishop and the free tenants of Nannerch.
- 38.—1314. Bishop David's pension to Nicholas Heygate, clerk, whom the K. had named for it "*ratione novæ consecrationis debitam.*"
- „ 1318. Edw. inquires "quo die et anno Griffinus fil' et heres Madoci de Glyndowerdi se maritavit Elizabeth' fil' John Le Strange.

¹ Rustock and Ruestoc were ancient names for Meliden: Gallt melyd.

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39. Reply, "apud Ruthallt' in nostra dioc'."

„ 1311. *Inspectio literarum* P'ris L. Ep'i Assavens' facta ap'd Alltmeliden an'o D'ni 1311. *In Pixide Signata per A* continentur:

A.—1, Literæ confirmacionis, &c. 2, Duæ bullæ contra L. P'pem per Eccl'iam Assav' perpetratæ. 3, Literæ Archiep'i super relaxacione Interdicti general' in Wallia.

C.—a, Duæ cartæ Griffini fil' Gruffith de terrâ in Ial. b, Literæ Iorwerth Routh super terra de Lanelwey. c, Carta D'd ap Yrathro sup' terra' de Alltmel.

D.—1, L'ræ fr't' A. quondam Ep'i Assavens' de puto (!) et conster' Attornator'. 2, Item carta ejusdem Robt. facta Hugoni de Eccl' subter Maes Gruffith.

F.—Testamentum D'ni L. Ep'i Ass' 13^o Aprilis 1311.

I.—L'ra Regis super licencia condendi testam' L. Ep'o Assav' concessa.

θ.—Diversæ acquietantiæ dec' & archid' Assavens', Holl' ap Ithell, Magr' Steph'i, Roge' de Wenlock, and Joh'is de Mokeston, &c.

39.—1278. Edward's Mandate to Gunselinus de Badysmore, Justiciary of Chester, and Howell fil' Gruffith, to assign xx libratas terræ for the convenience and advantage of the Bp. D. and Ch.

39-42.—1276. *Inquisitio capta in majori eccles. de S. Asaph.* as to the dispute between the Bp. Dn. and Chapt. of St. A. ex unâ parte and Prince Llewelyn ex altera. *Enumeration of the grounds of quarrel.*

42-46. *Vita Sancti Assaph.* Note in 43. "Here wanting two great leaves". Note in 46. "The rest to the end is lost".

46.—c. 1284. Bp. Anian's Letter to the Pope M[artin] to remove the See to Rhuddlan. B. W., Append. xx.

47.—1292. Lease by Bp. Anian for vi years of lands in Rhywlyfnwyd.

47. Note in Bp. Fleetwood's handwriting. "The following Welsh is a translation of the Latin, page 19, at the mark +". The part referred to is an account of the controversy between the Bp. and P. Llewelyn.

51-119 *alias* 1-33. In Bp. Fleetwood's handwriting.

51. Continuation of the above Welsh.

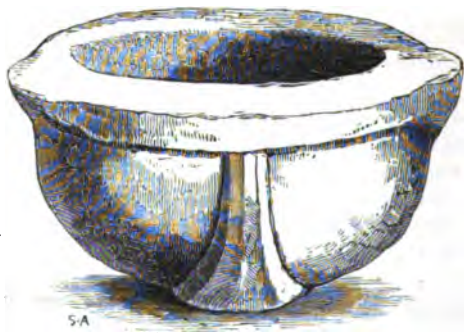
52. *Rex v. Episcop. Lewelin*: Trial before a jury of xii men at Flint as to the right to the goods and chattels of intestates in the cantred of Englefield. Verdict for the Bishop. *Juratorum nomina.*¹

¹ Vide *Lib. Antiq. Pergamen*, fol. 3, et Transcript. ejusdem, p. 3.

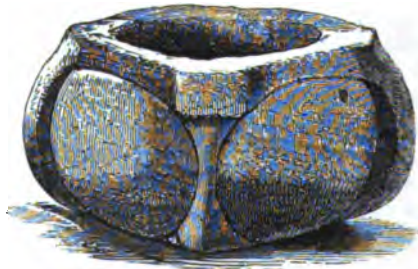
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3



WATER-STOUPS.

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- 53.—1291. *Tazatio Ecclesiasticorum* pertinentium reddituum et obventionum Ep'atus Asavensis ad ind' valorem modo subscripto. More full and correct than that given in B. Willis's Appendix, 1801.
- 57.—1310. Pl't apud Flint in Crastino Purificacionis b'tæ Mariæ coram Pyntybotot (Payn Tybotot) Justic. Cestr. Ann^o R. R's Edwardi iii^o. Inspeximus of previous charter of Edw. I (1275) and confirmation of the privileges of the see by Edw. II.
- 57.—1414. Hen. V confirms the privileges of the see.
- 58.—1351. Inquisitio super statu Villæ de Vaynall capta inter D'num Comitem Cestr. et Episcopem Asavens. in sessione tenta apud Flint die Lunæ proximo post Festum S'tæ Trinitatis, Anno R. Regis Edvardi 3 a conquesto vices'so quarto.
- 60.—1349. Concession to Bishop Llewelyn ap Madoc to make a will. *Coch. Asaph.*, fol. 41 b. This is extant in *Viridi*, folio 57.
61. The MS. marked Dd. is reckoned here for the pages from 61-96, but evidently incorrectly so; for in the *Summa Libri Rubei*, p. 97, the contents are given as intermixed, not consecutive.

ON SOME WATER STOUPS FOUND IN WALES AND CORNWALL.

NO. II.

In the number of our Journal for last April, p. 166, there appeared an account of certain water stoups of unusual form found in Wales and Cornwall, with illustrations; and it was also stated that similar stoups were found in Picardy and the Boulonnais. Some correspondents have since then sent in accounts of similar objects; and they are now laid before our readers.

Mrs. Stackhouse Acton has contributed two sketches, Nos. 1 and 2 of the accompanying plate, of a stoup found at Minton hamlet, in the parish of Church Stretton, Shropshire. It was found there in a pigstye some years ago, and is now preserved in the garden at Acton Scott. Nothing more is known of it; but in this hamlet there was formerly a chapel, and a piece of

ground there still bears the name of Chapel Yard. No record of the demolition of this building has been preserved; but the old people thereabouts have a tradition that "the heathens of Minton pulled down their chapel, and set up a maypole", as our correspondent informs us. In Eyton's *Shropshire* is a list of chapels formerly existing in Shropshire, and in it the name of Minton occurs. The author adds that the site of Minton Chapel is known; but this is all at present known about it.

The stoup in question is very similar to those already engraved; but the outer ribs are made ornamental by chamfering, and shaving away of edges. It is evidently one of the same class of objects as those above alluded to.

A stoup of similar nature, No. 3 of our plate, is preserved at Ridgebourne, near Kington, Herefordshire. Mr. R. W. Banks observes upon this object:—"It affords another illustration of the form of water stoups in Wales and the Marches, differing from, but closely resembling, those which were noticed in a recent number of the *Arch. Camb.* Its external diameter is 23 in.; the internal diameter of the bowl is 15 in., and its depth $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the height of it externally is 1 ft. It has apparently been cut out of a hard sandstone, and has not suffered from exposure to the weather. It probably belonged to the parish church of Huntington, Herefordshire, and is supposed to have been brought to Ridgebourne, in the adjoining parish of Kington, many years ago".

We learn from an active member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Mr. Couch, to whom the Association was much indebted during their visit to that county in 1862, that stoups of this kind are numerous about Bodmin; and that a gentleman in that neighbourhood has a collection of eight or ten of them.

Mr. Albert Way has communicated to us his suspicions that these stoups once served for domestic purposes; and Mr. Couch is of the same opinion. The tradition that they were Roman mortars points in the

same direction; but we confess that, having seen the examples in Picardy and the Boulonnais, our own opinion is still in favour of their having always been stoups for holy water, though we do not profess to account for their anomalous shapes.

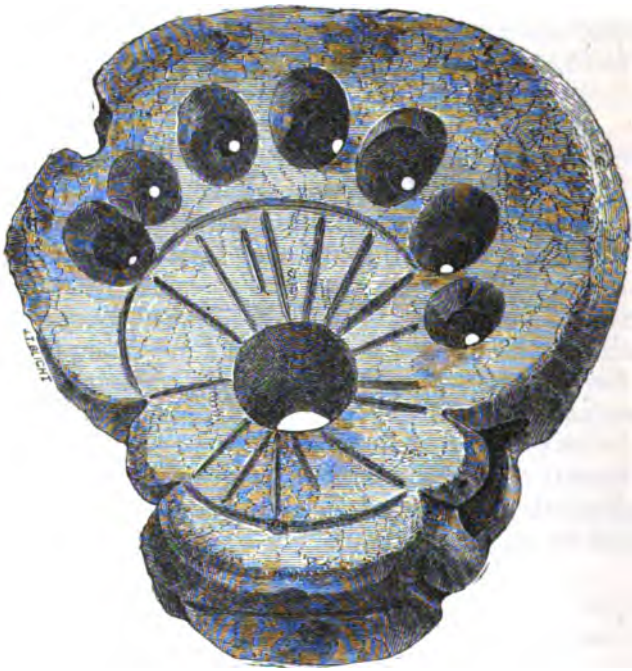
Some of the simplest forms of such stoups are still to be found in Merionethshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire, where we have observed rude cubical blocks of stone with basins hollowed out, but with no ribs, nor any ornaments, in some of the simpler country churches. A notable instance exists in the porch of Llanilltyd church, near Dolgellau, by the bridge over the Mawddach. On the side of this certain letters are cut, probably the initials of the parochial authorities. At Llanlleir, near Fishguard, a block of stone with a basin lies on the church floor, and a local tradition affirms that it is never known to be without water; while the same tradition is attached to a similar block and basin under the tower of Cynfil Caio church in Cardiganshire.

The easy formation of these basins readily accounts for their existence; and the art of making them, though only for farming purposes, exists in many parts of Wales at the present day; but we should be curious to know whether any such stoups are to be met with in Cumberland and the northern parts of England, and more especially in Ireland, or among the ruins of deserted churches in Scotland.

H. L. J.

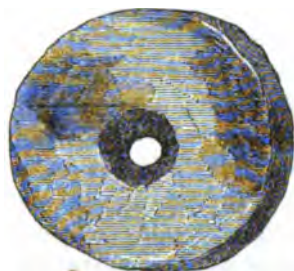
UNCERTAIN STONE IMPLEMENT.

THE stone, of which a representation is here subjoined, was exhibited at the meeting of the Association in Hereford during the month of August 1867, and has given occasion to much discussion, not yet satisfactorily determined, as to what could have been its possible use and purpose.



All that is known of the history of the relic, (which belongs to E. Whitcombe, Esq., of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire), is, that it was found in 1816, in ploughing a small entrenchment, or what is termed by my informant "cooking encampment", upon Holly Waste, or Holly Fast, near Gireh. The locality is about one mile from Cleobury Mortimer, near an old road leading

from thence to the Clee Hill and Ludlow, and about four or five miles from Titterstone; but Mr. William Hallam, the farmer who picked it up, the labourer who held the plough, and the boy who drove, are all deceased; and the little information which can be given (none as to the precise spot of the discovery) is derived from a short memorandum made at the time by the proprietor's father.



In attempting a description of this and two other objects found with it, it is to be observed in the first place, that those engraved are represented rather under their real size. The largest one is made of coarse sandstone, and in shape like an escallop joined to the plain side of an oyster shell, one side being convex and the other flat. We will suppose, for the sake of clearness, that the implement (whatever it may have been) is laid upon the former, and the general appearance presented would be that of the flat side of a shell fish, and this thickest at the upper extremity, where the hinge of the two shells would be, and decreasing, like an oyster, towards the outer rim. It measures—from top to bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; from side to side, at widest part, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness at the top, which is the thickest part, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; from top to middle of largest hole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. From this, circles of $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter are drawn on both sides with lines radiating to the circumference, apparently intended to be ornamental. This largest hole is circular, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; it passes vertically through the stone, and is met by another and similar, but rather larger, hole, passing through the stone in an horizontal direction.

Nearly halfway between the circumferences of the circles and outer edge of the stone are seven circular perforations, like the large hole, but less in diameter, apparently intended to be equidistant; and there seems to have been an eighth where the stone is broken, probably by the plough. On the top certain lines seem to have been drawn, apparently, when complete, describing a parallelogram, two of which remain. Above the upper angles of these are two small circular depressions; a similar one in what has been the middle of the figure, and three equidistant below and outside of it. The weight rather exceeds $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.

Among many conjectures as to the use of this, it has been supposed to be a hatchet or a hammer; but it could hardly have served either purpose, considering the fragile nature of the material of which it is made, and the additional weakness naturally arising from the many perforations. It has occurred to me (a conjecture which I offer with much diffidence) that it may have been rather an article of ornament than of use, and employed as a gorget suspended from the neck by a cord or thong passed through the larger hole, while objects either of triumph or supposed magnificence were hung in proud display from the smaller ones. And this idea perhaps derives some little confirmation from the two pieces of antiquity found in the same place, and together with the first, one of which is also engraved; for these appear not to be spindle whorls, indeed they are neither large enough nor heavy enough; and the circumstance of their being worn smooth equally on both sides seems to imply that they have formed part of a barbaric necklace. *Judicent periti.*

J. W.

Correspondence.

LLANBADARN FAWR, CARDIGANSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—My attention has been called by the vicar of Llanbadarn Fawr to the old church there, which is now in course of restoration; and on Tuesday last I went there to examine the fresco paintings on the walls, which I think are worthy of note; and as these historical records cannot be preserved, some account, however imperfect, should be drawn out of them, which I beg now to submit to you.

When the masons were taking down the old walls of the western part of the church, which had given way, they noticed a variety of colours under the whitewash: this induced them to examine them more closely, when they discovered letters as inscriptions and full-length figures in fresco, one being sixteen yards square, including the border, two of which are now partially visible, the others had been entirely destroyed by the workmen before any discovery was made. The principal figure evidently represents St. Peter: the full face is partially visible, with the nimbus, and with his right hand extended towards a lioness sitting on her haunches near her den, which is castellated, and immediately above the head is a young ass. There is a key in the hand. The dress was originally scarlet and purple, but from the effects of the lime-wash the scarlet has become brown, and the purple light-blue; it is large and folded like the Roman toga. There is no inscription under this figure, which is on the wall immediately in front of the south entrance into the church. The other figure represents a man in chain armour, with a large shield; the profile of the face is distinct, and to all appearance with a coronet on his head, with a Welsh inscription under it.

There is a peculiarity pertaining to these which is worthy of note, inasmuch as they represent three distinct periods. First, the original painting in scarlet and purple, with a border of twisted columns. This was covered over with whitewash, on which a fresh painting was laid in yellow, with a square border of brown and yellow, and inscriptions with large capital letters in black. This, again, was whitewashed and repainted brown, with inscriptions. The letters are of good bold character of the fifteenth century; but time or man has so defaced the inscriptions that, beyond the words "Pardon" and "Dedd", little can be made out.

The walls and the inside jambs of the lancet windows evidently show the action of fire. By a reference to the early history of this church, I find it was burnt down five times in the early wars, viz., in 720, by the Saxons in the reign of Roderick Molwynog; 988, by the Danes, in the reign of Meredith ap Owen; 1038, by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, in the reign of Iago ap Edwal; 1071, by the Danes, in the

reign of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn ; 1106, by Ithel and Madoc, in the reign of Griffydd ap Conan; and in 1111 it was rebuilt, or rather restored, by Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygil, and given by him to the monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

We may therefore draw this conclusion, that the figure fronting the grand entrance to the church was originally intended to represent St. Peter, in compliment to the monks of the monastery at Gloucester, under whose protection the church was placed.

The other figure in armour may represent Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygil, particularly as this figure is represented with a coronet, and an inscription in Welsh as a compliment, or towards a reconciliation with the Welsh people of the district, which he had lately conquered; but, unfortunately, the inscription is so defaced, it is impossible to make out a sentence.

The style and colours of the painting of St. Peter strongly resemble that of St. Werburgh, found under a mass of whitewash, and lately restored to the church of that name in the city of Chester.

I am, etc.,

J. G. WILLIAMS.

Glo'ster Hall, Aberystwith, June, 26, 1868.

THE LOVENTIUM OF PTOLEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of the Association to the present state of the remains of the Roman city of *Loventium*, situated at Llanio Isaf, in the parish of Llanddewy brevi, Cardiganshire, with the view of making a search for its site and probable extent. I travelled by the Manchester and Milford Railway from Pencader through Lampeter to Pont Llanio station, having passed through the supposed site of *Loventium* at Llanio Isaf, we returned back in a carriage by road to Llanio Isaf, about a mile, having crossed the Roman road called Sarn Helen, about two hundred yards below Llanio Ucha House, then proceeded down a road to the south over a railway bridge to Llanio Isaf Farm House, where we got out of the carriage and proceeded to examine the inscribed stones, so accurately described by Camden, p. 641. One of the largest we found inserted into the wall in the left jamb of the cart-house, about a foot from the ground, and covered with a thick coating of whitewash, which was with some difficulty removed with soap and water; it is accurately described by Camden, and is evidently a monumental tablet, read by him as "*Caii Artii manibus Ennius Primus.*" Another inscribed stone was found in the pine end wall of the dwelling-house, seven or eight feet from the ground, which had also to be cleaned from whitewash, with the word "*overioni,*" also accurately described by Camden. Another inscribed stone with the letters "*Legio secunda Augusti,*" I was informed by the occupier of the farm, had been taken away by a gentleman named Davis some time ago. It is to be hoped, however, that he will cause it to be returned, or to be placed in the

College Museum at Lampeter. After having made every search about the dwelling-house and farm buildings, we proceeded, armed with a pickaxe, to the field called Cae Cestyll or the Field of Castles; this field was, unfortunately for us, teeming under a luxuriant crop of barley, and could not be examined with the pickaxe; we were however informed that it was full of stones and old mortar: we saw that it was surrounded by a very high hedge containing stones, and contained about three acres. We then descended into a field to the south, about two and a half acres in extent, which we examined for some time. There is a well in the upper part towards the north, from which flowed a plentiful supply of water. About thirty yards below the well we perceived plainly the remains of walls, forming two small enclosures. Between the well and these remains of walls we found several pieces of bricks, which evidently formed the watercourse from the well towards the baths or dwellings. We turned up quantities of bricks and mortar from several other foundations of buildings, like broken ridge tiles, broken bricks, and a quantity of very hard mortar, evidently "grouted" in, and containing large lumps of gravel. This enclosure is literally covered with portions of Roman brick and mortar, wherever the pickaxe was introduced into the soil. Another field adjoining, of about five acres, near the river Tivy, containing another crop of barley, was said by the occupier to be full of portions of broken bricks; for the plough, he said, brought up nothing but bricks and mortar with the soil; hence the luxuriance of the barley crop. We could not therefore examine this field with the pickaxe. This Roman town of Loventium must have been of very considerable extent, for, including Cae Cestyll, it must have covered nearly twelve acres of land. A large flat brick, with figures upon it, was taken by the miller of Llanio Mill and inserted in the floor of the oven. This we did not see; it may probably be an encaustic tile. It is to be hoped that, as there now exists railway accommodation between Carmarthen, Lampeter, and Aberystwith, our Association may be induced next year to meet at the Welsh university—there is a museum attached to the library at Lampeter. The specimens of Roman bricks which were picked up by us at Llanio were left at the museum at Lampeter College, where they may be examined.

Meyrick, in his *History of Cardiganshire*, gives but a meagre description of the Roman remains at Llanio Isaf. Gibson's *Camden* is much more accurate, and the figures on the inscribed stones are better done. The occupier says that he has no objection to making excavations or searching for foundations of houses, provided there is no corn in the fields. Before we came to the railway bridge at Llanio isaf, and just before crossing "Sarn Helen," we entered a field to the north of Llanio isaf, but adjoining Cae Cestyll, called "Cae Gwrfil," or the Warrior's Field; it is nine or ten acres in extent, and is part of Llanio Ucha Farm. We perceived it contained no traces of walls; we were informed that about twenty years ago the occupier of Llanio Ucha removed a mound in the west corner of this field, containing some bones for manure. This "Cae Gwrfil" was probably the exercising ground for the troops to the north of the citadel or

castle. "Sarn Helen," a paved way, can be traced in several places in the neighbourhood; this was the "Via Occidentalis" from "Mardunum" to Machynnileth, supposed to have been made by Julius Agricola, who also probably built Loventium, and took possession of North and South Wales, A.D. 78.

WALTER D. JONES, M.D.

[We would refer our correspondent to the account of a visit to Llanio Llanddewy Brevi in a late volume of our *Journal*.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

LIBER LANDAVENSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The account given by Mr. Haddan, in your number just published, of the original MS. of *Liber Landavensis*, does not appear to agree with the *Act Book* of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Llandaff, from which I beg to send you the following extracts :

"2^{do} Julij 1687.

"Received then the 18 loose folios belonging to *Lib. Landaven.*, and promise to return the same to this Chapter at Peters tyde next, upon the penalty of forfeiting *xxl.*—Geo. BULL."

"The loose leaves above mentioned were returned to the Chapter by the archdeacon."

"30^{mo} Junij, 1688.

"Memorandum that the Revd. Mr. Archdeacon Bull has this day brought to the Registry of this Chapter the eighteen loose folios, and delivered the same into the hands of the Revd. Mr. Franklyn; whereupon the caution given for the return of them was declared null and void.

"Ita testatur THOMAS ROBERTS, Notarius Publicus."

(*Act Book*, p. 329.) The position of the sentences shews how they are written in the book.

In the same volume, at the back of a page numbered 341, under date 3rd July, 1693, there is an entry stating that "the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter, upon the motion of Dr. Edwards, the Treasurer, ordered that *Tylos Book*, with the 18 loose folios, should be delivered to him upon his giving a caution of the penalty of *xxl.* for the redelivery thereof to this Chapter at next Peterstyde." And on a subsequent page, viz. 349, I find "*Tylos booke* brought in", written in the margin, under date June 30, 1697; and by the side of these words are the following: "At which day Mr. Griffith Thomas brought in *Tylos Book* with the 18 loose folios, and left it in the Registry; whereupon the said Chapter discharged Dr. Edwards of what obligation he entered into for the returne thereof."

I regret to say that I have not found in the *Act Book* any later information respecting this interesting MS.; but it is clear from these extracts that Bishop Field (A.D. 1619-1627) is not responsible for its first departure from its lawful owners, and that it was in their safe keeping so late as 1697, the year after Mr. Davies is stated by Mr.

Haddan to have placed the Latin inscription on its cover. The extracts also afford proof that the Chapter appreciated their treasure, and took precautions against the loss of it, which makes its disappearance the more unaccountable.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,
Bishop's Court, Llandaff, July 18, 1868.

A. LLANDAFF.

Miscellaneous Notices.

RESTORATION OF ABERDARON CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—It will be in the recollection of some of our readers that an illustrated account of this ancient church was given in one of the earlier volumes of the *Arch. Camb.* Its neglected and desecrated condition was commented upon, and the state of the new church was also alluded to. The subject, indeed, led to some discussion at the Caernarvon Meeting of the Association; but assuredly it was hardly supposed probable that a restoration of the ancient edifice would be witnessed by any one then present. We refer our readers to the accounts mentioned above for particulars of the notable instance of Vandalism which the case—by no means a solitary one—implied. It is, therefore, with equal surprise and satisfaction that we have recently learnt from the Rev. Hugh Roberts, Rector of Aberdaron, that the work of restoration is actually in progress, and that a sum of about £400 has been already expended upon it. A new timber roof has been put up, the windows repaired, and other works effected; but the funds at the Rector's disposal are now falling low, and pecuniary assistance is much needed to complete the good work. In describing the actual condition of this ancient building, the Rector observes: "It is astonishing in what excellent condition the walls are, after having been exposed to the wear and tear of the elements for so long a time; and the old church will yet outlast the unsightly building by which it has, with Vandalistic taste, been replaced." We trust that this appeal to Welsh archæologists will be liberally responded to. Meanwhile it is consoling to find our own statements and predictions verified. It is probably too much to expect aid from any church building or repairing society, but we hope that there is still good taste and good feeling enough among the nobility and gentry of Wales to induce them to aid in preserving this valuable edifice. The examples of Llandudno, at the other end of the county, restored by the munificence of a member of our Association; of Llanaber, in Merioneth, so well restored; of Llandanwg, in the same county, now falling rapidly into ruin; of churches in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire, neglected or destroyed, *passim*; and still nearer home, of some bad cases in Montgomeryshire and Anglesey; should supply a stimulus to aid in such a good cause. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Rev. the Rector, Aberdaron, Pwllheli.

A HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH is announced as in progress of compilation by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, Rector of Cefn,

near St. Asaph, the beautiful church lately erected by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn and other members of his family. It is to be published in Parts, at 5s. each, and will be arranged as follows: the first Part will contain—1. A history of the diocese from the earliest times to the present; and as the various questions that have affected the Welsh Church will be touched upon in their bearings on this diocese, it is hoped that this Part will form an useful contribution towards a complete history of the Church in Wales. 2. Short biographical notices of the bishops. 3. An account of the Cathedral. 4. A list of the dignitaries, with brief notes on the more eminent of them. The remaining Parts will contain—1. The parochial histories, giving an account of the livings, churches, and charities, with a list of the incumbents from 1534 downwards. 2. An account of the grammar schools of Ruthin, Oswestry, and Llanrwst. 3. A short account of the dissolved religious foundations at Bangor, Basingwerk, Halston, Llanllugan, Maenan, Rhuddlan, Ruthin, Strata Marcella, and Valle Crucis. Several of the clergy have already sent in an account of their respective parishes; and the architects of many of the new and restored churches have promised descriptions of them. The work will be illustrated by woodcuts of a few of the churches; but any subscriber, by taking four copies or procuring the sale of five, will be entitled to have an illustration of any church he may choose.

DRAWINGS BY MOSES GRIFFITH.—We have just received the following intelligence from the Rev. D. R. Thomas:—"I was rather fortunate the other day in picking up at a sale two old portfolios full of water colours and pencil sketches, which proved to be the work of Moses Griffith, the artist who illustrated Pennant's works. There is a series of forty, illustrating the scenery of North Wales, especially Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire; and there are some thirty others of other places. Besides which there were two dilapidated sketch-books containing pencil views of some of the gentlemen's seats in Flintshire, *e.g.*, Rhual, Gwysaney, Vron, Soughton, and Bettisfield. There are two good drawings of (1) the tomb of K. John's daughter at Baron Hill, and (2) one of the brasses in Llanrwst Church. Some of the sketches are quite rough, and two or three only just outlined, but they are interesting from their connection with Pennant." Our correspondent may well congratulate himself on this unexpected "find." The drawings of Moses Griffith are of very great value to the Welsh antiquary; for he was not only far in advance of his day in archaeological acumen, but he also sketched with admirable accuracy, and recorded architectural details with a spirit and accuracy quite unexampled at his time. We hope our correspondent will allow us to inspect his acquisition, and to publish copies of some of them in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

CORNISH CROMLECHS.—A book on the cromlechs of Cornwall is announced by our correspondent, Mr. Blight. This is good news; for it is sure to be well written, and skilfully illustrated. We shall look forward to its publication with interest.

Reviews.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4. Vol. VI.

By C. ROACH SMITH.

THE present four numbers of this valuable collection, forming the sixth volume, contain several papers of interest to Cambrian antiquaries. In Part I a paper on Chester and its Roman remains is full of curious details; and, from the locality described lying so much in the route of Welsh visitors, deserves careful perusal. Mr. R. Smith in it adverts to the large stones used in facing its Roman walls, and dwells on the probability of DEVA having been built on the site of an earlier British town. A valuable paper on the archæology of horticulture, in this and the succeeding Part, is worthy of careful study by all country dwellers. One of the chief points developed in it, as also in a separate pamphlet lately published by Mr. R. Smith, is the possibility of cultivating vines in the open field in certain parts of England, the same as in France, and on its importance to the welfare of the working population. The second Part is rich in illustrated descriptions of Saxon antiquities found in Kent. In the third Part there is a very interesting account of Roman *ficilia* found at Colchester and other places; on early pottery; and on metallic remains; and it concludes with biographical notices of antiquaries lately deceased.

The second Part has a curious account of the Egyptian Babylon, now called Old Cairo or Fostat, close to the modern Cairo. It is written and well illustrated by the late Mr. Fairholt. This city is described as still populous, and as having received very little damage at the hands of its Arab conquerors. All the great Roman walls are standing; and it presents an admirable specimen of complete Roman fortification, dating even from the time of Augustus. In this part, too, are a couple of plates of the coins of Carausius, from the cabinet of C. Warne, Esq., F.S.A., of very great interest. The only drawback to the satisfaction of looking over these parts is the notice that they are printed for subscribers only, and are not published. Hence it is of no use recommending our readers to purchase them; because they cannot do it. We only know that the *Collectanea* forms one of the most important antiquarian works of the day, and book collectors will do well to secure a complete copy of it whenever opportunity serves.

[We are again compelled, with regret, to postpone the Reviews of some important books mentioned in our last number, on account of the extra space required for the Report of our Annual Meeting at Portmadoc; but we shall endeavour to make up for our shortcomings as quickly as circumstances will permit.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

COMMENCED AT

PORTMADOC

ON

TUESDAY THE 25TH AUGUST, 1868,

AND TERMINATED ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

President.

E. F. COULSON, Esq.

Vice-President.

H. REVELEY, Esq.

PRELIMINARY arrangements, as usual, had been made by the most active of the Local Committee, which consisted of the following Gentlemen :

H. J. ELLIS NANNEY, Esq., *Chairman.*

The High Sheriff, R. Sorton Parry, Esq.	Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor
Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S., Llanbedr	Morgan Lloyd, Esq., Coedcaedu
John Casson, Esq., Blaenyddol	Capt. Matthew, Wern
William Casson, Esq., Plas Penrhyn	G. H. Owen, Esq., Ymwlch
Hugh Ker Colville, Esq., Corsygedol	R. Lloyd Parry, Esq., Aberdinant
F. Parry Davies, Esq., Barmouth	J. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn
Rev. J. Williams Ellis, Glasfryn	J. E. Parry, Esq., Glyn
Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Llanillechyd	F. Percival, Esq., Bodawen
Arthur Farre, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Hertford Street, Mayfair	Rev. H. Richards, Llanystymdwy
J. W. Greaves, Esq., Plasvennydd	Robt. Roberts, Esq., Portmadoc
Samuel Griffith, Esq., Portmadoc	Lewis Thomas, Esq., Caerfynnon
Samuel Holland, Esq., Glanwilliam	Thomas Turner, Esq., Carnarvon
R. W. Howell, Esq., M.A., Llanfair	Herman Wayne, Esq., Caenest
J. Humphreys Jones, Esq., Penrallt	Ignatius Williams, Esq., Hendregadredd
	W. E. M. Wynne, Esq., M.P.

Local Secretaries—{ Rev. R. Williams Mason, M.A., Llanfair
Dr. Griffith Griffith, Taltreuddyn.

Treasurer—R. E. Ellis, Esq., Portmadoc.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

In the absence of the out-going President, the Venerable Lord Saye and Sele, Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, moved that the President-elect, E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Corsygedol, should take the chair.

Mr. COULSON then assumed the chair, and delivered the following address:—

“It is my duty to welcome you to this twenty-second meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held this year in a district alike remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery, and for numerous objects of interest to the antiquary.

I will refer now particularly to remains of very early date; for, although we have interesting examples of Roman works, and of works from later times, some of which will be shown to you; still our earlier, or prehistoric remains are far the most numerous. We have much which the plough has yet spared, but which it behoves the antiquary to examine, and note carefully, ere it be lost through the advancing tide of cultivation. Much, however, being locked in the embrace of our rugged mountains, may still endure for long ages, and may be viewed by succeeding generations, when ideas, now only imperfectly elaborated, and still doubtful, shall be fully worked out and made clear.

Perhaps the time of the antiquary would not be wasted if he were to collect the traditions of the people of this county, for here they retain more of the old Welsh manner of thought than in almost any other part of Wales; and the researches of our greatest antiquaries show us that the legends and traditions of the people contain a kernel of truth, though oftentimes it is covered by a shell difficult to penetrate.

I believe there are not many now, and perhaps none here, who refuse to prehistoric archæology its right to recognition as a branch of science.

The methods of archæological investigation may be as trustworthy as those of any natural science, and—if pursued with a spirit of truthfulness, not adopting suddenly some favourite crotchet of the minute, but accumulating facts over the widest field, advancing step by step, testing all things—true results will ultimately be worked out, and you will be rewarded, as the students of astronomy and geology have been rewarded.

And surely the studies of the archæologist must interest all men,

when he seeks to discover whence we came, and what have been our antecedents; when he seeks to resuscitate prehistoric ages by means of their buried arts; when he seeks to trace their advances in civilisation from those simple germs of art, which may have such resemblance to present civilisation as has the grub to the most beautiful of the many coloured butterflies.

The numerous archæological associations in Great Britain, and in other countries of Europe, and the number of books yearly published on the subject, prove that archæology has grown into universal interest. Meetings are now being held in many counties; that great meeting, recently held at Norwich, has prevented, as I know, some distinguished men from being here this evening.

I will only mention two of the books which have lately come under my observation—*Archaic Sculpturings of Cups and Circles*, by Professor Sir James Simpson, in which he mentions the marks on a stone near Llanbedr, which will be shown to you on Thursday. It appears that, as yet, only another example of such marking has been found in Wales, but it is thought that many more exist; and it will be well that those who have opportunity should seek to find them, and report them to the local secretaries of this Association. Sir James Simpson was in this neighbourhood two years ago, and expressed much interest in the prehistoric remains near Corsygedol.

The other book is by M. Christoll Terrien and Dr. Charles Waring Saxton—*The Catholic Epistles and Gospels for the Day up to Ascension*, translated into Kymric, Brehonec, Breizounec, and Gaelic, as now spoken. The notes of Dr. Saxton are in Latin, and are purely etymological; those by M. Terrien are in French, in a style remarkably terse, rapid, and brilliant. He traces the affinities of the Celtic tongues, customs, and superstitions in the plains of Asia, in France, in England, and in Wales.

Every step which we gain in knowledge ennobles the mind, and, clearing it from narrow prejudice, makes us more desirous for general good. He who reflects much finds that nature continually repeats herself; and that, when we now look on savage life, as we find it at present, we see oftentimes the childhood of our own race. If, then, we were once savage and uncivilised as they are—once what we esteem brutal, as they are; and when we see that what we were has risen through varying phase, till a Newton, a Herschel, a Napier of Murchiston, a Hutton, a Brewster, and a Shakespeare, a Milton, or a Byron, have been produced; when we see that the once savage-haunted wastes of the British Isles have been transformed into well-kept fields, teeming with rich harvests; when we see our glorious cathedrals, our giant public buildings, our commodious and luxurious dwellings; when we see the vast works which contribute to our comfort and well-being, our ships which bring to us the produce of every region of the earth—then let us not despair that races now savage may rise into civilisation, and become as we are. Let us hold forth a helping hand, to quicken the process which for us was long and painful."

On the conclusion of his address, the President called on Mr. Barnwell to read the Report of the Society for the past year.

“REPORT, 1867-8.

“Your Committee have again the satisfaction of announcing to the members the continued prosperity of the Association during the past year. Whatever diminution of members may have taken place by death or withdrawals, has been more than made up by an accession of new members. It is, however, still more satisfactory to report that, in addition to this numerical increase, more interest seems to have been felt and greater activity exhibited by many members than usual. Hence the great increase of valuable communications made to the Editorial Committee, but which are necessarily postponed for publication as long as the Journal of the Association is confined to its present limits.

“Among the more valuable communications published within the last year may be mentioned Mr. Albert Way’s ‘Notice of Ancient British or Keltic Fictile Ware’, and Mr. Owen Stanley’s ‘Account of Remains of Primæval Habitations in Anglesea’. This latter article will be considered of unusual interest in a district which contains so numerous and fine examples of such early dwellings, which are usually assigned by Welsh tradition to the ancestors of the present Irish, but which may be the work of some preceding and unknown race. It is to be hoped that the attention thus drawn to these curious remains may induce the respective proprietors of the land on which they exist to take the most effectual steps for their protection from wall-builders and road-makers.

“The municipal authorities of Tenby having, in 1866, resolved to destroy the curious five-arched gateway in the west wall, the Association protested against such an act. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, one of our members, at the same time, in conjunction with Mr. Hills of the British Archæological Association, and the Society of Antiquaries, also took up the matter. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests were also induced to interfere, and not only condemned the contemplated proceedings, but intimated strong doubts as to whether the walls belonged to the Crown or the Corporation. In consequence of these steps, a further meeting was called on February 7th, 1867, by Dr. Dyster, the mayor, who, had always strongly opposed the proceeding, backed by a large and influential number of the inhabitants; the result of which was that the municipal body rescinded the obnoxious resolution, and the gateway was saved, and most probably the whole western wall also; although it was stated that the whole proceeding was only the result of some building speculations, the value of which might be enhanced by the destruction of these picturesque remains of ancient Tenby. The danger, however, might have been only postponed and not removed for good, but for the intimation that the Crown might claim to be the owner—a claim not likely to be opposed by the municipal authorities of a town like Tenby.

“The members are aware that communications have passed with the Board of Woods and Forests respecting the leasing of certain castles to the Association, with a view to their greater security from neglect or destruction. Mr. Thomas Jones of Llanercherugog Hall,

in Denbighshire, kindly carried on the correspondence on behalf of the Association with the department, the result of which was the following letter, which was not received until after the report of 1866-7 had been made:—

“Office of Woods, etc., S.W., 2nd August, 1867.

“SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing a communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association relative to certain Welsh castles, and, in reply, I have to inform you that, so far as the information at present in my possession enables me to judge, the Castle of Conway is not the property of the Crown, although the Crown appears to have the power of appointing a constable. The office of constable of Carnarvon Castle is held during pleasure under patent from the Crown, and the constable is in possession of the ruins. Harlech Castle is held under a lease from this department, which will expire on the 10th of October, 1873, and the ruins of Denbigh Castle are held also from this department on an annual tenancy.

“I have reason to suppose that the tenants of Denbigh Castle ruins, who hold only for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town of Denbigh, would be willing at once to relinquish their tenancy; but if not, their tenancy can be determined on giving the usual notice.

“I shall, therefore, be willing to grant to two or three of the gentlemen named in Mr. Barnwell's letter a lease of the ruins of Denbigh Castle for twenty-one years, from the 10th of October next, subject to an annual rent of £5. The lease will be subject to the existing tenancy and will contain clauses requiring the lessees to preserve the ruins from falling to further decay, and to admit the public to view them at all reasonable hours on payment of a sum not exceeding threepence each person, the admission of the public being subject to such rules and regulations as the lessees may think proper to adopt with a view to the protection of the ruins. I shall also be willing to grant to the same persons a reversionary lease of the ruins of Harlech Castle, from the 10th of October, 1873, for a term of fifteen years from that date, at a similar rent, and subject to similar conditions.

“The expense of the lease, £6:6 in each case, will have to be paid by the lessees.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“THOMAS JONES, Esq.

“JAMES K. HOWARD.”

“As regards the lease of Denbigh Castle offered to the Association on the terms specified, your Committee feel that the carrying out this offer would be most vigorously opposed by the inhabitants of Denbigh, who have at present the sole charge and management of the ruins. Even if the difficulties offered by them were overcome, there would still arise an amount of ill-feeling and unpleasantness which your Committee would much regret. They would therefore recommend the members to decline the offer, especially as there is no reason to believe that the ruins are in any way neglected or ill-treated, although the turning them into a place of public amusement by providing swings, gymnastic apparatus, bowls, quoits, etc., for the amusement,

not so much of the town as for large bodies of excursionists from the manufacturing districts might be thought questionable. No mischief indeed appears to have been done by such crowds to the ruins, which, however, are of no particular interest or importance except the great gateway, the precarious condition of which has been more than once alluded to in the Journal of the Association.

"With regard to the Castle of Harlech, as the present lease does not terminate for some time, no immediate action seems necessary. No final answer has therefore been sent to the department of the Woods and Forests, and the whole subject will be considered by the members during the present meeting.

"It will be remembered that at the Swansea meeting it was found necessary to devote the sum of forty pounds a year to editorial expenses. To meet this extra charge on the resources of the Society, an additional and voluntary contribution of ten shillings was suggested, and it was thought that out of three hundred members, about fifty or sixty at least would contribute, in order that the illustration of the Journal should not be diminished. A few did readily respond, and have from that time continued their donations; but, as no further accession, for some time past, has taken place, it appears to your Committee that it is hardly fair or liberal towards these gentlemen, to let them thus contribute, year after year, as if they had some peculiar or private interest in the Journal, different from that of the members in general.

"Under these circumstances it is suggested that those gentlemen should for the present at least withhold their usual contributions, until it can be ascertained whether the fund will be more generally supported for the future. The names of the members who have contributed will be found at the end of the Report.

"Although the actual place of meeting is in the county of Caernarvon, yet the meeting itself is principally intended for the county of Merioneth, or rather that portion of it which was not examined by the Association nearly twenty years ago when it met at Dolgelly, and which, as already stated, is so rich in primæval remains, many of which appear to have been unknown even to those engaged in the ordnance survey, as they are not given in the maps. With the exception, perhaps, of a part of Pembrokeshire, no portion of the principality is so rich in cromlechs, while it far surpasses that county in the number and importance of stone works, and remains of dwellings. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that the Society meets in this district, and under the presidency of a gentleman, who not only has on his lands several of these early monuments, but in whose possession they are safe from wilful destruction.

"Another source of gratification is the very large increase of members connected with this same district. For many years the whole county was represented in the Association by only two or three members. At present this part of it contributes more members than some of the other counties in the principality, and if the population and nature of the country is taken into account, the county of Merioneth is by far the best represented county in Wales. This change has been

effected by the zeal and industry of the local secretaries of the county, or perhaps of one of them in particular, and to whom the thanks of the Association are due.

"The following members have regularly contributed to the editorial fund:—The Earl of Cawdor; the Rev. James Allen, Castlemartin; Charles Allen, Esq., Tenby; Professor Babington, Cambridge; R. W. Banks, Esq., Kington; Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham; Talbot Bury, Esq., F.S.A., London; B. L. Chapman, Esq., ditto; G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais; Joseph Edwards, Esq., London; F. Lloyd Phillips, Esq., Hafodneddyn; Rev. Hugh Prichard, Anglesey; Edward Williamson, Esq., Cheshire. Rev. Dr. Wilson, late President of Trinity College, Oxford, Edwin Norris, Esq., and E. A. Freeman, Esq., have also contributed.

"The retiring members of the Committee are Joseph Meyer, Esq.; B. L. Chapman, Esq.; and Thomas Wright, Esq. And your Committee recommend that Joseph Meyer, Esq.; Dr. Griffith Griffiths; and the Rev. Hugh Prichard, of Anglesey, be placed on the list.

"The following names have been added to the list of members since the issue of the last Report, and now await the usual confirmation:—

NORTH WALES.

Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Barmouth
 Hugh Kerr Colville, Esq., Corsygedol
 Edward Foster Coulson, Esq., Corsygedol
 Charles Edwards, Esq., M.P., Dol-serau, Dolgelly
 Rev. Walter Ernschaw, Portmadoc
 Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Llanymawddwy
 Mrs. Hampton Lewis, Henllys, Beaumaris
 Rev. D. Lewis Lloyd, Dolgelly
 James Lloyd Tamberlane, Esq., Bryn-dinas Mawddwy
 Robert Roberts, Esq., Bangor
 Rev. E. Osborne Williams, Pwllheli
 Rev. William Williams, Cefn Maesydd, Criccieth

SOUTH WALES.

Rev. T. Matthews, Lampeter
 John Perrot, Esq., Hengoed Hall, Caerphilly
 William Williams, Esq., Ty-isaf, Bridgend

OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. Dunkin, Dartford
 Mrs. Haughton, Hyères, France
 Rev. Canon Jenkins, Jesus College, Oxford
 Morgan Lloyd, Esq., The Temple
 Æneas MacIntyre, Esq., The Temple
 Berkeley Smith, Esq., Bertie Villas, Leamington
 R. H. Wood, Esq., Crumpsal, near Manchester"

M. TERBIEN, at the request of the President, entered into an examination of the affinities between the Welsh and Breton languages; but, the examination being limited to mere vocables, and not as to the real structure of the language, no particular information was elicited

which requires any notice. M. Terrien, however, contended that the same Keltic language extended much further than was generally thought; and that he himself, when in Persia, had been able, by his knowledge of Breton, to communicate his wants and wishes in the markets. Hence, he thought that Zoroaster himself was not unacquainted with it; and that it was remarkable that a language should have continued with so few variations for thousands of years, while other languages were so completely modified in the lapse of five hundred years as to become, in fact, different languages altogether.

In reply to Mr. Terrien, Mr. WILLIAMS MASON denied that the Welsh and Breton were mutually intelligible. Mr. Mason owned that a scholar, accustomed to the analysis of language, and who had taken the trouble of getting up the articulation of the Breton, would certainly be assisted greatly in the acquisition of Breton by a knowledge of Welsh. After getting up the conjugations, articles, pronouns, and adverbs in Breton, that is, in fact, the organisation of the language, Mr. Mason said he could read Breton himself tolerably well, being assisted thereto by the identity of the roots of the words in both languages. He was able to translate a few short sentences which Mr. Terrien had put to him, but that was from a slight knowledge of Breton. He was glad to have the opportunity of giving a direct contradiction to the myth that uneducated Bretons and Welsh could understand each other. He had heard a learned and accomplished person lately assert that the Gael of Scotland and the Welsh were mutually intelligible, which was still vastly more impossible. While the Kymry and Breton parted company more than two thousand years ago and did not come again into contact for some centuries, the Gaelic and British races had separated nearer four thousand years ago, and never had amicable intercourse with one another: nay, rather, they were always in hostility. The Scottish Gael at present (so far from understanding Welsh) could not understand the Irish Gael, though they could, to some extent, understand the Manx Gaelic. Mr. Mason had studied Manx slightly, and, from having listened most attentively to Manx men and Irishmen speaking and reading, he could assert positively from his own experience that a knowledge of Welsh did not assist in the slightest degree towards making Gaelic or (what, in Mr. Mason's opinion is an identical term) Keltic intelligible to a Welshman or a Breton. He hoped these popular myths would be exploded with the advance of the science of language.

Mr. TITE, M.P., expressed his total disbelief as to the suggestions and inferences of Mr. Terrien and his views of Zoroaster's acquaintance with the Celtic language; but he could speak from his own experience as to the British and Welsh question; for when engaged some years ago in making railways in France, he had in his employment large numbers of Welsh and Breton labourers, who could not communicate with one another; yet, as regards the names of certain things, they could so far understand each other, if a common term expressed the same object. He agreed with M. Terrien in thinking that no language existed in the same state beyond five hundred years; and that, although there was no question of the original identity of the two lan-

guages they were talking about, he considered the Breton to be much more altered and corrupted from its original purity.

It was then suggested that advantage should be taken of M. Terrien's presence to ascertain if a well-educated Breton could converse with a well-educated Welshman. The Rev. Williams Mason represented his country; and the two gentlemen then mutually addressed each other in short sentences, but they were more or less mutually unintelligible, although Mr. Mason had some acquaintance with the Breton language. Any attempt at a regular conversation between the two was therefore considered hopeless.

Mr. WILLIAMS MASON repeated what he had already affirmed, that the Breton and Kymry were not mutually intelligible, as they had just, in fact, witnessed. The island was called Britain some centuries before the Christian era; no doubt because British tribes such as the Belgæ, Veneti, and others had occupied the seaboard, while the Gael retained possession of the interior. The Kymry did not enter Britain, with the other British tribes, from the south, but came over to North Britain, across sea, from Jutland (*Cimbrorum promontorium*). In Jutland and the south of Sweden they had been settled at least 350 or 400 years B.C. After being established in Strath Clyde for several centuries, they were driven thence by the Pictish and Scottish Gael, i.e. the ancient Gael of Caledonia and their Gaelic allies from Ireland, called respectively in Welsh annals *Gwyddyl ffichti* and *Gwyddyl coch*. Under the names of the sons of Cunedda they came down through Cumberland and the Isle of Man, and drove the Gael out of North Wales. Then pushing south they met in Gwent the Arthurian Britons, who were pushing north. These being allied in religion and language, fraternised closely, and defended as well as they could their common religion against the Pagan, Saxon, and Dane.

Mr. BARNWELL, at the summons of the President, made some observations on two points connected with the cromlech question. One of these was the universal covering up of such structures by mounds of earth or stone; and the other a question lately started by Mr. Du Noyer, as to the existence of what he calls primary cromlechs, and which he considers an earlier type than the ordinary chambers. As to the first of these questions, namely, the universal covering up of such chambers, there were still some who disputed the fact, although the majority of opinions and proofs was against them. The only arguments brought forward by such are that it is impossible that all covering materials should have disappeared so completely without leaving a trace, or that the monuments are found on such bare and rocky ground that the necessary soil or stone must have been brought from an immense distance, and at an immense cost, and then again removed. These seem to be the principal stock arguments; but to them Mr. Barnwell replied that, considering the very great antiquity to which probably these monuments are to be assigned, it was impossible to lay down what natural causes, as rain and atmospheric action, could effect in such a lapse of time; that, although many of these remains are in solitary uninhabited districts, yet many such districts give undoubted proofs of having been inhabited at some time, so that

human agency may have assisted also in the removal of the stone or earth, which last would be of especial value to their land. As to the other argument that this covering material must have been brought from a great distance, even allowing the fact, it proves nothing, for in many cases the large monoliths themselves of the chambers have been brought from distant localities. But, independent of such considerations, he considered the very nature of the structures proved in an incontestable manner that they were, at least, *intended* to be covered; for, unless so covered, nothing could be conceived less adapted for the safe keeping of the remains committed to them than a stone chamber of unhewn irregular slabs, which could not fit close to each other. The crevices or vacant spaces so caused from the irregularity of the stones were, indeed, filled up with small uncemented rubble, but even this rubble, unless protected by some covering, would last but a very short time, even if not destroyed by hand. The falling out of one or two small stones would dislodge the whole; and the interior of the chamber thus be opened to the view of man, and the intrusion of small animals. But, on the supposition that all these chambers were covered up, all difficulties vanished, and, instead of the most insecure and inconvenient of graves, we have the most permanent and secure. It was, moreover, the fact of the chambers being covered that made it necessary to use such massive slabs, as nothing less substantial would support such a superincumbent weight.

As to the "primary" cromlechs of Mr. Du Noyer, not having seen the examples he mentions, all of which are in Ireland, he could form no opinion of the grounds of such a theory; but, as that gentleman's authority was not to be lightly disputed, it would be safer to offer no conjecture until an opportunity had occurred of examining the monuments themselves on which the theory is founded. The French antiquaries used to talk of demi-dolmens, and consider them as forming a separate class, whereas these are now generally considered nothing but imperfect chambers which have lost the supporting stones at one extremity, so that the capstone rests partly on the earth and partly on the supporters at the other end. Such as Mr. Barnwell had seen in Wales of this class were, in his opinion, undoubtedly reduced to their present state by force or accident. It is right, however, to add that it is not merely this inclined position of the capstone on which M. Du Noyer supports his theory but, but from some other circumstances. He had been informed that one answering the conditions of the theory had been lately remarked in Cornwall; but, however, the whole question was one of great interest and well worth a careful consideration.

Mr. W. W. E. WYNN agreed with Mr. Barnwell in his views about the universal covering up of cromlechs as described by him. He could mention several instances, more particularly the chambered tumulus at Plas Newydd, in which he had made excavations, and found, at least, more than one such chamber. There was another remarkable instance in the same county on the estate of Hen Blas, where the chamber has only been partially denuded. Mr. Wynne then alluded to certain markings on one of the upright stones of the chamber below Cors-y-gedol House. Similar ones had been found by Mr. Lukis in

Guernsey—still, however, there was some doubt as to their being natural or artificial in the present instance; some of those whom he had consulted, among them Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, considered them natural. He mentioned the circumstance, as they would have an opportunity of seeing the stone itself on the following day.

Mr. TITE objected strongly to Mr. Barnwell's view, arguing that the persons who were said to have erected large cromlechs would never have taken the trouble to cover them also. He could see no motive for uncovering them, and believed they had never been covered. He wanted to know the use of their being covered at all.

Mr. PUGH thought that, owing to the want of mechanical appliances in those early days, the large covering slabs could have only been raised to such a height by means of inclined planes of earth heaped up against and to the top of the walls of the chamber. Thus the tumulus had been already half-made to enable the covering stones to be rolled up to their position. To finish the work by covering up the whole was natural and comparatively easy.

Mr. WILLIAMS MASON coincided also with the preceding speaker, and thought Mr. Tite's question fully answered by the consideration of the sanctity in which human remains were always held. Without some protection such as that furnished by coverings of earth or stone, the graves could be entered by birds or beasts of prey, at least, of a small size. Hence, perhaps, the ancient custom of those who passed by a grave to add one or more stones to the heap as a religious duty, every stone thus added giving fresh security to the grave; and then as to the subsequent removal of these huge mounds, old Herodotus remarked that there was nothing which could not be changed by lapse of time, during which a continual decay was going on from natural causes which were too often assisted in their work of destruction by the hands of men who could find many uses for the stone and earth which formed the tumulus.

Sir JAMES ALEXANDER gave an account of his opening a tumulus about three months ago near the Bridge of Allan. The height of the tumulus was about seven yards, its circumference at the base being eighty. Sinking downwards from the summit, he reached at the depth of two feet a bed of clay, beyond which was a cist, in which were the remains of a young female. At a further depth of two feet he found a heap of large stones, beneath which was a cist about three feet square; near it were some more stones, on removing which burnt bones were found. This tumulus, as is frequently the case, contained, therefore, more than one interment, and of various dates.

Mr. BARNWELL, in answer to Mr. Tite's objections, stated that they had been already fully answered by those who had just spoken on the subject. That, as to the cost of labour in adding large mounds over stone chambers, even had they not been, as he had shown, indispensable to the very character of the chambers, the love of grand funerals and funeral monuments was by no means confined to those primitive times. If Mr. Tite would pay a visit to the cromlech at Henblas, in Anglesea, to which Mr. Wynne had alluded, he thought he would speedily become a convert to the opinion now generally entertained on the subject.

The announcement of the intended proceedings of the next day's excursion completed the business of the meeting, and the President dissolved the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Although the sky was not promising, a considerable number of excursionists started by cars for this day's work. Others, who did not intend to go up to the summit of Carnedd Hengwm, went later by the train to Cors-y-gedol. While changing horses at Llanbedr, the two pillar stones near the road were inspected. According to the account of the parish in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* (1833), it is stated there were "four or five broad stones eight feet high, standing upright, about forty yards to the right of the road; and also that a tradition existed that it was on this spot the original church was intended to be built, but the work executed by day was removed by night. This is the usual form of the tradition, which is of little importance, but that only two should be left, and no account exist of the position of the group, is to be regretted. As they were all standing at least forty years ago, there are probably some of the parishioners still living who may furnish some information on the point. At present it is impossible to say whether the two remaining ones are the last relics of a circle of considerable diameter, or of a long line of stones, as the one near Fishguard, described in the *Journal* of April last. Between the two, and lying on the ground, is the curious incised stone which is one of the two ascertained marked stones in Wales, and represented in the *Journal*. This was brought down some time since, by the care of Dr. Griffith Griffiths, from some cyttiau on the hills above. When the church is put into a decent condition it may be possible to find some place in it where it would be saved from destruction. The church, with the exception of the chancel, which by private subscriptions has been lately put into a decent and satisfactory condition, is in a lamentable state.. Like most of the churches of the district, it is, with the remarkable exception of Llanaber, totally devoid of architectural interest. There are, however, two small houses on each side of the entrance gate worth notice, especially the one on the right hand, which, from the character and size of the beams and other woodwork, show that it was never intended for a mere cottage, but for a building of greater importance. From its being close to the church, it may have been the Parsonage, and a superior one, too, for the period when very humble residences indeed were occupied by the clergy. No conjecture can, however, be offered as to the age of such a building. The walls are immensely thick, and of dry masonry.

The next halt made was at the two cromlechs, in Dyffryn, near the road-side. One or both of these cromlechs is associated, as usual, with the name of Arthur. The lower one of these two is remarkable as being perfect as regards its chamber, for there does not appear to have been more than one. It consisted of four slabs, which enclosed so small a chamber that if inhumation had taken place the body must have been doubled up. This is the cromlech which has been some-

times mentioned as a cromlech containing a kistvaen, which may lead some to suppose that this expression meant a kistvaen within the chamber. In the present instance the chamber is so small as to give an idea of a kistvaen, and hence the confusion that has arisen. Besides its perfect condition, there is another circumstance connected with it, namely certain parallel grooves on one of the supporting stones, which have a very artificial appearance. Opinions are not unanimous, on this matter; but if the concentric grooves (marked on a huge rock lying on the right hand as one climbs the stepped road from Cwm Bychan across the mountain) are natural, as they appear to be, there can be no doubt as to the character of the lines on the cromlech. Another example of straight parallel grooves, exactly similar, was noticed during the course of this Meeting lying among the loose stones at Treceiri, and which also was decidedly the result of natural causes. The upper and larger cromlech has suffered more than the smaller one. There is nothing remarkable about it. As these two monuments are so near one another, these were probably once covered by the same cairn, numerous remains of which still remain on the spot.

The whole of this side of the hill, sloping down to the coast line, is said to contain an immense number of remains of graves. In the adjoining field are numerous cairns, most of them in tolerable condition, although none of them appear to have been undisturbed.

A third cromlech, above the house, was examined, one end of which was resting on ground, evidently from some subsequent dislocation, so that it cannot be placed among the so-called primary cromlechs. The remains of its cairn are still on the spot.

Stretching upwards from this cromlech, and continuing southward along the face of the hill, are innumerable circles of various sizes, some of them of very considerable extent. Intermingled with these are cairns in various states of preservation. To the left hand as one mounts the hill is a fourth cromlech now connected with some walls, but time did not admit of its being examined. Further on is Craig-y-dinas, which had been previously surveyed and laid down for the Association by H. K. Colville, Esq. This very interesting fort is of moderate dimensions as to extent, although exceedingly strong by nature as well as art. On the east side, where it is most accessible, double ditches and walls cut off the narrow neck of land by which the main work is reached. The most remarkable feature, however, is the great circular defence at the base of the hill, which communicates with the upper part by a winding passage, protected on each side by a wall of stone. Within, and connected with this lower work, some smaller circles exist, which may have served as guard chambers. Within the upper work will be found good specimens of dry walling three or four feet high. This fort commanded one of the great passes into Ardudwy, and must have been an important post.

Pen-Dinas, which was scaled under the disadvantage of a violent storm, was found to be an ordinary hill-castle or rather fortified town. Near it is Carnedd Hengwm, which was probably the burial-ground attached to the town. This spot was visited by members of the Association, during the Dolgelly meeting in 1850. The two large cairns

which give the name are thus described:—"The smaller carn contains six kistvaens of considerable size; and one stone chamber resembling a cromlech, with this exception, that the large horizontal stone was supported by dry walling, forming four sides of the chamber, instead of by upright stones. The larger and southernmost carn contained two of these chambers and a gigantic cromlech, the covering stone of which had fallen from its supporters, which were upwards of six feet in height. Much of the larger carn remained yet unopened, while the smaller had been thoroughly ransacked."

On arriving at Cors-y-gedol the excursionists found a large number of visitors, including several members who had not joined in the excursion. Several others also who had started for the same destination were prevented by the heavy rain from reaching it. Some sixty or seventy were simultaneously entertained with the most cordial and ample hospitality by Mr. and Mrs. Coulson.

On the conclusion of the repast, Mr. WYNNE, of Peniarth, returned, on behalf of the Association, thanks to the President and Mrs. Coulson, and proposed their healths. Mr. COULSON, having acknowledged the toast and expressed his gratification at receiving the members and other visitors at his house, proposed "Success to the Association," which toast Mr. BARNWELL was called on to acknowledge, which he did in the briefest manner.

Mr. WYNNE then gave the history of the House of Cors-y-gedol from its earliest times, adding several very amusing anecdotes of some of the Vaughan family, who held it for so many generations, until it came by marriage, at the latter part of the last century, into the Mostyn family of Mostyn. It subsequently passed by purchase to the predecessor of the present owner.

Mr. Wynne's health was then proposed by Mrs. COULSON, with thanks for his able and amusing lecture, which toast having been duly honoured, the company dispersed through the suite of rooms to inspect the extensive and magnificent collection of paintings, china, articles of vertu, etc., which fill the house. The only curiosity that strictly could come within the class of antiquities was the small cornelian intaglio of fair Roman work, which had been found at Tomen-y-mur just before the Meeting, and which was presented by Mr. Williams Mason to Mrs. Coulson. Mr. WYNNE stated that it was the only example of the kind, as far as he knew, that had been found in North Wales.

Cors-y-gedol House has undergone so many alterations and additions that, as to the age of the original structure, or of any remaining portions of it, no conjecture can be formed. Nor are there any architectural details which could furnish the least information. Large alterations and, perhaps, additions also were made at the end of the sixteenth century by Griffith Vaughan, who has been good enough to leave the dates of his work on the walls. The oldest of these dates is on the outside of the front wall of the house, and is 1576, the same date being repeated over the fire-place in the great hall (the finest room in the house) with the motto, "Sequere justitiam et invenies vitam." The ceiling, however, which is similar to one at Gwydir, is thought to be not later than the time of Henry VIII. On the out-

side wall of the old drawing-room is the date 1592, and over the entrance that of 1693, when Griffith Vaughan and his wife Catherine appear to have completed their operations. This branch of the Vaughans, as is well-known, is descended from Osborn Fitzgerald, or, as called in Wales, Osber Wyddel, who acquired the estate by marriage, and has left his name in Berlllys, a little below the present mansion. Here was his seat or castle, traces of which still exist; but when he or his successors removed to Cors-y-gedol is unknown. That Cors-y-gedol was, however, inhabited at a very early period seems proved by the enormous thickness of one of its present walls (ten feet). It was originally an exterior wall, and would hardly have been built so enormously strong but for defensive purposes; unless, as has been conjectured, it was thus built to admit of secret chambers or passages in the interior. But granting that the thickness of the walls is thus accounted for, still there remains the anomaly that a house in the time of Henry VIII should have had such a range of apartments. Hence it appears more probable that the present library, bounded on one side by this massive wall, and by others a little more than three feet thick, was part of the original house; and that the great hall and its contiguous apartments were added either by Griffith Vaughan, or if the work was commenced a little before his time, at least completed by him. There is not much difficulty in the ceiling of the great hall being of the time of Henry VIII, as fashion travelled slowly at that period into this remote part of Wales. In the house still remains some furniture of the time of Griffith Vaughan, and a remarkable bedstead, which was taken from a vessel wrecked on the coast, and which is said to have formed a part of the great Armada.

The Gate House, a very picturesque building, bears the date of 1630, and is said to be after a design of Inigo Jones, who is also stated to have furnished the designs for the Cors-y-gedol chapel in the parish church. It seems to be intended more for ornament than use, unless a court-yard has enclosed the front of the house, so that the only access to it was under the gateway, which has accommodation for two porters, having apartments on each side. A similar gateway is to be seen at Glyn, near Harlech. To this one lateral additions have been made, intended for stables.

A return by the railway instead of the turnpike-road being considered preferable, the carriages deposited the excursionists at the station, where, however, they were unfortunately delayed more than two hours by an accident on the line. The consequence of this delay was that the evening meeting was not held, as the train did not arrive at Portmadoc before half-past nine.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

The first halt, after the procuring of fresh horses at Llanbedr, was made at Penmalt, a small eminence behind the farm of Gwynfryn. On the rising ground is a very perfect small fort, not set down in the Ordnance Map. In fact, there are several similar works in this district

which seem to have escaped the attention of the surveyors. Such is the case with a small fort in a wood on the other side of the Artro, and facing Penrallt. These two forts may have been intended to watch each other, or to have acted as joint guardians of the pass along the bed of the river. The hill is very precipitous except on one side, and along this side an additional outer defence had been carried. There appear also to have been some other defences between this outer and the inner work, which may have served as preventing access between the two lines of defence. The inner circle is very small. Portions of the masonry are seen from the exterior, and give an excellent example of this early work. On resuming their carriages the excursionists drove for some way along a most picturesque road by the side of the Artro, until they were compelled to descend. After skirting the beautiful little lake of Cwmbychan, they reached the house of that name—externally presenting the appearance of an ordinary Welsh cottage, but being, in fact, the original mansion of the Lloyds of Cwmbychan, who, according to Pennant, have possessed the estate since the commencement of the twelfth century. The present owner, Mr. John Lloyd, does not reside in his hereditary mansion, although Pennant was hospitably entertained there by Evan Lloyd, who was first cousin once removed to the late Angharad Lloyd.

The house appears to have been much the same as it is at present, and was divided into two parts by stout boards, one of which still has a small ogee-like ornament. On the left hand side was the hall, or rather the great common room of the family. There was certainly not much accommodation for a large family; and, therefore, servants and retainers may have been provided for in exterior offices, since destroyed.

The road up the pass was then followed and traced to the summit, where it crosses over into the vale below. The greater part of this road is curiously formed into steps, not by cutting them in the solid rock, but by an artificial kind of stairs resting on blocks placed under them. A kind of low parapet exists on one or both sides of the stairs according to the configuration of the ground. It is easy to see where these steps have been repaired in later days by the inferiority of the work. Similar steps, but not so numerous, exist also in the adjoining pass of Drws Ardudwy. These are the only examples known of such stairs. Pennant, curiously enough, does not notice these, although he cursorily alludes to the steps in the Drws Ardudwy pass, but without noticing their peculiarity. As to their real age and builders, there appears to be some little doubt, but the most general, and apparently the most approved, opinion is that they are what is called "Ancient British."

On the way home a turn was made to the right to explore the remains at Penarth and the Muriau Gwyddelod above Harlech. On the summit of Penarth are the tolerably perfect defences of a large camp, or rather a town commanding a very extensive view, and from its situation, of much importance in commanding the country. On the slope of the hill is an enormous number of fine cairns, many of them apparently undisturbed, so that there can be no difficulty in as-

signing this as the common burial ground belonging to the inhabitants of the city. At the foot of the hill is another of these ancient Welsh mansions which seem to have escaped the notice of the learned author of the *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*. This is a more important building¹ than the house at Cwmbychan, and has probably had an addition made to the original structure. The woodwork, especially in the upper story, is very substantial, and shows that it was used as the residence of a gentleman of some importance. The lower part of the house is divided by solid planks of wood as at Cwmbychan. There is a kind of cart-road leading to the house, but the former occupants could only have found their way there on horseback. A little further on near Havod-y-Coed is a small camp, or rather castle, also not noticed in the Ordnance Map. One part of it is protected by a perpendicular face of rock, and the other by a stone wall stretched across the neck of land. There are traces of dwellings to be made out. From thence a visit was made to the Muriau Gwyddelod, a very remarkable group of dwellings encircled by one or more large enclosures. The chambers are principally circular. The walls of several of them are six feet high, and give some of the best examples remaining of the domiciles of the earliest inhabitants. The settlement here must have been extensive, if one may judge from the number of dwellings clustered together, and the remains, more or less perfect, of burial-places, including a large and low tumulus, apparently unexplored. All these houses are inclosed in large outer circular stone defences, which still show traces of their former strength; so that the occupants, whoever they were, did not consider themselves secure from enemies. Like other instances of such very early remains, these are assigned by the Welsh to Irish builders; thus acknowledging that the latter preceded them in the occupation of this country. There does not, however, appear to be any positive tradition on this point; so that it is more probable that the Welsh, not knowing whom to refer them to, and disclaiming them as the work of their own ancestors, assign them to the only other ancient race they know of. One of the most remarkable of these assignments occurs near Penmaendovey, where an early stone circle is termed "The Irishman's Church".

The situation of this early settlement immediately over Harlech is remarkable, as if the settlers had selected this spot from its proximity to the strong position on which the castle stands, and which, although improved by art, must always have been a naturally strong position, although not large enough to contain a great many persons. This rock may, therefore, have served as a place of occasional refuge, or outpost, to the settlement on the hill above. When the present castle was erected, the retainers not living within the walls would fix their abodes as near as possible under the very building; and hence arose a New Harlech, if the town on the hill above may thus be called an Old Harlech.

¹ Taltreuddyn House, although much improved, was originally another example of a Welsh gentleman's house, at least of the sixteenth century, if not earlier.

In the earlier part of the day, a large number of members and visitors under the guidance of the President and Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, had assembled within the walls of the Castle, the principal parts of which were pointed out by Mr. Wynne. Few important details, however, of the interior arrangements remain; nor can the castle boast of the dignity and importance of others in the Principality, although for beauty of situation, and picturesque outline from almost every point of view, it stands unrivalled. The covered way at the base of the castle is deserving of notice, there being but few examples of such ways still remaining. Some discussion arose as to what portions of the buildings are much later than others. Sir James Alexander thought that the side in which is the main entrance was older than the rest,—a suggestion, however, which was not generally acceded to. Of the history of the castle there is much less doubt; and Mr. Wynne gave a long and detailed account of the principal events connected with it. Several valuable communications from the same gentlemen will be found in the early volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

There was also a brief discussion as to whether, in the time of Edward I, the sea came up to the castle rock, or even much nearer than it does at present. Mr. Wynne thought that no great alteration had taken place since that period, as Edward made a grant of two hundred acres of land on Harlech Marsh. Mr. Williams Mason, on the other hand, stated that the late Mr. Ellis Owen had documents proving that the sea did come upward nearer the castle, and that ships are mentioned as putting in at the port of Harlech.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

A visit to the great Roman station of Mons Heriri or Tomen-y-Mur formed the excursion of the day. It had been visited by a few members from Dolgelley, in 1850, during the meeting of the Association at that place, when some excavations were made in the building to the south-east of the camp, which led only to the discovery of animal bones, bricks, tiles, a part of a vessel, and a large quantity of charcoal. Two or three days before the visit of this day, Mr. Holland of Maentwrog took some of the members up, who commenced excavating; the result of which was the laying bare one side of the eastern entrance, which is as near as possible in the middle of that side of the camp. On removing the turf and soil, the Roman wall was laid bare to the foundations. The excavation was then continued in the return face of the entrance for some distance, but the modern wall above prevented the work being carried right through into the interior of the camp. The masonry on this side is the same as that in the front of the wall resting on a small plinth. The stones employed have been very carefully squared, and are somewhat larger than usually found in Roman work. No mortar or bonding courses of tiles were employed in the portions exposed. The stones are beautifully fitted together, any little inequality being corrected by pieces of thin slate inserted. It was stated that no stone of a similar character is to be

found in that district, and that it has not yet been ascertained whence it was procured. There was a narrow ledge in the return wall, against which the gate or door may have rested, or it may have been intended to give a little wider space in the entrance. On a level with the foundation of the return wall and close to it was an open well flagged drain, the object of which was no doubt to carry off all superfluous moisture, so as to prevent it soaking into the foundation. The right hand side of the entrance had been completely destroyed in cutting a modern road, so that the breadth of the entrance could not be ascertained. Among the *débris* thrown up was a large quantity of broken bricks and tiles, some of the latter of which were of great thickness and extraordinary hardness. How high the original wall was; it is impossible even to conjecture; for it has been a most prolific quarry to the builders of the numerous modern walls around, which in some places are built almost entirely of these well-squared stones. On the south side is another entrance, which has been destroyed; but according to the account of the intelligent tenant, there was a square projecting chamber, as he termed it, in front of the entrance, the masonry of which was the same as that of the eastern gate. The form of the camp is oblong, with the corners rounded off. The ground on which it stands is a little inclined to the south-east. Only a small portion of the outer line is entirely removed, and not so as to cause any doubt as to the direction it took.

The most curious feature, however, of the station is the enormous mound which gives the name of Tomen-y-Mur, and which stands at the upper end of the camp. Whether it is Roman or British, later or earlier than the camp itself; whether defensive or sepulchral, are questions that have hitherto been unanswered. It is certain that the position commanding so many passes was of great importance, and after the withdrawal of the Romans, and perhaps partial destruction of the defences, the natives may have occupied it, and raised the mound as a substitute for their better known hill-fortress. In later times, it was usual to take advantage of Roman works of the kind, and to erect in one corner of them a mediæval castle, as in the well-known instances of Porchester and Pevensey. The ground is too elevated of itself to suggest that it has been raised by the Romans as a look-out station, as little additional advantage would thus be gained. Outside the camp, to the south-east, are the remains of a dwelling which the late Mr. Lloyd excavated some years ago, and with such success as to find various articles which are said to be now dispersed, or, if any do remain in the district, they are not very accessible. It does not appear, moreover, that any satisfactory account of the number and nature of articles found, is in existence. There are, however, some Roman millstones and fragments of querns and some curious incised slabs, in the garden of a house at Maentwrog, and which were kindly removed by Mr. Holland to his grounds for more convenient inspection. Diggings were carried on near the scene of the former diggings, and an outside wall and what appears to be a drain were brought to light, with several fragments of brick, ornamented with lozenge-shaped patterns; a considerable quantity of other kinds

of brick, some of unusual thickness; fragments of pottery of a coarse, dark character, with the exception of one of a bright red colour, which was not, however, of the kind known as Samian ware, as well as large portions of plaster, which still retained the mark of the trowel. At another spot, and at a short distance, the foundations of another building were laid bare, during which operation a stone hammer, of a type often found in Ireland, was discovered and appropriated by the Rev. R. Williams Mason. A slight groove has been worked in the side, which was intended for the securer purchase of the flexible rod which formed the handle, just as at the present time blacksmiths secure their iron punches. This kind of stone implement is called by Sir W. R. Wilde by several names, one of which is hammer-punch, although some of them are so rude and massive as to have more of the hammer than the punch proper. The more rude and heavy ones are, however, of the same outline and form as those which are true punches. These heavier and ruder ones are also found in ancient mines, and are sometimes called "mining hammers." Figures of them are given in Sir W. R. Wilde's *Catalogue* of the stone objects in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 85, figure 67.

By the cottage near the wall of the camp are fragments of querns and Roman mill-stones which have been found at various times. The wife of the tenant a few days before the meeting of the Association found near her house a small cornelian intaglio of very fair work, representing a Mercury. This Mr. Mason purchased, and, as previously stated, presented to Mrs. Coulson.

A short distance off is a curious circular work, said to have been the amphitheatre. It is an oval enclosure about thirty-six yards long and twenty-seven wide at its broadest part. Pennant mentions there were two entrances one opposite the other; but, as a road at some time has been carried across it, these entrances may be only cotemporary with the road. . . . He speaks also of a part of it as appearing to have been cut off by a wall, the foundations of which still remained. These, however, were not noticed during this visit. A drawing, made of it by Mr. Blight, will be shortly given in the *Journal*. All vestiges of the seats of the spectators have vanished; but, unless the bank was much loftier than it is at present, it could not have held a great many. It may be, after all, not an amphitheatre. If so, it is very difficult to conjecture what it could have been. It is not noticed in the account of the visit paid in 1850.

The numerous company, on leaving the hill, reassembled at the mansion of Mr. Holland, where they were received with the most hearty and sumptuous hospitality.

The PRESIDENT returned the thanks of the Association for their kind and agreeable reception of the members, concluding his observations with proposing the healths of their host and hostess.

Mr. HOLLAND, in acknowledging the toast, observed that, although, for his own part, he had seen more of the Roman station at Tomen-y-mur since the visit of the Association than he had ever seen before; yet he thought it would be very desirable if further excavations could be made under proper superintendence; and he hoped, therefore, he

might have another opportunity of welcoming the members of the Association to this part of the country.

The numerous visitors then dispersed themselves through the delightful grounds, commanding one of the most picturesque views in Wales, while others examined the incised stones which Mr. Holland had ordered to be brought to his garden for inspection. Four of these stones have only the words *IN PERPETVI*, and underneath are the numerals *xx, xxi, xxi, xx*. They have also the ivy-leaf figure so commonly found on Roman sepulchral monuments, especially in the south of France. The presence of this figure makes it probable that these are also of the same nature, but the meaning of the inscription and the numerals has yet to be explained. On another fragment the letters *PE* are magnificently cut. Beside these were no less than thirteen mill-stones and querns—some Roman, others not. All these objects were obtained from Tomen-y-mur by the late Mr. Lloyd.

The proceedings of the evening meeting were opened by Professor BABINGTON, who occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President. He then, at considerable length, gave a detailed account of the various interesting objects they had examined during the excursions of Thursday and Friday. During the course of his observations, in remarking on the curious group of houses, assigned to Irish builders, standing above Harlech Castle, he was understood by Mr. Mason to refer their construction to the time of the Gaelic invasions.

To this Mr. MASON demurred, stating that there was not the slightest doubt that the Gaels were the occupants of the whole of Wales for a vast period of time anterior to the arrival of the Kymry. He wished time and weather would have allowed extensive excavations among the buildings so commonly assigned by the Welsh to the Irish or the Gael, for “in that case, it was possible some relic might be found like the stone with the spiral circle at Llanbedr; for, according to Sir James Simpson in his admirable work on archaic sculpturings, it was the only known instance of that peculiar type of sculpturing found in Wales, while it was common in Ireland. Now this stone had been removed to its present position with a view to its greater security by Dr. Griffith Griffiths, who found it among some of those structures called *Cyttiau Gwyddelod*. But the philological argument also confirms the testimony derived from tradition, as well as from Gaelic relics, that the Gael occupied Wales, if not the whole of the interior of England for a period up to the time of the Roman invasion. *Maglona* (not to speak of *Leucarum* and *Conovium*) was merely the Latinised form of *Maghlonadh* (marshy plain), a name highly descriptive of the ground about *Machynlleth*. The nomenclature of the whole coast of the Bay of Cardigan from *Bardsey* to *St. David's Head* was highly curious and instructive. There was first a continuation of that outer fringe of Norse or Danish names of promontories and islands extending along the whole line of coast. Next came the Gaelic names which extended from the coast into the interior, mixed up with Kymric proper. This type of nomenclature was most especially to be observed in the counties of Cardigan and Merioneth, to which districts the Gael seems to have clung the longest.

The CHAIRMAN explained that Mr. Mason had partly misunderstood what he had stated concerning the Gaelic invasion. He was of the same opinion as Mr. Mason and others, that the Gael were the predecessors in this country of the Kymry, but the invasions he alluded to were those of a much later period. He now called on Mr. T. O. Morgan to read a paper on Montgomeryshire, when and how it became shire ground.

The CHAIRMAN having thanked Mr. Morgan for his ably drawn paper,

Mr. BARNWELL, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Wynne on the preceding Tuesday as to the nature of certain lines on one of the Dyffryn cromlechs, said they had, on their visit to Cwm Bychan, found a large rock, which appears to have been detached from the height above, the face of which was scored in the same manner, except that, instead of the lines being straight ones, those on the rock were segments of concentric circles, which, from their exact regularity, had also the look of artificial work, but which were no doubt the effect of natural causes; and, if so, there could be still less doubt about the lines on the cromlech.

Dr. GRIFFITH GRIFFITHS said that, as there had been several allusions made to cromlechs, he thought it might interest the meeting to hear the result of his own observations of these monuments, which he had examined, not only in Wales, but England, France, and North Africa, showing that the race who erected these chambers must have occupied those countries at some remote period. He had seen no less than thirty cromlechs at no great distance from Algiers, of nine of which he laid before the meeting very faithful representations, together with fragments of rude unornamented pottery, burnt human bones, flint flakes, etc. All the cromlechs that he had seen in this part of Africa were certainly smaller in all respects than those of Wales, the largest capstone not exceeding nine feet by eight. In every case, moreover, the remains of the original carnedd which once covered them up were still to be seen, thus confirming his own opinion that all cromlechs were originally covered with earth or stone, and had nothing whatever to do with Druidic altars or sacrifices. Mr. Barnwell had stated that all cromlechs in their perfect state were mere chambers, the walls consisting of four or more large slabs, covered by one or more capstones. He excepted to this statement, as he had seen near Algiers a cromlech one side of which never had been composed of a slab, but of small dry masonry. At the present time on Carnedd Hengwm a perfect cromlech remained with its covering of stones. Dr. Griffiths also gave a description of a very remarkable monument of this kind at Draguignon in the south of France, the cap-stone of which was eighteen feet long, and the supporters, six in number, from eight to ten feet high. From the drawing of it, which was handed round, the chamber appeared to be of a less regular quadrangular shape than usual. During the present meeting they had seen the stone at Llanbedr with the spiral ornament cut upon it. He now produced a drawing of a menhir, with some very curious figurings, which might be taken for the cup or circle figures, but which some might think were rude attempts at delineation

of the human features. He himself, however, did not think so. Before he finished, he begged to draw the attention of the members to the fragments of a sepulchral urn lately discovered under a cave at Tyddyn Gronw. The urn had been covered with a lozenge or diamond pattern, imprinted by a twisted thong. Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, had stated that he was unacquainted with the fact of any urns having been found in the county. Many fragments of urns, however, have been found at Tomen-y-mur, and the late Mr. Lloyd was said to have obtained a perfect one, but this was probably Roman, not British.

Mr. DUNKIN remarked that the ornaments on the fragments exhibited by Dr. Griffiths were identical in character with that on the Roman brick they had seen that day.

Mr. R. I. JONES gave an account of a great variety of objects which might be visited to-morrow, if time permitted of such an extended excursion. On Ynys hir, one of the islands between Portmadoc and Tremadoc, were the remains of a watch-tower, Twr Gwilio. On the other island, known from time immemorial as Ynys Fadog, coins of William the Conqueror have been found. At Lldiart Ysptyty (gate of the hospital) large quantities of Roman brick, bones, etc., have been discovered just below the surface; and about 1810, when the modern town of Tremadog was being erected, an immense quantity of bones had been removed from this spot to Penmorfa church-yard. On the hill-side, about a quarter of a mile from the post road of Penmorfa, numerous foundations of houses could be traced a short time ago. On Bwlch Craig-wen a circle, consisting of thirty-eight stones in Pen-nant's time, has since vanished; the remains, scanty however, of another circle, or rather oval, still exist at Cefn Coch.

The evening being too far advanced to admit of the reading of Mr. T. O. Morgan's "History of the Parish of Darowen," the usual votes of thanks were then proposed and unanimously passed.

Mr. LLOYD PHILLIPS, seconded by Mr. J. PUGHE, moved that the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Coulson and Mr. Holland for the hospitality with which they had received the members of the Association during the meeting, and also to Mr. David Williams for his kindness in inviting them to Castle Deudraith, an invitation which, from the arrangements of the week, it was impossible to accept.

Mr. BARNWELL, seconded by Mr. JAMES DAVIS, of Hereford, proposed a similar vote of thanks to the Local Committee, and Treasurer, Mr. E. H. Ellis, for their effective services; and to Mr. Thomas for placing the school-room during the week at the service of the Association.

Mr. MASON, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, acknowledged the vote. He alluded to the support which the county of Merioneth, or rather his portion of it, gave the Association, and thought that if the Local Secretaries in the other counties showed a little more activity the same result would follow.

The CHAIRMAN, in breaking up the meeting, hoped that the visit of the Association to that neighbourhood would be the means of drawing attention to its antiquarian remains, and encouraging the study of such matters, which was, in fact, one of the principal objects of the Association. They had come not to teach others what the antiquities

of the district were, but to be taught; and if, from their longer acquaintance with such subjects, they were enabled to furnish any information, or throw any light on the difficulties of local details, they had great pleasure in being of any such use as far as they could. On behalf of the Association, he begged to thank all who had assisted so kindly on the present occasion.

An unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the public meeting.

After all strangers had retired, a meeting of members only was held, Professor Babington again taking the chair.

The two matters of business discussed were the communication from the Woods and Forests respecting the lease of Denbigh Castle and the reversion of that of Harlech, and the place of meeting next year. This latter point was left to the Chairman of Committee and the two Secretaries, with full power to arrange. As regards the other, it was unanimously resolved that Denbigh Castle, being already leased to certain gentlemen for the benefit of the town of Denbigh and neighbourhood, it was advisable not to accept the offer of the Board of the Woods and Forests. That, as regards the reversion of the lease of Harlech Castle (which would fall in in 1873) it was desirable, under the circumstances of the Association, not to enter into any arrangement so long before the time of action.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

The final excursion consisted of two sections, one returning to Portmadoc from Criccieth, the other proceeding onwards to Treceiri. The first halt was made at Llidiart Ysptyty, where Mr. R. J. Jones had directed excavations to be made. These, however, led to no decisive result. A vast quantity of Roman tile, some good masonry of very early character, but not apparently Roman, bones, and other *débris*, were exposed. The place, however, seems to have been previously disturbed; and, as Mr. Pughe had justly remarked at the meeting of the previous evening, it would be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from this assemblage of rubbish. The name of *Hospitium* might seem to indicate some establishment of the Templars or Hospitallers; but no record of any such establishment exists. The existence of Roman brick, some of it ornamental, is, however, a fact that does not admit of any dispute. A complete examination of the whole ground might throw some light on the question.

Pen Morfa Church was next inspected. It is a plain Welsh church, built 1698, and of a very ordinary character. The only relic of the preceding building was a fragment of painted glass with portion of a figure, and which may be as old as the fourteenth century, but more probably of the fifteenth.

A short drive brought the excursionists to a fine artificial mound with what had been a deep ditch surrounding it. Pennant says that Rowland conjectures it to have been a watch-tower; but it is simply the ordinary mound or *motte* on which castles were originally built, and which, especially in the case of smaller castles, was continued down

to the Edwardian period. These mounds were surmounted with works in stone or wood, and must have served rather as places of occasional retreat in case of attack, than a permanent residence. At no great distance is the last remaining one of three cromlechs which were standing in Pennant's time; and even this surviving one has within the last few years suffered the loss of one of the supporters, so that the cap-stone is now partially resting on the ground. This stone is of large size for a Welsh cromlech, measuring fourteen feet by twelve. Its thickness is, however, inconsiderable, being only fourteen inches. No traces of cups or circles could be found upon it. Still further on is another of these sepulchral monuments, not very large, but tolerably perfect, with the exception of one or two of the supporting slabs. The other supporters are of such equal dimensions that the cap-stone lies perfectly horizontal.

Criccieth Castle is more remarkable for its fine position than for size or interest. The principal apartments were in the round towers flanking the main entrance, the space enclosed by the walls of the building being an irregular trapezium. Beyond it is another court, the works continuing to the edge of the cliff. Pennant does not doubt that this was the work of some Welsh prince, and that Edward I merely cased the towers at the entrance, giving them their present round form, the interior being square. There can, however, be as little doubt that the whole of the present Castle is of Edward's work, although it is by no means improbable that some native prince may have had his castle there; which could, however, form no part of the present building, being evidently by the same hand as the portion assigned to Edward by Pennant himself. The church at Criccieth has nothing remarkable about it. It is of late Perpendicular, and good of its kind.

Time not allowing a contemplated visit to Penturc, the excursionists proceeded to Llanellhaiarn, at the foot of the mountain on which Treceiri stands. The fine incised stone found a few years ago near the churchyard, and now in the schoolroom, has been noticed by Professor Westwood (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 342).

Pennant has given a long account of Treceiri, and illustrated it with a rude map. Mr. Parry, of Madryn, has also noticed the work and given a map of it on a smaller scale. The object of the present visit was to secure some accurate representation of some portions of the work before the work of destruction, now going on with activity, has swept them away. An account of this visit will appear shortly in the Journal. The last object visited was a cromlech close to the village of Four Crosses, and which is in tolerable preservation. It presents a peculiarity as to the size and position of the supporting stones, and which appear to have been intentional on the part of the original builders. But a more remarkable circumstance connected with it is the fact that the monument has given the name of Cromlech to the farm on which it stands, and that such has been the name of the farm from time immemorial. Rowland, the author of *Mona Antiqua*, is sometimes thought to have been the first to have called such chambers by this name, and he died a short time before 1723. Whether any

deeds are in existence anterior to 1700 cannot be ascertained. The farm was once a portion of the Cors-y-gedol estate, but was sold some years ago by the then owner. But whatever may be the age of the name, it is curious that this particular monument should have given its name to the land, and that, too, in a district where among the peasants such monuments are hardly ever known by the name of cromlech.

Thus satisfactorily concluded the twenty-second meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

On account of local difficulties, no temporary museum was established.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.
OCTOBER, 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Tickets sold - -	3	3	0	Printing - -	2	8	0
By Donations - -	30	0	0	Labour in excavating -	1	0	0
	£33	3	0	Gas, attendance, cleaning	0	13	9
				Guides, churches, etc. -	0	13	0
C. C. BABINGTON, <i>Chairman of</i>					£4	13	9
<i>Committee.</i>				Balance - -	28	9	3
E. H. ELLIS, <i>Treasurer.</i>					£33	3	0
R. W. MASON, <i>Secretary.</i>							

The following gentlemen have contributed to the Local Fund up to this date, October 20, 1868 :

	£	s.	d.
E. F. Coulson, Esq. - - -	5	0	0
H. J. Ellis Nanney, Esq. - -	3	0	0
Hugh Reveley, Esq. - - -	2	2	0
Thomas Casson, Esq. - - -	1	11	0
John Casson, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
F. Parry Davies, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
Rev. J. Williams Ellis - - -	1	1	0
Archdeacon Evans - - -	1	1	0
Arthur Farre, Esq., M.D. - -	1	1	0
J. W. Greaves, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
Samuel Griffiths, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
Samuel Holland, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
R. W. Howell, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
J. Humphreys Jones, Esq. - -	1	1	0
Major Matthews - - -	1	1	0
R. Lloyd Jones Parry, Esq. - -	1	1	0
Capt. G. H. Owen - - -	1	1	0
William Parry, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
F. S. Percival, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
H. L. Thomas, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
T. Ignatius Williams, Esq. - -	1	1	0
T. H. Oliver, Esq. - - -	0	10	0
	£30	0	0

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